

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF
CANADA

FOR THE PERIOD
FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1910, TO AUGUST 31, 1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
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EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1911

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, September, 1911.

To the Honourable

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE, M.D.,
Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of Section 44 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, we have the honour to submit herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, covering the period from September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911. As will be observed, the report is divided into four parts, as follows:—

- Part I. Report.
- “ II. Appendices.
- “ III. Tables.
- “ IV. Examination papers.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ADAM SHORTT,
M. G. LAROCHELLE,
Commissioners.

To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., &c., &c., &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the period from September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, November, 1911.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1910, TO AUGUST 31, 1911

The Civil Service Commission has completed the third year of its administration of the Civil Service Act, as amended by the Acts of 1908 and 1910. The benefits to the service and the relief to ministers and members of parliament which have resulted from the non-partisan appointments to the various positions in the Inside Service, since September 1, 1908, have been very generally recognized.

As anticipated at the time of the new departures involved in the Act of 1908, experience has proved that several amendments in the details of the Act would render its principles still more efficient, and permit of a closer and more direct adjustment to the needs of the Service, particularly in the higher and more technical branches. Most of these amendments, though essential to the efficient working of the Act, yet being chiefly concerned with matters of detail, are more suitable for discussion between the Commission and a Committee of Council than in the annual report of the Commissioners.

One of the most hopeful indications for the ultimate removal of all appointments to the Service from the sphere of political patronage has been the increasing extent to which positions of a technical or professional character, which might have been filled without open competition, have been voluntarily assigned to be filled by competitive methods, administered jointly by the Commission and the heads of the departments or branches of the Service concerned with the duties to be performed. It is true that, in consequence of a certain rigidity in the details of the Act, some persons selected by competitive methods still require to be appointed under Section 21 of the Civil Service Act, which authorizes appointment without competition. Thus, as given in Table 14 of the Appendix, page 113, out of a total of forty appointments made under Section 21, it will be found that twenty were selected as the result of open competition, while of the other twenty who were nominated by the departments, fully one-third were selected after consultation with the Commission and admitted to be the most suitable persons available for the positions in question.

During the past year, the regulations of the Commission were revised in several particulars. The revision, based on the experience of the first two years of the administration of the new Act, was made by the members of the Commission in consultation with a Committee of Council, and the revised regulations were duly approved by an Order-in-Council of February 22, 1911. The chief changes relate to the subjects and percentages required for the Third and Second Division examinations. They involve also a considerable reduction in the requirements for the promotion examination from the Third to the Second Division.

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During the year there was a very considerable increase in the number of candidates going up for the various Civil Service examinations, and a marked increase in the number of positions filled as the result of open competitions. At the same time, considerable difficulty was met with in securing an adequate number of properly qualified candidates for appointment to special positions at the salaries fixed by the Act for the various grades of the Service. This has been particularly observable in the case of male stenographers, it being found practically impossible to meet the requirements of the departments at the salary of \$500, which is the standard salary for entering the Third Division.

The minimum of \$800 for the Second Division also rendered it difficult to secure a sufficient number of properly qualified candidates for positions where a university education was desirable, if not indispensable, as in the case of positions involving a technical or scientific training.

It would be of undoubted advantage in securing the best available candidates for the Service if university graduates and others who stand well in the competitive examinations and who were favourably reported upon after at least six months probation, might be appointed at a salary of not less than \$1,000.

Those who, owing to special experience before entering the Service, have acquired qualifications of exceptional value to particular departments are, in a measure, provided for under Section 33 of the Act of 1908. But the special increase provided for under that section should be available at any time during the probationary period and not merely at the beginning of it when the special value of a clerk's previous experience may be quite uncertain.

The number of examinations required to be held and the special competitions not necessarily involving written examinations are steadily increasing. In addition to the semi-annual, competitive examinations for the Third and Second Divisions, held throughout the Dominion in November, 1910, and May, 1911, Preliminary and Qualifying examinations for the Outside Service were held at the same dates and places. A general qualifying examination for lower grade positions in the Inside Service was held in May, 1911. The first annual examination for naval cadets was held in November, 1910. This took place on comparatively short notice, owing to the recent organization of the Naval College and the still more recent appointment of the staff.

In addition to the regular examinations, many special written examinations were held during the course of the year. The most important of the special examinations were those held to meet the requirements of the Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture. About one hundred and sixty-two special clerks were required to compile the returns sent in by the various enumerators throughout the country. The required clerks were obtained as the result of two special examinations, the first of which was held in February, and the second in May, 1911.

The most numerous, however, of the special examinations were those connected with the lower grade positions in the various departments of the Inside Service. These are necessitated from the fact that the departments have the option of either selecting persons to be appointed from the regular list of successful candidates at the general examinations held by the Commission, or of nominating special candidates, who then require to take special qualifying examinations in order to obtain the necessary certificates.

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There is also an increasing number of special technical and scientific positions to be filled, involving not only a thorough theoretical and practical training but a considerable amount of subsequent experience in actual work. For filling such positions, special competitions are commonly required. Applications are generally limited to those possessing degrees or diplomas from the scientific or technical departments of recognized universities or colleges, and the competitive feature, in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, is determined by the relative range of successful experience in actual positions held and work accomplished.

General Competitions.

At the general examinations held in November, 1910, there were forty-two candidates for the Second Division and one hundred and eighty-eight candidates for the Third Division. Of these, twenty-one were successful in the Second Division and fifty in the Third Division. Of the successful candidates for the Third Division, thirty were qualified as typewriters and stenographers, of whom five were men and twenty-five women. The remaining twenty were qualified as general clerks, and all of them were men, no women being required with these qualifications.

At the general examination in May, 1911, sixty candidates wrote for the Second Division and two hundred and twenty-eight for the Third Division. Of these, thirty-five were successful in the Second Division and ninety-three in the Third Division. Of the latter, forty-eight qualified for general positions, twenty being men and twenty-eight women, and forty-five as stenographers and typewriters. Of the latter only one was a man.

Practically all of the successful candidates have been already appointed to permanent or temporary positions.

Special Competitions.

Two special competitive examinations were held to secure a staff of clerks for the work of compiling the recent census. At the first of these examinations there were nineteen candidates in the Second Division, of whom ten were successful. For this section only men were invited to apply. For the Third Division there were three hundred and eighty candidates, of whom one hundred and seven were men and two hundred and seventy-three women. Of these, sixteen men and seventy-seven women were successful. At the second census examination, held for Third Division clerks only, there were two hundred and twenty-six candidates, of whom forty-one were men and one hundred and eighty-five women. Of these, fourteen men and eighty-one women were successful. Of the ten successful candidates in the Second Division all have been appointed. Of the thirty successful men in the Third Division, twenty-three have been appointed, and of the one hundred and fifty-eight successful women, one hundred and twenty-nine have been appointed.

As the result of the other special competitions held from time to time, forty-three positions were filled. Five of these were in the First Division, one in Subdivision A and four in Subdivision B. Thirty-eight were in the Second Division, eighteen in Subdivision A and twenty in Subdivision B. These appointments included such posi-

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tions as architects, translators, draughtsmen and topographers, actuaries, botanists, geologists, live stock commissioner, archaeologists, accountants, law clerks, civil, mining and structural engineers.

Lower Grade Examinations.

At the regular examinations of November, 1910, and May, 1911, there were one hundred and ninety-four candidates for the qualifying examinations for lower grade positions in the Inside Service. Such positions include those of messenger, sorter, porter, packer, &c. Of these, one hundred were successful. Yet from this list only five were accepted by the departments to fill vacancies in lower grade positions. At the same time fifty others who had not gone up for any examination were selected by the departments and nominated to the Commission, necessitating the holding of forty-two special examinations during the year to test their qualifications. Of the forty-two temporary appointments to lower grade offices made during the year, only seven were accepted from the list of qualified candidates, while thirty-five were specially nominated.

Temporary Appointments.

The usual reasons for making temporary appointments are—(a) Temporary pressure of work at particular seasons of the year; (b) Absence of regular clerks due to illness, statutory leave, or other causes. An increasing number of temporary appointments, however, are made to positions which are intended to be permanent. Such appointments are made either because the Commission has not at the time a sufficient number of qualified persons available to fill the positions which fall vacant, or because temporary appointment is a convenient method of testing the practical qualifications of successful candidates before selecting them for permanent appointment.

As already explained, the lack of adequately qualified persons is largely due to the inability of the Commission to secure a sufficient number of male clerks, more particularly stenographers, at the salaries which are offered. The deficiencies are, naturally, most marked during the month or six weeks preceding the semi-annual examinations. To meet the requirements of the departments, temporary appointments are made from the most promising of the candidates who have filed their applications for the ensuing examinations. Those who prove successful at the examinations and have given satisfaction during their temporary employment are appointed in a permanent capacity.

The total number of temporary appointments made during the past year was four hundred and twenty-seven, of whom two hundred and seventeen were men and two hundred and ten women. Of these, twelve men and forty-six women were successful candidates at previous competitive examinations and were therefore eligible for permanent appointment. The great majority of these were afterwards permanently appointed. Of the remainder, ten men and thirty-eight women were subsequently successful competitors in the Third Division examinations, four men were successful in the Second Division competitions, four men were successful in special competitions, and ten men and two women were successful in lower grade examinations. Many of the others who have been employed during the past six months are candidates for the next semi-annual examinations. It is further to be observed that among the temporary

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appointments were a considerable number of students of universities, colleges and high schools, who were available for temporary employment during the summer months. While unquestionably qualified for temporary employment, they were not candidates for permanent appointments.

Of those temporarily employed in the Third Division, two hundred and five men and forty women were engaged in general clerical work, while twelve men and one hundred and seventy women were employed as stenographers and typewriters.

In the Second Division, twenty-seven men were employed in a temporary capacity. Of these, nineteen had been successful candidates at previous examinations and were eligible for permanent employment. Nearly all of them have been since permanently appointed. Of the remaining eight, who were not at the time of their employment eligible for permanent appointments, two were subsequently successful competitors for special positions, while most of the others are candidates for the next examination.

Examinations for the Outside Service.

The Civil Service Commission is not required to deal with appointments to the Outside Service. It is required, however, to conduct the Qualifying and Preliminary examinations which are taken by some of those who receive appointments in the Outside Service.

At the examinations held in November, 1910, there were three hundred and sixty-three candidates for the Qualifying examination, of whom one hundred and sixty-eight were successful. For the Preliminary examination there were two hundred and eighty-two candidates, of whom one hundred and ninety-eight were successful. At the examinations held in May, 1911, there were two hundred and forty-five candidates for the Qualifying examination, of whom ninety were successful. For the Preliminary examination there were one hundred and ninety-seven candidates, of whom one hundred and eight were successful. Of the number who have been selected for appointment from the successful candidates at these examinations, our Commission has no record.

Promotions.

Practically the only promotion examination which is held is that which qualifies for promotion from the Third to the Second Division. This is simply a qualifying examination and represents a special privilege granted to those who were in the service prior to the passing of the Civil Service Act of 1908. During the past year twenty-eight clerks in the Third Division, who were nominated for promotion to the Second Division, went up for this promotion examination. Twenty-one of these were successful and have been promoted. All those who have entered the Third Division since September 1, 1908, have done so through the open competitive examinations for that subdivision. In order to pass into the Second Division, such clerks must take the open competitive examination for that Division. During the past year, sixteen of the fifty-six successful candidates for the Second Division were previously clerks in the Third Division.

Although the regulations of the Commission provide for promotion examinations in exceptional cases above the grade of Subdivision B of the Second Division, yet, in

the great majority of cases, it has been deemed advisable that where the members of the Service have once qualified to enter the Second Division, their subsequent promotion should depend upon their capacity and efficiency, as indicated by the services which they render and the manner in which they perform their duties.

During the year, certificates for promotion have been issued for two hundred and thirty-two clerks and have been withheld in the case of seven clerks. These promotions have been distributed as follows:—

From Subdivision B to Subdivision A, Third Division.. . . .	81
From Subdivision A, Third Division, to Subdivision B, Second Division.. . . .	21
From Subdivision B to Subdivision A, Second Division.. . . .	68
From Subdivision A, Second Division, to Subdivision B, First Division.. . . .	40
From Subdivision B to Subdivision A, First Division.. . . .	22

It is to be observed that Subdivision B of the Second Division is chiefly recruited through the regular competitive examinations for the Second Division, but, as already noted, of the fifty-six successful candidates at the competitive examinations, sixteen were previously clerks in the Third Division.

In conclusion, the Commissioners have much pleasure in reporting that the members of the staff have given entire satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

ADAM SHORTT,
M. G. LAROCHELLE,
Commissioners.

OTTAWA, September, 1911.

PART II
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Civil Service Act. R.S., Short title. c. 17, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

- (a) 'head of the department' means the minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over the department;
- (b) 'deputy,' 'deputy head,' or 'deputy head of the department,' means the deputy of the minister of the Crown presiding over the department, and the Clerk of the Privy Council; and includes also the Auditor General, in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act;
- (c) 'Board' means the examiners appointed for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 17, s. 2; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 1.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service for the purposes of this Act includes and consists of all classes of officers, clerks and employees, elsewhere than in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the office of the Auditor General, included in schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, or thereafter appointed or employed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force; and also includes,—

- (a) such officers, clerks or employees in the lower grades as are determined by order in council; and,
- (b) such officers, clerks and employees in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, holding positions which if held in other parts of Canada would bring them under the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions hereof.

Exception.

2. The Civil Service shall not, however, include nor shall this Act apply to any of the officers or employees to whom by the provisions of the Post Office Act that Act instead of the Civil Service Act is intended to apply. R.S., c. 17, s. 3; sch. B.; 2 E. VII., c. 28, s. 1.

Two
divisions.
Inside
division.

4. The service shall be divided into two divisions, namely:—
(a) The first or inside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor General; and,

Outside
division.

(b) The second or outside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks, and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and the other officers, clerks and employees included in the Civil Service who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa. R.S., c. 17, s. 4.

Regulations.

5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers, clerks and employees in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto. R.S., c. 17, s. 5.

Governor in
Council to
determine
number of
officers, etc.

6. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, determine the number of officers, clerks of the several classes and grades, messengers and other employees who are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose.

If the
actual num-
ber exceeds
that allowed.

2. If the number of officers, clerks, and employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, ineligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 6.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Examiners.

7. Three examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known as the Board; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the Board.

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2. The Governor in Council may appoint a person who Clerk.
shall be clerk to the Board, at a salary not exceeding seven
hundred dollars per annum.

3. Each member of the Board shall receive such salary, Salary of
not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, as is fixed members.
by the Governor in Council.

4. The members of the Board, while engaged in their work, Travelling
shall be paid such travelling expenses as are determined by the expenses.
Governor in Council.

5. Such persons as are selected by the Board to assist it Pay of
in the conduct of examinations shall receive such sum, not assistants.
exceeding five dollars a day, as is fixed by the Governor in
Council.

6. The meetings of the Board shall be held at such times, Meetings.
and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules
and regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to
time, determines.

7. The Board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State. Supervision.
R.S., c. 17, s. 8; 52 V., c. 12, s. 1.

8. The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who Who may be
have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, appointed as
and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, period- assistants.
ical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, at such
times and places as shall be determined, from time to time, by
the Governor in Council.

2. Examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and Examina-
the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously tions in
voted by Parliament for that purpose. R.S., c. 17, s. 9. writing.

9. Whenever the Board is satisfied that any irregularity or Proceedings
fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by in case of
it or by any person deputed by it, the Board may summon irregularity
before it by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting at examina-
chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirm- tion.
ation, any person who, in its opinion, is in a position to give
evidence in relation to such irregularity or fraudulent practice.
58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

10. If the person so summoned does not appear at the time Refusal to
and place appointed by such instrument, the chairman or acting appear as
chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers con- witness.
ferred upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code, in the
case of a person to whom a summons has been directed, requir-
ing such person to appear before such justice at a time and place
therein mentioned to give evidence respecting a charge of an
indictable offence, and who does not appear in obedience thereto.
58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

11. Whenever any person appearing in obedience to any Punish-
such instrument, or by virtue of a warrant issued under the ment of
persons re-
last

fusing to
answer.

last preceding section, refuses to be sworn, or having been sworn refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or refuses or neglects to produce any documents which he is required to produce, without in any such case offering any just excuse for such refusal or neglect, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall, as to such person, be vested with all the powers, as to process and punishment in respect to witnesses, conferred in like cases upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

Oath how ad-
ministered.

12. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such inquiry may be administered by any member of the Board. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Report to
Secretary of
State.

13. If any person is proved upon such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made by the Governor in Council with respect to any examination held under the authority of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Disqualifica-
tion.

Personation
at examina-
tion.

14. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Procuring
or furnishing
examina-
tion question
paper.

15. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

Disqualified.

2. No such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

EXAMINATIONS.

No appoint-
ment with-
out examina-
tion.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided no person shall be appointed to or employed in either division of the Civil Service unless the person so appointed or employed has passed the examination hereinafter required in order to qualify him for such appointment or employment. R.S., c. 17, s. 29.

17.

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17. It shall be necessary to pass the first or preliminary examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Preliminary examination.

Messenger;

Porter;

Sorter;

Packer;

Tidewaiter;

Assistant inspector of weights and measures; and,

Such other appointments or employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8.

18. It shall be necessary to pass the second or qualifying examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Qualifying examination.

Third-class clerkships in the first division;

Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;

Third-class excisemen and stenographers or typewriters in the second division of the Inland Revenue service;

Third-class clerkships, railway mail clerkships and the offices in the second division for Post Office service; and,

Temporary clerks or writers in either division. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 51 V., c. 12, s. 14; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 3; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 15 and 26.

19. Candidates may pass both the preliminary and qualifying examinations at their option. R.S., c. 17, s. 29. Both examinations passed at option.

20. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the Board,— Candidates for admission.

(a) that at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for an appointment which the passing of the preliminary examination is sufficient to qualify for, be of the full age of fifteen years, and, in other cases, be of the full age of eighteen years; and, if for the inside departmental division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years; Age.

(b) that he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; and, Physique.

(c) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 30; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 5. Character.

21. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held only once a year and during the month of November, under such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are from time to time made by the Governor in Council, and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. Times and method.

Promotion
examina-
tions.

22. Except as herein otherwise provided no promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination under regulations made by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

In May.

23. Except as herein otherwise provided promotion examinations shall be held once a year in the month of May and at such other time as is from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be in such subjects as are determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects as by report of the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the head of the department, are submitted to the Board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 22.

Subjects.

Age.

24. When a vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the inside division, the examination shall not be open to any person appointed to the outside division who at the date of his first appointment was of a greater age than thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Yearly esti-
mate of
probable
vacancies.

25. Once in each year, not later than the fifteenth day of March, the deputy head of each department shall make and lay before the Board through the Department of the Secretary of State estimates of the number of vacancies to which promotions may be made in the first and second divisions respectively of his department during the ensuing year, either by reason of retirement, death, failure of health or other cause, in the respective classes of chief, first-class and second-class clerks.

Limitation.

2. The number so estimated shall be the number with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held. R.S., c. 17, s. 40; 51 V., c. 12, s. 9.

To whom ex-
aminations
shall be
open.

26. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 32.

Either
language.

27. All examinations under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. R.S., c. 17, s. 32; 51 V., c. 12, s. 6.

Notice.

28. Notice of every examination, whether for admission into the Civil Service or for promotion therein, shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination, and such notice in the case of promotion examinations shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. R.S., c. 17, ss. 33 and 41; 51 V., c. 12, s. 7.

29.

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29. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons Pass list. who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. R.S., c. 17, s. 34.

APPOINTMENTS.

30. Except as herein otherwise provided all appointments Tenure. to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed to any place below that of a deputy head unless, in addition to passing the requisite examination, he has served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned. R.S., Probationary service. c. 17, s. 10.

31. No person shall be appointed to any place in the first Age limits. or inside departmental division of the Civil Service, other than that of a deputy head, controller of railway mail service or superintendent of railway mail service, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained the full age of eighteen years: Provided that this section shall not render ineligible any officer or employee, not within the said age limits, to be transferred from the outside service to the railway mail service branch. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 60-61 V., c. 14, s. 1.

32. Whenever it becomes necessary to make any appoint- First ap-ment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided pointments. that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the head of the department by his deputy; and upon such report being approved by the head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the Board, a person fitted for the vacant place. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

33. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent Probation. appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

34. The head of the department or the deputy head may, Rejection during pro-at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk bation. or employee appointed to his department. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

35. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department Report of deputy head as to com-more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time, petency. the deputy head signifies to the head of the department in writing that the clerk is considered by him competent for the duty of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

36. If such probationary clerk be rejected, the head of the Further selections. department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons for

for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead.

Another
trial.

2. The head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

Officers
requiring
special quali-
fications.

37. When the deputy head of a department in which a vacancy occurs reports, for reasons set forth in such report,—

(a) that the qualifications requisite for such office are wholly or in part professional or technical; and,

(b) that it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

the Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person, if the head of the department concurs in such report, select and appoint or promote such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Exceptions.

38. City postmasters and post office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures, and deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department, may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Three years'
experience
in outside
Customs.

39. Notwithstanding anything in this Act a person who has served over three years as an officer or acting officer in the outside service of the Customs may be appointed an examining officer in such service subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

College
graduates.

40. Graduates of the Royal Military College, or of any university in Canada, shall be exempt from the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

Vacancy in
Auditor
General's
office.

41. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor General, the report required as to such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance. R.S., c. 17, s. 38.

Re-entry.

42. Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an order in council, to re-enter the service, in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, and at the salary which he was then receiving, if funds are available for the payment of his salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 53.

PROMOTIONS.

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PROMOTIONS.

43. The promotion examination may be dispensed with on a report from the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, that such examination is not necessary in the case of the following persons when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession:—

Exemptions
from ex-
amination.

Barristers;

Attorneys;

Military or civil engineers;

Officers of the artillery in the Department of Militia and Defence;

Architects;

Draughtsmen and land surveyors.

2. Such examination may also be so dispensed with in the case of special-class excisemen seeking promotion in the Department of Inland Revenue. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

Special class
excisemen.

44. Railway mail clerks and clerks employed in post offices shall not be required to pass the promotion examination. 60-61 V., c. 26, s. 2; 61 V., c. 20, s. 6.

Railway mail
clerks.

45. No such examination shall be required for the re-employment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Excisemen.

46. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively during their examination and to the record of their previous conduct in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 42; 51 V., c. 12, s. 10.

Selection for
vacancies in
higher
classes.

47. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months.

Probation.

2. At any time during the first year the head of the department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion.

In case of
rejection.

3. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. R.S., c. 17, s. 43.

Return to
duties.

48. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the head of the department shall select another in his stead from the candidates whose names still remain on the

Further
selection.

the

the lists of qualified persons made by the Board. R.S., c. 17, s. 44.

Former
duties by
whom per-
formed.

49. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 45.

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

Without
examination.

50. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council to be made without examination of either officer.

No increase.

2. Such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of either of the persons exchanging or transferred.

Age.

3. No person shall be transferred from the outside to the inside division, whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 46.

DEPUTY MINISTERS.

Office.

51. There shall be a deputy head for each department.

Created by
Parliament.

2. No officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of deputy head except in the case of a vacancy occurring, or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament. 51 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Appoint-
ment.

52. The deputy heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Removal,
statement of
reasons.

2. Whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a deputy head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. R.S., c. 17, s. 11.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Justice.*

53. The Deputy Minister of Justice may, if at the time of his appointment he is a barrister of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 6.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Finance.

54. The Deputy Minister of Finance may, if at the time of his appointment he has been for at least ten years in the service of one or more of the chartered banks of Canada as general manager or as manager of a branch of such bank or in both capacities, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand

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thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars.

2. The salary of the Deputy Minister of Finance holding ^{Present} office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine ^{Deputy.} hundred and three, shall, so long as he remains in office, be five thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 3.

55. The Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals may, if ^{Salary of} at the time of his appointment he is a civil engineer of at least ^{Deputy} ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment ^{Minister of} at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an ^{Railways and} annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary ^{Canals.} is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2.

56. In all cases not hereinbefore provided for the salary of ^{Salaries of} a deputy head of a department shall on appointment be three ^{other deputy} thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual ^{heads.} increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of four thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 4.

57. The increases of salary hereinbefore authorized to be ^{Increases} made to any deputy head shall be made by the Governor in ^{how made.} Council upon the recommendation of the head of his department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2.

58. Nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish the ^{No salary} salary or emolument of any deputy head holding office on the ^{diminished.} twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, who was at that date in receipt of a salary larger than would be payable to him under this Act. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 5.

59. The deputy head of each department shall, subject to ^{Duties.} the directions of the head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees of the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

2. He shall give his full time to the public service and shall ^{Full time.} discharge all duties required by the head of the department, or by the Governor in Council, whether such duties are in his own department or not.

3. No deputy head shall receive any pay, fee or allowance in ^{No extra} any form in excess of ~~the~~ amount of the salary hereinbefore ^{pay.} authorized to be paid to him. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 7.

60. In the absence of any deputy head, a chief clerk named ^{Acting} by the head of the department shall perform the duties of such ^{deputy.} deputy head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council.

For Auditor
General.

2. There shall be in the office of the Auditor General a chief clerk who shall at all times act for the Auditor General in his absence. R.S., c. 17, s. 14.

CHIEF CLERKS, GRADE A.

How created.

61. A chief clerkship, grade A, in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 8 and 19.

Salary.

62. The minimum salary of a chief clerk, grade A, shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

Idem.

2. If, however, a person upon his appointment or promotion to a chief clerkship, grade A, is in receipt of a salary greater than the minimum salary of such chief clerkship, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of such chief clerkship. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

Promotion of
chief clerk
to grade A.

63. A chief clerk in any department may without being required to undergo any examination be promoted to a chief clerkship, grade A, by an order in council passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that the duties devolving upon such officer are of special importance, and that the officer recommended for such promotion is specially qualified for their performance;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

CHIEF CLERKS.

How created.

64. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 15.

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65. The minimum salary of a chief clerk shall be one thousand nine hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 9.

FIRST-CLASS CLERKS.

66. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 17.

67. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand nine hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 10.

SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

68. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 19.

69. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 11.

JUNIOR SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

70. A junior second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 2.

71. The minimum salary of a junior second-class clerk shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand one hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 12.

72. The Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, concurred in by the Treasury Board, appoint a person who is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada to be a junior second-class clerk. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

73.

Condition of
such appoint-
ment.

73. An appointment shall only be made under the last preceding section in one of the following cases:—

- (a) Where the person to be appointed is to take the place of a clerk of the second or a higher class;
- (b) Where the deputy head of the department reports that, owing to the special class of work to be performed, an appointment under the said section is desirable. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

THIRD-CLASS CLERKS.

How created.

74. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided a third-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 19.

Salary.

75. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 16 and 18.

Supplement
for optional
subjects.

76. The Governor in Council may give to any person who is appointed a third-class clerk, in addition to the salary herein provided for on appointment, an amount not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for each optional subject not exceeding two in which he has passed the qualifying examination.

2. Such optional subjects shall be book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 6; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 15.

Appoint-
ment of
certain em-
ployees as
third-class
clerks.

77. Any person who at the time of his appointment as third-class clerk is in the service of the Government and receiving or entitled to receive a salary, and who has been or is a writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, either temporary or otherwise, in the inside service of one of the departments of the Government at Ottawa, or in the office of the Auditor General, may be so appointed at the salary which he was so receiving or entitled to receive at the time of such appointment, not exceeding, however, the maximum salary of a third-class clerk. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

Without
qualification.

78. Any such person as in the last preceding section mentioned who had for two years prior to the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, been continuously in the inside service, either in the capacity of writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, or in any other capacity, may be appointed a third-class clerk without regard to his age, and without passing the qualifying examination.

Except
order in
council.

2. The order in council appointing him shall be held to create the third-class clerkship in respect of which such appointment is made. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

MESSENGERS,

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MESSENGERS, PACKERS AND SORTERS.

79. This Act in so far as applicable shall continue to apply ^{Permanent} as heretofore to permanent messengers, packers and sorters ^{messengers, packers and sorters.} appointed before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2 and 14.

80. The salary of a messenger, packer or sorter appointed ^{Salary.} to the Civil Service previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be increased to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum by amounts not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2, 12 and 14; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

81. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed ^{Additional} private secretary to the head of a department, and may be ^{salary.} paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless ^{If voted.} the amount has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 48.

SALARIES.

82. Except as herein otherwise provided the salary of a ^{Begin at} clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall begin ^{minimum.} at the minimum of such class. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 3; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 5; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 17.

83. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule ^{Schedule B.} B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established.

2. The salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the second ^{Other out-} or outside division of departments other than the Customs, ^{side salaries.} Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council. R.S.; c. 17, s. 25.

84. If an officer, clerk or employee who is promoted to a ^{Salary in} higher class, or who is transferred from one class to another ^{excess} class, is, at the time of such promotion or transfer, in receipt ^{of minimum} of a higher salary or emolument than the minimum salary of ^{in certain} the class to which he is promoted or transferred, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment to him of the salary or emolument he was receiving at the time of such promotion or transfer, if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 12.

85. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase ^{Conditions of} of salary except by order in council passed on the report of the ^{increase.} deputy

deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase. R.S., c. 17, s. 26; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 18, 25 and 27.

May be
suspended.

86. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the head of the department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such head, but without arrears. R.S., c. 17, s. 26.

From what
time payable.

87. Except as herein otherwise provided any increase of salary authorized by this Act shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended, is eligible for such increase.

In case of
promotion.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place. R.S., c. 17, s. 27.

Post office
inspectors
and assist-
ants.

88. Increases of salary of post office inspectors and assistant post office inspectors shall, however, be payable at the expiration of one year from the date of appointment, or at the expiration of one year from the date on which the post office inspector or assistant post office inspector last received an increase, as the case may be. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Payment of
salary pro-
hibited.

89. Except as herein otherwise provided no salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase, or otherwise authorized or confirmed by law. R.S., c. 17, s. 28.

No extra
payment.

90. No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. 51 V., c. 12, s. 12.

Status of
clerks pre-
served.

91. The status of clerks in the service on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, is hereby preserved, and if the salary of any such clerk is less than the minimum salary of his class as fixed by this Act, his salary may be increased to such minimum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 13.

Deduction
from pay
for unauthor-
ized absence.

92. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by leave of absence or on account of illness certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor in Council for that purpose.

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purpose, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 51.

93. Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect the salary or emoluments of any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he continues in office, nor shall anything herein contained prejudicially affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force on the day in this section mentioned. R.S., c. 17, s. 54. Act not to prejudice certain officers.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

94. When from a temporary pressure of work or from any other cause extra assistance is required in any branch of either the first or second division, the Governor in Council may, on the report of the deputy head of the department, concurred in by the head of the department, that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks, writers, messengers, porters, packers, or sorters, as are required to carry on the work of the department. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 7. How authorized.

95. Temporary employment shall not give to any person any claim to permanent appointment or to continued or further temporary employment. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 9. No permanent appointment.

96. Temporary clerks employed on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be continued in such temporary employment, notwithstanding their not having passed any examination, at such rate of pay as fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding the rate of pay which they were then receiving. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 8. Temporary clerks of January 1st, 1896.

97. Graduates of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada may be employed without passing the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. College graduates.

98. The remuneration of temporary clerks and writers and of messengers, porters, packers and sorters, shall be at the rate to begin with of five hundred dollars per annum, which may be increased by annual sums not exceeding fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27. Remuneration of temporary employees.

99. The Governor in Council may in the case of any temporary clerk, or in the case of any temporary messenger, porter, packer or sorter, whose salary was, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, less than five hundred Increase.

hundred dollars per annum increase such salary to the amount last mentioned. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

Vote. **100.** Temporary employees shall be paid only out of moneys specially voted by Parliament for the purpose. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

How granted. **101.** The head of a department may grant to each officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year.

When. 2. Every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the first or second division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the head of the department determines. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

In case of illness, etc. **102.** In case of illness or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

SUSPENSION.

How. **103.** The head of a department, and in his absence the deputy head, may,—

In what cases. (a) suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer, clerk or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties;

Removal of suspension. (b) remove such suspension;
Pay forfeited. but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension.

Report. 2. All cases of suspension by the deputy head of a department shall be reported by him to the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 50.

DISMISSAL.

Governor in Council may dismiss. **104.** No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 55.

ATTENDANCE BOOK.

Form and use. **105.** There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the second division, a book or books to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is determined

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determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer, clerk and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 56.

OATHS.

106. The deputy heads of departments and all officers, ^{Allegiance} clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service ^{and office.} who have not already done so, and every deputy head, officer, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by any other Act, in that behalf.

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all ^{Secrecy.} officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act.

3. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall take and subscribe ^{Clerk of} the said oaths before the Governor General or some one ^{Privy} appointed by him to administer the same. ^{Council.}

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the ^{Before whom} city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before ^{taken in} the Clerk of the Privy Council. ^{Ottawa.}

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed ^{And else-} before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall ^{where.} forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of ^{Register.} all such oaths. R.S., c. 17, s. 57.

REPORT.

107. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament ^{Contents.} within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of this Act respecting appointments, promotions, examinations, and all other matters appertaining to the Civil Service. R.S., c. 17, s. 58; 51 V., c. 12, s. 13.

CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

108. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each ^{Contents.} year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of all

all persons employed in the several departments of the Government, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July, next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session. R.S., c. 17, s. 59.

SCHEDULE A.

- (a) Deputy heads of departments;
- (b) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications;
- (c) Chief clerks of both grades;
- (d) First-class clerks;
- (e) Second-class clerks;
- (f) Junior second-class clerks.
- (g) Third-class clerks. R.S., c. 17, sch. A; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 1; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 14 and 19.

SCHEDULE B.

CUSTOMS.

Higher Classes.

Inspectors.. . . .	Salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors.. . . .	“ 300 to 4,000
Chief clerks... . .	“ 1,200 to 2,000
Surveyors.. . . .	“ 1,200 to 2,400
Assistant surveyors (comprising tide surveyors, chief landing waiters and chief lockers)...	“ 800 to 1,200

Technical Officers.

Appraisers.. . . .	Salary from \$800 to \$2,000
Assistant appraisers.. . . .	“ 600 to 1,500
Gaugers... . .	“ 600 to 1,200

Other Classes.

Clerks.. . . .	Salary from \$400 to \$1,200
Examining officers (including lockers and landing waiters)..	“ 400 to 1,000
Packers, messengers and tide waiters... . .	“ 300 to 600

3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 23.

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INLAND REVENUE.

Inspectors..	Salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors..	“ 500 to 2,400
Deputy collectors..	“ 400 to 1,700
Accountants.	“ 600 to 1,500
Special-class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries).	“ 1,400 to 1,800
Special-class excisemen, other than the foregoing.... .	“ 1,200 to 1,400
First-, second- and third-class excisemen..	“ 600 to 1,200
Probationary excisemen.. . . .	“ 500
Stenographers and typewriters.. .	“ 400 to 600
Messengers..	“ 400 to 750

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactories an additional salary for the special-class excisemen and other officers connected with such survey, not exceeding in any one case two hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 24.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors.

The salary of a post office inspector on appointment shall be two thousand dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

The salary of an assistant post office inspector on appointment shall be twelve hundred dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for the first six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and of one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Railway Mail Clerks.

	On Appoint- ment.	After 2 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 5 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 10 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chief Clerk....	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,500
First Class	720	800	880	960
Second Class..	600	640	720	800
Third Class.....	480	520	560	640

To Railway Mail Clerks, in addition to regular salary, an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars, and an additional allowance of half a cent per mile for every mile so travelled between eight in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon.

52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

City Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$250,000..	\$4,000
" 2.	" " are from	\$200,000 to 250,000..	3,750
" 3.	" " "	150,000 to 200,000..	3,500
" 4.	" " "	100,000 to 150,000..	3,250
" 5.	" " "	80,000 to 100,000..	2,800
" 6.	" " "	60,000 to 80,000..	2,400
" 7.	" " "	40,000 to 60,000..	2,200
" 8.	" " "	20,000 to 40,000..	2,000
" 9.	" " are less than..	.. ..20,000..	1,400

to \$1,800, as the Postmaster General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$80,000..	\$2,000
" 2.	" " are from	\$60,000 to 80,000..	1,800
" 3.	" " "	40,000 to 60,000..	1,600
" 4.	" " "	20,000 to 40,000..	1,400
" 5.	" " are less than..20,000..	1,100

to \$1,400, as the Postmaster General determines. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Clerks

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*Clerks in City Post Offices, and the Offices of Post Office
Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway
Mail Service.*

Fourth class, on appointment, four hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to seven hundred dollars. If any stamper and sorter is promoted to the fourth class, his initial salary as such class clerk shall be not less than his salary as such stamper and sorter at the time of such promotion.

Junior third class, on appointment, seven hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to eight hundred dollars.

Senior third class, on appointment, eight hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to nine hundred dollars.

Junior second class, on appointment, nine hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand dollars.

Senior second class, on appointment, one thousand dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand two hundred dollars.

First class, specific duties, with fixed salaries in each case to be determined by the Postmaster General; no salary to be less than one thousand two hundred dollars, or more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

Any clerk in any of the said offices who on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, was in the third class, shall be deemed to be a junior third-class clerk, his salary until otherwise ordered, continuing to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases not exceeding fifty dollars until it reaches eight hundred dollars per annum.

Any clerk in the second class on the last mentioned date shall be deemed to be a senior second-class clerk, except that if his salary was then less than one thousand dollars, it shall, until otherwise ordered, continue to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases, not exceeding fifty dollars each, until it reaches twelve hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 6.

SCHEDULE C.

I (A.B.) solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as _____ and that I will not ask, or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an order of the Governor in Council; * * * *
So help me God. R.S., c. 17, sch. C.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE D.

(After the asterisks in schedule C.)

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as *(as the case may be)*. R.S., c. 17, sch. D.

APPENDIX B.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 20th July, 1908.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Amendment Act*, Short title. 1908.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) "Commission" means the Civil Service Commission hereby constituted;

(b) "deputy head," in addition to the officers mentioned in paragraph (b) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Clerks of both Houses and the Librarians of Parliament;

(c) "head of a department," in addition to the Ministers mentioned in paragraph (a) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Speakers of both Houses;

(d) the word "now," when used in this Act, shall mean the date of its coming into force.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service shall be divided into two divisions, Two divisions. namely,

The Inside Service, which shall consist of that part of the public service in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the offices of the Auditor General, Inside Service.

General, the Clerk of the Privy Council, and the Governor General's Secretary, employed at the city of Ottawa, or at the Experimental Farm Station or the Dominion Astronomical Observatory near Ottawa, but not including the officers, clerks, and employees employed at Ottawa in the second or outside departmental division as defined by paragraph (b) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, or in any office of a purely local character; and

Outside Service.

The Outside Service, which shall consist of the rest of the Public Service.

Employees of Parliament.

2. So much of this Act and of *The Civil Service Act* as relates to appointment, classification, salaries and promotions shall apply to the permanent officers, clerks and employees of both Houses of Parliament and of the Library of Parliament.

Application to Inside Service.

4. Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, and 28 to 40, both inclusive, of this Act apply only to the Inside Service.

Repeal of parts of C. S. Act.

2. As regards the Inside Service only, the following sections and schedule of *The Civil Service Act* are repealed: 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99, and schedule A.

Application to Outside Service.

3. The Governor in Council may, by order in council to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, bring the whole or any part of the Outside Service under the same provisions of the law as the Inside Service.

Classification of Inside Service.

5. The Inside Service under the deputy heads, excluding messengers, porters, sorters and packers, and such other appointments and employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, shall be divided into three divisions.

First Division.

2. The First Division shall be divided into—

Subdivision A, consisting of officers having the rank of deputy heads but not being deputy heads administering departments, assistant deputy ministers, and the principal technical and administrative and executive officers;

Subdivision B, consisting of the lesser technical and administrative and executive officers, including the chief clerks now holding office and not eligible for subdivision A.

Second Division.

3. The Second Division shall consist of certain other clerks, having technical, administrative, executive, or other duties which are of the same character as, but of less importance and responsibility than, those of the first division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

Third Division.

4. The Third Division shall consist of the other clerks in the Service whose duties are copying and routine work, under direct supervision, of less importance than that of the second division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

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6. Clerks now holding the rank of first class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Second Division. Second and Third Divisions.

2. Clerks now holding the rank of senior second class shall be placed in subdivision B of the Second Division.

3. Clerks now holding the rank of junior second class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Third Division.

4. Third class clerks and temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies shall be placed in subdivision B of the Third Division.

7. Except as herein otherwise provided, all persons now employed in the first or inside departmental division, as defined by paragraph (a) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, including temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies, shall, upon the coming into force of this Act, be classified according to their salaries under this Act. Application to present Inside Service.

8. As soon as practicable after the coming into force of the Act, the head of each department shall cause the organization of his department to be determined and defined by order in council, due regard being had to the status of each officer or clerk as the case may be. Organization of departments.

2. The order in council shall give the names of the several branches of the department, with the number and character of the offices, clerkships and other positions in each, and the duties, titles and salaries thereafter to pertain thereto.

3. After being so determined and defined, the organization of a department shall not be changed except by order in council.

4. Copies of such orders in council shall be sent to the Commission.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

9. There shall be a Commission, to be called the Civil Service Commission, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council. Civil Service Commission constituted

2. The rank, standing and salary of each commissioner shall be those of a deputy head of a department; and each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Status of commissioners.

10. The duties of the Commission shall be—

(a) to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the service, and for promotion in the service, and to issue certificates with respect thereto where required under this Act or regulations made thereunder;

(b) of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act, and upon the violation of any of the provisions of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act or of any regulation made under either of the said Acts, and Duties of Commission.

and upon the request of the head of a department with the approval of the Governor in Council, to investigate and report upon the organization of the department, the conduct and efficiency of its officers, clerks and other employees, and any other matter relative to the department; and in connection with, and for the purposes of, any such investigation the Governor in Council may invest the commission with all or any of the powers vested in a commissioner appointed under Part II. of *The Inquiries Act*;

(c) such other duties as are assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

Regulations.

2. Such duties shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council.

Other employment prohibited.

3. A commissioner shall not hold any other office or engage in any other employment.

Civil Service examiners and examinations.

11. The present Civil Service examiners shall continue to hold office during pleasure, and shall be under the direction of the Commission.

2. The powers of the Civil Service examiners as a board under sections 7 to 15, both inclusive, of *The Civil Service Act* shall be vested in, and may be exercised by, the Commission; and for the purposes of the said sections, either member of the Commission may exercise any function or power vested by the said sections in the chairman of the board.

3. The said sections shall, so far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply to examinations under this Act.

4. Such further examiners as are deemed necessary may be appointed by the Commission.

Commissioners' oath of office.

12. Each commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe, before the Clerk of the Privy Council, an oath that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties devolving upon him as commissioner.

APPOINTMENTS.

Competitive admission examinations.

13. Except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the Inside Service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council.

Qualification of candidates.

14. No person shall be admitted to such an examination unless he is a natural-born or naturalized British subject, and

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has been a resident of Canada for at least three years, and is, at the time of the examination, of the full age of eighteen years and not more than thirty-five years, and presents the required certificates as to health, character and habits.

15. Before holding any such examination the Commission shall require each head of a department to furnish it with the number of additional permanent officers or clerks likely to be required in his department within the next six months. Computation of number of vacancies.

2. On this basis, and having regard also to the requirement of the several departments for temporary services, a computation shall be made by the Commission of the number of competitors to be selected at the next ensuing examination.

3. If there remain from a previous examination successful competitors who have not received appointments, their number shall be deducted in making the computation, and their names, in the order of merit, shall be placed at the top of the list to be prepared in accordance with section 17 of this Act.

16. Thereupon due notice of the examination shall be given by the Commission, stating the character and number of the positions to be competed for. Notice of examinations.

17. Immediately after the examination the Commission shall make out a list of the successful competitors thereat for each position, in the order of merit, up to the number computed in accordance with section 15. List of successful competitors.

18. From the said list the Commission, on the application of the deputy head, with the approval of the head, of any department, shall supply the required clerks, whether for permanent or temporary duty. Selections to fill vacancies.

2. The selections shall be, so far as practicable, in the order of the names on the list, but the Commission may select any person who in his examination shows special qualifications for any particular subject.

3. The Commission shall forthwith notify the Treasury Board and the Auditor General of the name and position in the service of each clerk supplied to any department and also of the rejection of any such clerk during his probationary term.

4. Assignment for temporary duty shall not prejudice the right to assignment for permanent duty.

5. No clerk supplied for temporary duty shall be so employed for more than six months in any year.

19. The head of the department, on the report in writing of the deputy head, may, at any time after two months from the date of assignment, and before the expiration of six months, reject any person assigned to his department. Rejection during probation.

2. The cause of the rejection shall be reported by the deputy head to the Commission, who shall thereupon select another person to take the place of the one rejected, and decide whether the latter shall be struck off the list or allowed a trial in another department.

Probationary
service.

20. After a person so selected has served a probationary term of six months, he shall be deemed to be permanently accepted for the service.

Professional
and specially
qualified
officers.

21. If the deputy head reports that the knowledge and ability requisite for the position are wholly or in part professional, technical or otherwise peculiar, the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, may appoint a person to the position without competitive examination and without reference to the age limit, provided the said person obtains from the Commission a certificate, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits.

Messengers,
packers, etc.

22. Appointments to the positions of messenger, porter, sorter and packer, and to such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, may be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that the person applying for the appointment possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

Temporary
clerks.

23. When, from a temporary pressure of work, extra assistance in excess of those whose names are on the list of successful competitors is required in the Inside Service of any department, the Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head, based on the report in writing of the deputy head of the department that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks as are required to carry on the work of the department.

2. Every such clerk shall, however, before appointment obtain a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more than four months in any year.

PROMOTIONS.

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PROMOTIONS.

24. Promotion, other than from the third to the second division, shall be made for merit by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission.

Promotion
by merit.

25. Except as herein otherwise provided, vacancies in the first division shall be filled by promotions from the second division.

Promotion
from Second
Division to
First.

26. Clerks in the third division shall be permitted to enter for the open competitive examination for the second division, after such term of service and under such other conditions as are determined by regulations made by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Commission.

Promotion
to Second
Division.

2. Any person placed in the third division upon the coming into force of this Act, may, by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, be promoted from the third division to the second division without an open competitive examination.

SALARIES.

27. The salary of a deputy head shall be five thousand dollars per annum.

Salary of
deputy
head.

2. Sections 53 to 57 of *The Civil Service Act*, both inclusive, are repealed.

R.S., c. 16,
sections
53 to 57
repealed.

28. In the first division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
First
Division.

In subdivision A, \$2,800 to \$4,000;

In subdivision B, 2,100 to 2,800.

29. In the second division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
Second
Division.

In subdivision A, \$1,600 to \$2,100;

In subdivision B, 800 to 1,600.

30. In the third division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
Third
Division.

In subdivision A, \$900 to \$1,200;

In subdivision B, 500 to 800

Salaries of
temporary
clerks.

31. The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk employed under section 23 of this Act shall be the minimum salary of subdivision B of the third division.

Salaries of
messengers,
porters, etc.

32. For the position of messenger, porter, sorter, packer, and such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be \$500 and \$800, and, unless the official record, to be kept as hereinafter provided, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every person holding such a position an annual increase of fifty dollars until the maximum is reached.

Existing
conditions
continued.

2. Every person now holding such a position in the service, whether permanent or temporary, shall be continued in the like position under this Act at his present salary with the same tenure of office as if appointed to the said position under this Act, and shall be eligible for annual increase as in this section provided.

Salary on
appoint-
ment.

33. The salary on appointment shall be the minimum salary attached to the position: Provided that, in case the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of a position are of an exceptional character, a further sum, not exceeding \$500, may be added to the said salary by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head accompanied by the certificate of the Commission that the person proposed to be appointed possesses the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of the said position: Provided always that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the subdivision to which the appointment is made.

Salary on
promotion.

34. If a person, on his appointment or promotion to any office or position, is in receipt of a salary in the service greater than the minimum salary of the office or position to which he is appointed or promoted, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the said office or position.

Status
preserved.

35. Nothing in this Act shall be held to reduce the status of any officer, clerk or employee in the service; and if the salary of any such officer, clerk or employee is less than the minimum salary of his subdivision or position under the provisions of this Act, his salary may forthwith be increased to such minimum.

2. Any person (whether permanent or temporary) who is in receipt of a salary at or above the maximum, as heretofore established, of the class (permanent or temporary) in which he is then serving shall, on the expiry of one year from his having

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having first been in receipt of such salary, be eligible for the increase of salary provided by this Act.

36. Except as herein otherwise provided, the salary of any person placed in the Inside Service by or under this Act or to whom the provisions thereof are made applicable, shall be that which he is then receiving, and the said salary shall determine his classification: Provided that where the amount of the salary is common to two subdivisions, the classification shall be determined by the Governor in Council. Salary and classification.

37. There may be given to every officer in the first division an annual increase of one hundred dollars, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached. Annual increase.

2. Unless the official record, to be kept in the manner hereinafter set forth, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every officer, clerk, or other employee in any subdivision of the second or third divisions an annual increase of \$50, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached.

3. In case of exceptional merit a further increase, not exceeding \$50, may be given in the second and third divisions.

4. The said increase shall only be authorized by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head and, in case of officers, clerks, and other employees of the second and third divisions to whom a further increase is recommended, accompanied by a certificate of merit from the Commission.

38. No salary or additional remuneration beyond the regular salary of the office he holds shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk, or employee in the Civil Service, or to any other person permanently employed in the public service, except by a special vote of Parliament, in which the name of the person who is to receive the remuneration shall be given; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*" or any words to like effect, shall be deemed sufficient to authorize the payment of any such additional salary or remuneration. No extra salary except by special vote.

GENERAL.

39. Any person chosen by a Minister to be his private secretary may, without examination and irrespective of age, be appointed for a period not exceeding one year, and paid as a clerk in subdivision B of the second division, and after one year's services as such secretary he shall be deemed to be appointed to such rank. Private secretaries.

40. A record of the conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the first division shall be kept in each department Record of employees.

2. Such records shall be established by means of reports, to be furnished to the deputy head at least every three months by the chiefs of branches.

3. At the end of each year, and oftener if required by it, copies of these reports shall be sent to the Commission by the deputy head.

4. Such reports, if adverse or unfavourable, shall be shown to the persons respecting whom they are made.

Payment on
death of
employee

41. If a person dies while in the public service, after having been at least two years therein, an amount equal to two months of his salary shall be paid to his widow or to such person as the Treasury Board determines.

Attempt to
influence
Commission.

42. No person shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or endeavour to influence a member of the Commission with respect to the appointment of any person to the service, or with respect to the promotion of, or an increase of salary to, any officer, clerk, or employee in the service.

2. Any person who, directly or indirectly, solicits or endeavours to influence a member of the Commission in favour of his appointment, promotion or increase of salary, shall be deemed to be unworthy of such appointment, promotion or increase, and it shall not be accorded him; and if he is employed in the Civil Service, he shall be liable to immediate dismissal.

Voting at
Dominion or
Provincial
election.

43. No officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service shall be debarred from voting at any Dominion or Provincial election if under the laws governing the said election he has the right to vote; but no such officer, clerk or employee shall engage in partisan work in connection with any such election.

Administra-
tion of Act
and report to
Parliament.

44. The Secretary of State shall be charged with the administration of this Act and shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Commission under this Act during the preceding year.

Officers of
Parliament.

45. Wherever under sections 5, 8, 10 (paragraph *b* of subsection 1), 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 (subsection 2), 32, 33, 36 and 37 (subsection 4), of this Act or under *The Civil Service Act*, any action is authorized or directed to be taken by the Governor in Council or by order in council, such action, with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the House of Commons or the Senate, shall be taken by the House of Commons or the Senate, as the case may be, by resolution, and with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the Library of Parliament, and to such other officers, clerks and employees as are under the joint control of both Houses of Parliament, shall be taken by both Houses of Parliament by resolution, or, if such action is required during

the

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the recess of Parliament, by the Governor in Council, subject to ratification by the two Houses at the next ensuing session.

46. Nothing in this Act or *The Civil Service Act* shall be held to curtail the privileges now enjoyed by the officers, clerks, and employees of the House of Commons or of the Senate or of the Library of Parliament with respect to rank and precedence, or to attendance, office hours, or leave of absence, or with respect to engaging in such employment during parliamentary recess as may entitle them to receive extra salary or remuneration. The same.

47. All sums of money voted by Parliament for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1909, and applicable to the payment of the salaries or the increases to the salaries of any persons in the public service, shall, in the event of the promotion of any such persons to higher divisions or grades, or on their transfer to other positions in the public service, or on their becoming entitled to, or being granted, increases of salary under the provisions of this Act, be applicable to the payment of the salaries or increases to the salaries of such persons so promoted or transferred, or becoming entitled to, or being granted, such increases; and during the said financial year there may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada such sums of money as have not been voted by Parliament but are required for the payment of such salaries and increases of salaries as are authorized by this Act. Appropriation of moneys.

48. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September next. Commencement of Act.

APPENDIX C.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 19th May, 1909.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Schedule B of *The Civil Service Act*, chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by striking out the heading *“Clerks in City Post Offices, and the Offices of Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway Mail Service,”* and the next following paragraph, and substituting therefor the following:—

R.S., c. 16
sch. B
amended.

“Clerks in City Post Offices, Offices of Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, and in the Money Order Exchange Office.”

“Stampers and sorters on appointment, five hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to six hundred dollars. If any stamper and sorter is promoted to the fourth class, his initial salary as such fourth class clerk shall be not less than his salary as such stamper and sorter at the time of such promotion, and if the salary of any stamper and sorter is at present less than five hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

“Fourth class on appointment, five hundred dollars; by annual increases of one hundred dollars up to seven hundred dollars. If the salary of any fourth class clerk is at present less than five hundred dollars, it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.”

2. The salaries provided under this Act shall be payable as from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine. ^{When salaries payable.}

APPENDIX D.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 4th May, 1910.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910.* Short title.

2. Sections 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99 of *The Civil Service Act* are repealed, R.S., c. 16 amended as to Outside Service. so far as concerns the Outside Service, other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by paragraph (b) of section 4 of the said Act.

2. Sections 30 and 42 of the said Act are repealed as to the Ss. 30, 42 repealed. Inside Service, and as to the Outside Service other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by the said paragraph (b) Exception. of section 4.

3. Section 21 of the said Act is repealed and the following is New s. 21. substituted therefor:—

“**21.** The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be Time and place of examinations. held at the times and places specified under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission for the ordinary competitive examinations.”

4. Subsection 1 of section 50 of the said Act is amended by S. 50 amended. adding thereto the following:—

“Provided that an officer shall not be transferred from the Transfer from Outside to Inside service. Outside Service to the Inside Service under the authority of this section unless he has served for a period of three years in the Outside Service, and no such transfer shall be made to the Third Division of the Inside Service.”

5.

3. 50
amended.

5. Section 50 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Conditions of
transfer.

“4. No transfer shall be made, under the authority of this section, to the Inside Service except upon the report in writing of the deputy head that the duties performed in the Outside Service by the officer to be transferred are of a like character to those of the position to which he is to be transferred, and if performed in the Inside Service would entitle him to the said position, and that he is qualified for the duties of such position.”

Temporary
transfer from
Outside to
Inside
service.

6. Any officer or employee in the Outside Service may, by order in council, be transferred to any position in the Inside Service for a period not exceeding six months, but he shall, during such period, notwithstanding his duties in the Inside Service, remain subject to the law relating to the Outside Service.

Temporary
clerks for
decennial
census.

7. Special competitive examinations may be held by the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with regulations in that behalf made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council, for ascertaining the qualifications of persons to be employed as temporary clerks for the compilation of any decennial census, and the successful competitors may be employed temporarily for the duties aforesaid for any period not exceeding three years.

Examina-
tions and
period of
service.

Census clerks
ineligible for
other work.

2. During such term of service such temporary clerks shall not be eligible for any employment other than the compilation of the decennial census, and they shall not be entitled by reason of service in the compilation of the census to any further employment.

To receive
annual
increase.

3. Such temporary clerks shall be eligible for annual statutory increase as provided by section 37 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*.

R.S., c. 16,
Sch. B
amended.

8. That part of Schedule B of *The Civil Service Act* which relates to Customs is amended by striking out the figures and word “300 to 4,000,” opposite to the word “Collectors,” and substituting therefor the figures and word “300 to 4,500.”

Sch. B
amended.

9. That part of the said Schedule B which relates to Inland Revenue is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“INLAND REVENUE.

Salaries of
Inland
Revenue
officials.

“Inspectors Salary from \$2,000 to \$3,000
“Provided that inspectors of special manufactories may receive a salary not exceeding in the aggregate \$3,200.

“Collectors

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" Collectors.....	Salary from \$ 600 to \$2,800
" Deputy collectors.....	" 400 to 2,000
" Accountants.....	" 800 to 1,800
" Special class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries)	" 1,600 to 2,200
" Special class excisemen (other than the foregoing).....	" 1,300 to 1,600
" First, second and third class excisemen,.....	" 700 to 1,500
" Probationary excisemen.....	600
" Stenographers and typewriters..	" 400 to 700
" Messengers.....	" 400 to 800

"Provided that deputy collectors who have passed the special class examination may receive an additional salary not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum; and provided further that special class excisemen and other officers connected with the survey of important manufactories may receive an additional salary not exceeding in any one case three hundred dollars per annum."

10. That part of the said Schedule B which relates to Post Office is amended by striking out the heading "*Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors*" and the next following six paragraphs, and substituting therefor the following:—

Sch. B
amended.

*"Post Office Inspectors, Assistant Post Office Inspectors,
and Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service.*

"The salary of a post office inspector, on appointment, shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, with increases of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of three thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any post office inspector is at present less than two thousand five hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

Salaries of
post office
inspectors
and super-
intendents.

"The salary of an assistant post office inspector, on appointment, shall be one thousand six hundred dollars, with increases of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any assistant post office inspector is at present less than one thousand six hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"The salary of a superintendent of the railway mail service, on appointment, shall be one thousand six hundred dollars, with annual increases of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any such superintendent is at present less than one thousand six hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"Any post office inspector, assistant post office inspector, or superintendent of the railway mail service who has been, for the period of one year, in receipt of the maximum salary of his class, as heretofore established, shall be eligible for the increase

increase of salary under this Act from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and, if he has served for any less period than one year at such maximum salary, he shall be eligible for the increase as soon as he has completed one year's service at such maximum salary."

Salaries of
assistant
postmasters.

11. The said Schedule B is further amended by striking out all the words under the heading "*Assistant Postmasters*" and substituting therefor the following:—

- "Class 1. When postage collections exceed \$800,000.. \$2,800.
- "Class 2. When postage collections are from \$500,000 to \$800,000.. \$2,600.
- "Class 3. When postage collections are from \$250,000 to \$500,000.. \$2,400.
- "Class 4. When postage collections are from \$150,000 to \$250,000.. \$2,200.
- "Class 5. When postage collections are from \$80,000 to \$150,000.. \$2,000.
- "Class 6. When postage collections are from \$60,000 to \$80,000.. \$1,800.
- "Class 7. When postage collections are from \$40,000 to \$60,000.. \$1,600.
- "Class 8. When postage collections are from \$20,000 to \$40,000.. \$1,400.
- "Class 9. When postage collections are less than \$20,000.. \$1,100 to \$1,400, as the Postmaster General determines."

Clerks in
outside post
offices
brought
under Act.

12. When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any post office not under *The Civil Service Act* is to be brought under the said Act, any clerk or other employee then employed in such office, and who has been continuously employed for a period of two years immediately preceding the date on which the office is brought under the said Act, shall be considered as eligible for appointment under this Act, irrespective of age and without having to pass the Civil Service examination, and such clerk or employee may be paid the same salary as he had theretofore received in such office; provided that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the class in the Civil Service to which he is appointed.

Date when
increases take
effect.

13. The salaries and increases provided by sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this Act shall be payable as from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

1908, c. 15,
new s. 4

Inside
service.

14. Subsection 1 of section 4 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**4.** Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, sections 28 to 37, both inclusive, and sections 39 and 40 of this Act apply only to the Inside Service."

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15. Subsection 5 of section 18 of the said Act is amended by S. 18
inserting the word "fiscal" before the word "year" in the last amended.
line thereof, and by adding thereto the following subsection:— Fiscal year

"6. The Commission may select for any office or employment Selections to
any person who is a successful competitor for a higher office or fill vacancies
employment; provided that no such selection shall be made to
the prejudice of any person on the list of successful competitors
for such lower office or employment."

16. Section 21 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto S. 21
the following subsection: — amended

"2. No appointment shall be made under this section to the Third
Third Division." division

17. Section 22 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto S. 22
the following:— amended.

"Provided that no qualification as to age shall be required in No age limit
the case of appointment to the position of messenger." for
messengers

18. The said section 22 is further amended by adding thereto S. 22
the following subsection:— amended

"2. Any person who has satisfied the Commission in the Temporary
respects aforesaid may be appointed or employed temporarily messengers,
in any of the said positions." etc.

19. Subsection 3 of section 23 of the said Act is repealed and S. 23
the following is substituted therefor:— amended.

"3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more Temporary
than six months in any fiscal year." clerks.

20. Section 31 of the said Act is repealed and the following New s. 31.
is substituted therefor:—

"**31.** The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum Salaries of
salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully temporary
competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk em- clerks.
ployed under section 23 of this Act may be the minimum salary
authorized for subdivision B of the Third Division, or the mini-
mum salary authorized for subdivision B of the Second Divi-
sion, having regard to the duties required of him, subject in
either case to be increased as authorized by section 33 of this
Act."

21. Section 38 of the said Act is repealed and the following New s. 33.
is substituted therefor:—

"**33.** In the absence of special authority of Parliament no No additional
payment additional to the salary authorized by law shall be payment to
made to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee perman- permanent
ently employed in the Civil Service in respect of any service officers for
hereafter to be rendered by him, whether in the discharge of any service
his ordinary duties of office or of any other duties which may
be imposed upon him, or which he may undertake or volunteer
to

Proviso as to
annual
salaries from
several
departments
to officers in
Outside
Service.

to discharge or otherwise perform; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*," or words to the like effect, shall be deemed to authorize such a payment: Provided, however, that nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the payment to any officer, clerk or employee in the Outside Service of a separate annual salary from each of two or more departments or distinct branches of the public service in respect of separate duties performed in the Outside Service for each of such departments or branches respectively, if one of such salaries is not sufficient to compensate him for his whole time, and if the aggregate salaries do not exceed reasonable compensation for the discharge of all the duties so performed; and provided further that nothing in this section shall affect the operation of section 46 of this Act."

APPENDIX E.

REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

WITH REFERENCE TO ENTRANCE TO THE SERVICE AND PROMOTION IN THE SERVICE.

(Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd day of February, 1911.)

In accordance with section 10, clause 2 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, requiring that the duties of the Civil Service Commission 'shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission, and approved by the Governor in Council,' the following regulations have been prepared by the Commission:—

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO THE INSIDE SERVICE.

1. In order to comply with section 13 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, which states that 'except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the Inside Service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council,' the Commission will provide for general competitive examinations for entrance to the following divisions and subdivisions of the Inside Service:—

- (a) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Third Division.
- (b) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Second Division.

2. In accordance with section 15 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the number of competitors to be selected, for appointment to the Service, from those taking the examinations for the above divisions, shall be computed by the Commission on the basis of the reports from the several departments as to their probable requirements for the ensuing six months.

3. The general competitive examinations shall be held twice a year, in the months of May and November. Forms on which applications for these examinations shall be made will be provided by the Commission, and may be had on application to the Secretary of the Commission. Where not less than three candidates make application to take an examination at the same place, general competitive examinations shall be held at the following places: Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria. Examinations may also be held at such other places as may be selected by the Commission for the convenience of candidates applying for examination.

(2) Where competitive examinations are required involving technical or scientific subjects and necessitating the use of scientific apparatus, it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations at each of the above places, but the Commission shall, as far as possible, arrange for at least one place in each province where such examination may be taken.

4. Any examination may be taken in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate.

5. A general examination for messengers, porters, sorters and packers shall be held annually in the month of May, at the same places as the general examinations for the Third and Second Divisions, and shall include the following subjects of the ordinary public school standard: Writing, spelling and the first four rules of arithmetic. The minimum percentage of qualification shall be fifty per cent on each subject and sixty per cent on the whole examination.

6. Where messengers, porters, sorters and packers require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the Service.

7. The general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Third Division shall include the following subjects: Writing and copying manuscripts, spelling, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, typewriting. The maximum number of marks for each subject shall be one hundred, except in the subjects of writing and copying manuscripts, for each of which the maximum number shall be fifty marks. No candidates shall be selected for appointment to a position in the Third Division who secures less than fifty per cent of the marks assigned to the subjects of spelling, composition and arithmetic and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole examination. The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the above subjects.

8. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, either or both of the subjects of stenography and book-keeping. Where candidates obtain over sixty per cent of the marks assigned to either or both of these subjects, the marks above sixty per cent may be added to the total of the marks obtained on the compulsory subjects in determining the relative standing of the candidates in the general examination.

9. Persons employed in the Civil Service, in the Third Division, may take the competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division under the following regulations:—

(1) Such persons must have passed the Third Division Examination at least one year before competing in such examination; also their records in the reports to be furnished under the Civil Service Amendment Act must be good.

(2) In case of failure in such examination any person so failing shall not compete again within a year.

(3) Persons so failing may, if their records for conduct continue good, present themselves for examination a third time, but in case of failing a third time they shall not again be allowed to take the said examination.

10. To insure the availability of a sufficient number of competent typewriters and stenographers, the Commission may appoint a special competitive examination for typewriters and stenographers, for Subdivision B of the Third Division, which shall include the following subjects:—Typewriting, stenography, writing and copying manuscripts, spelling and composition. Successful candidates must obtain at least fifty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject, and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole examination.

(2) Where a sufficient number of typewriters and stenographers are not available among those who have taken the full examination for Subdivision B of the Third Division, the requirements of the departments may be supplied by appointing, in order of merit, those who have taken the special examination for typewriters and stenographers.

(3) No one appointed as the result of such special examination shall be considered as eligible for promotion to Subdivision A of the Third Division who has

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not subsequently qualified in the additional subjects of arithmetic, history and geography, as required for the regular examination for entrance to the Third Division.

11. Where candidates for employment as temporary clerks require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the service.

12. Candidates for the general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Second Division shall take all the subjects in group A of the following list, and any five in group B:—

A.—Writing, spelling, composition, literature, arithmetic.

B.—Algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, geology (including mineralogy), biology (animal and vegetable), French (for those taking the general examination in English), English (for those taking the general examination in French), Latin, German, history (modern), political science, economics, geography (general, physical and commercial), philosophy (scholastic or general), law (English or civil).

(2) The maximum number of marks for each subject shall be one hundred, except in the subject of writing, for which the maximum number shall be fifty marks.

(3) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures less than forty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject in group A, and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole group.

(4) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures less than thirty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject in group B, and forty per cent of the marks assigned to the five subjects selected.

(5) The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the subjects selected from the above groups. In order that due regard may be had to the different educational systems in Canada, a curriculum shall be prepared by the Commission showing, with as much detail as possible, the ground to be covered under each of the subjects in the above groups A and B. A copy of this curriculum shall be supplied to any person on making application to the Secretary of the Commission.

13. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, any or all of the subjects of typewriting, stenography, and book-keeping. Where candidates obtain over sixty per cent of the marks assigned to any one or more of these subjects, the marks above sixty per cent may be added to the total of the marks obtained on the whole examination in determining the relative standing of the candidates.

14. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a clerkship in Subdivision B of the Third Division requiring special qualifications not covered by the general examination for that division, or for a nomination to a clerkship in Subdivision B of the Second Division requiring special qualifications in technical or scientific subjects, a special competitive examination may be provided by the Commission, instead of the general competitive examinations for either of these subdivisions. The subjects for such special examination shall be arranged between the Commission and the deputy head of such department.

15. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a position above that of Subdivision B of the Second Division, which requires to be filled by appointment from without the Service, the Commission shall, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, provide a special competitive examination or test, which may or may not involve written answers to questions, but which shall be of such a nature as to secure a person well qualified for the position to be so filled. In determining the

qualifications of candidates for such positions, the examination or test shall have special reference to executive ability and tact, such special or professional training as may be required, and a successful experience in duties similar to those pertaining to the position to be filled.

16. Where the appointment is one which is to be made under section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act inasmuch as the person to be appointed requires to obtain from the Commission a certificate that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, the Commission, with the consent and co-operation of the head and deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, may arrange a form of examination or test, by which to determine whether the person is qualified. On satisfying the Commission that he is duly qualified, such person will receive the certificate of the Commission.

17. When the selection is made by the head and deputy head of the department without reference to the Commission, the Commission may make such inquiries and appoint such an examination or test to determine the qualifications of the person so nominated, as it may deem necessary for an intelligent and responsible discharge of its duties.

PROMOTIONS IN THE INSIDE SERVICE.

18. A candidate who is recommended by the head of a department for promotion, other than from the Third to the Second Division, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, must satisfy the Commission of his ability to perform the duties of the position to which he is to be promoted. For this purpose the Commission, if it considers an examination necessary, may, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to take place, prescribe a promotion examination, having regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled.

19. Where there are two or more persons in the employment of a department who are eligible for promotion to any vacant position, the Commission may, at the request of the head of the department, provide a competitive promotion examination limited to those who are declared eligible for promotion. Such an examination shall have regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled. Upon the results of this examination, if satisfactory, the Commission shall issue the required certificate of qualification.

20. Candidates who, under subsection 2 of section 26 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, are nominated by the head of a department for promotion from the Third to the Second Division must, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, satisfy the Commission that they are entitled to enter the Second Division. To this end, the Commission, after consultation with the head or deputy head of the department in which the promotion is proposed, shall prescribe a non-competitive promotion examination which, while having special reference to the requirements of the positions to be filled, shall nevertheless insure a qualification substantially equivalent to that required in the open competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division. Such non-competitive promotion examination shall include all of the subjects in group A under regulation 12, any three of the subjects in group B under regulation 12, and two papers on the work of the department in which the candidate for promotion is engaged. The minimum percentages required for passing on the subjects included in group A shall be not less than forty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole group. The minimum percentages required for passing on the subjects selected from group B shall be not less than thirty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject and forty per cent of the marks assigned to the three subjects, also that candidates must obtain at least fifty per cent on each of the papers

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on the work of the departments in which they are engaged. In the case of a candidate who does not obtain the minimum of forty per cent, assigned to the three subjects selected from group B, but who obtains an excess of marks above the minimum percentage required on each of the papers on the work of the department, such excess shall be added to the marks obtained by him on the subjects selected from group B for the purpose of estimating his percentage on the whole group.

21. All general competitive examinations for entrance to the Service shall be advertised in the 'Canada Gazette' at least four weeks before the examinations are to take place. Special competitive examinations shall be advertised in the 'Canada Gazette' at least two weeks before the examinations are to take place. Such advertisements shall state the number of positions to be competed for, the conditions to be complied with by the competitors, the subjects to be covered by any special examinations, and the places at which the examinations may be held.

22. Within one month after the publication of the results of a Civil Service examination any candidate who considers that his answer papers have not been correctly valued may make application to the Commission to have his papers re-read. Such application must be accompanied by a fee of \$3 in the case of Third Division or lower examinations, or \$5 in the case of Second Division or higher examinations. In cases where the appeal is sustained the fee will be returned.

2. The answer papers of all candidates at any Civil Service examination, after being valued by the examiners, shall be retained by the Commission for a period of six months from the date of publishing the results, and at the end of that period they shall be destroyed.

23. Every successful candidate, before receiving a permanent appointment to the Inside Service, must furnish the Commission with a certificate of good health, which shall be filled out on standard forms to be furnished by the Commission.

2. There shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council in each place where an examination is held one or more medical examiners, from whom such certificates shall be obtained.

3. The fees for the health certificate shall be:—For messengers, porters, sorters, packers, and for temporary clerks, two dollars (\$2); for clerks of the Third Division, three dollars (\$3); for clerks of the First and Second Divisions, five dollars (\$5).

24. Every successful candidate, before receiving an appointment to the Inside Service, must furnish the Commission with references to at least three reputable persons who may be able to give adequate information as to the candidate's character and habits.

25. The following shall be the schedule of fees to be paid by the candidates at the several examinations held under the direction of the Commission:—

Examinations for lower grade positions, a fee of.. . . .	\$2 00
Examinations for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division, a fee of.. . . .	4 00
Examinations for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division, a fee of.. . . .	8 00
Extra examinations which may be authorized from time to time for positions requiring special qualifications, a fee of.. . . .	8 00

Promotion examinations:—

In the Third Division.. . . .	2 00
To the Second Division.. . . .	3 00
In the Second Division.. . . .	4 00
For higher divisions.. . . .	5 00

(2) No fee shall be required for the privilege of taking optional subjects.

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(3) The fees for the regular Third and Second Division examinations, for lower grade examinations, and for any special examinations, shall be payable by the candidates when making application for examination. Should any candidate, after making application and paying the required fee, be unable to write on the examination, one-half the fee may be returned.

26. Copies of the reports of the 'conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the First Division' which, in accordance with section 40 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, are required to be made in each department, shall be furnished to the Commission by the deputy heads of the various departments every three months.

2. To insure uniformity these reports shall be made out on forms prepared by the Commission which may be procured by the departments upon requisition to the Government Stationery Office.

27. The Secretary of the Treasury Board shall notify the Commission of all changes which take place in the organization of the offices in the several departments in the Inside Service, whether these changes result from the creation of new offices, the division or combination of existing offices, or the abolition of offices; also of all changes in the personnel of the officers holding respective offices in the several departments in the Inside Service, whether these changes result from original appointment, promotion, transfer, death, resignation or dismissal.

28. The Commission shall select examiners duly qualified to prepare the necessary examination papers and to value the answers of the candidates, in connection with the general and special examinations provided for in the Civil Service Acts and in these regulations.

2. Each of the examination papers for the First and Second Divisions of the Inside Service shall be prepared and the answers valued by two examiners.

3. In the case of promotion examinations, and of special or technical examinations for the First and Second Divisions, as far as possible one of the two examiners shall be selected from within the department in which the appointment is to be made, and the other from without.

29. Examiners for the Inside Service shall be paid in accordance with the following scale of fees:—

To each examiner for setting a paper for the general competitive examinations for the First and Second Divisions.. . . .	\$15 00
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Where the examination is one of a special or technical character for the First or Second Division of the Inside Service, and where not more than five candidates are taking the same examination, each examiner shall be allowed \$20.00 for setting the paper and valuing the answers.

To each examiner for setting a paper for the Third Division examinations.. . . .	10 00
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To each examiner for setting a paper for the lower grade examinations.. . . .	5 00
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To each presiding examiner at the various centres where the examinations are held:—

Per day.. . . .	10 00
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Per half day.. . . .	5 00
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Where the number of candidates at any centre exceeds twenty-five, an assistant examiner may be appointed for such additional number up to twenty-five, and other additional assistants may be appointed in like proportion, where the number of candidates exceeds fifty.

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To each assistant to the presiding examiner:—	
Per day..	5 00
Per half day..	3 00
For valuing the answers in the case of the general competitive examinations, the compensation shall be as follows:—	
For each paper in the examinations for the First or Second Divisions..	0 50
For each paper in the examinations for the Third Division.	0 20
For each paper in the examinations for the lower grades..	0 10

OUTSIDE SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations prescribed by the Civil Service Act for the Outside Division of the Civil Service shall be held semi-annually at the same time and places as the examinations for the Inside Division of the Civil Service, and shall be conducted in like manner and governed in all respects by the rules and regulations prescribed for the examinations for the Inside Service, with the following exceptions, viz.:—

(1) The Preliminary Examination shall include the following subjects of the ordinary public school standard: Writing, spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic. The maximum number of marks in each subject shall be one hundred. The minimum percentage for qualification shall be forty per cent in each subject and fifty per cent on the whole examination.

(2) The Qualifying Examination shall include the following subjects: Writing and copying manuscripts, spelling (including dictation), arithmetic, geography, history, and composition. The maximum number of marks for each subject shall be one hundred, except in the subjects of writing and copying manuscripts, for each of which the maximum number shall be fifty marks. The minimum percentage for qualification shall be forty per cent in each subject and fifty per cent on the whole examination. The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the above subjects.

(3) Candidates in the Qualifying Examination who fail in one subject only, but who make the required aggregate of fifty per cent, or three hundred marks, may come up for the subject in which they failed at the next examination, but not afterwards and the marks made in the other subjects at the previous examination will be allowed them, but candidates failing in more than one subject, or in the aggregate, if they come up for examination again, must take all the subjects.

(4) Every successful candidate at the Preliminary or Qualifying Examination will receive a certificate from the Commission.

PART III
TABLES

TABLE No. 1.—EXAMINATIONS HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

No.	Nature of Examination.	Date.
		1910.
71	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Secretary of State.....	September 7th.
72	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Public Works.....	September 20th.
73	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	September 28th.
74	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Post Office Department.....	September 29th.
75	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	October 6th.
76	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	October 26th.
77	Special Competitive Examination for Surgeons in the Department of the Naval Service.....	October 27th.
78	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	November 2nd.
79	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Naval Service.....	November 3rd.
80	Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service.....	November 8th.
81	Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service.....	November 9th.
82	Regular Examination for Lower Grade positions in the Inside Service.....	November 8th.
83	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Militia and Defence.....	November 8th.
84	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Post Office Department.....	November 8th.
85	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Naval Service.....	November 8th.
86	Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division in the Inside Service.....	November 9th.
87	Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division in the Inside Service.....	November 7th.
88	Regular Competitive Examination for Cadetships in the Naval Service of Canada	November 9th.
89	Regular Qualifying Examination for promotion to the Second Division of the Inside Service.....	November 7th.
90	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Trade and Commerce.....	November 16th.
91	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Public Works.....	November 25th.
92	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Naval Service.....	December 2nd.
93	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Militia and Defence.....	December 13th.
94	Special Competitive Examination for Assistant Actuaries in the Department of Insurance.....	December 20th.
95	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Militia and Defence.....	December 22nd.
96	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Naval Service.....	December 22nd.
97	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines	December 22nd.
		1911.
98	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	January 3rd.
99	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Office of the Auditor General.....	January 16th.
100	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	January 18th.
101	Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division on the Census Staff.....	February 8th.
102	Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division on the Census Staff.....	February 6th.

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Examinations held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission—*Concluded.*

No.	Nature of Examination.	Date.
		1911.
103	Special Qualifying Examination for Draughtsman in the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior.....	February 8th.
104	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	February 22nd.
105	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Public Works.....	February 22nd.
106	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Railways and Canals.....	March 2nd.
107	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	March 2nd.
108	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Post Office Department.....	March 10th.
109	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	March 10th.
110	Special Competitive Examination for a Clerkship in the Department of Railways and Canals.....	March 29th.
111	Special Competitive Examination for Technical Clerks in the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior.....	April 10th.
112	Special Qualifying Examination for Translator in the Privy Council Office.....	April 11th.
113	Special Qualifying Examination for Translator on the Staff of the House of Commons.....	May 5th.
114	Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service.....	May 9th.
115	Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service.....	May 10th.
116	Regular Examination for Lower Grade positions in the Inside Service.....	May 9th.
117	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Post Office Department.....	May 9th.
118	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of External Affairs.....	May 9th.
119	Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division in the Inside Service.....	May 10th.
120	Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division on the Census Staff.....	May 10th.
121	Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division in the Inside Service.....	May 8th.
122	Regular Qualifying Examination for promotion to the Second Division in the Inside Service.....	May 8th.
123	Promotion Examination for the Outside Division of the Department of Customs.	May 10th.
124	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	May 15th.
125	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Post Office Department.....	June 6th.
126	Special Competitive Examination for Translator in the Privy Council Office.....	June 7th.
127	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	June 23rd.
128	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Militia and Defence.....	July 3rd.
129	Special Competitive Examination for Clerk of Works in the Department of Public Works.....	July 14th.
130	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Post Office Department.....	July 28th.
131	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of External Affairs.....	August 3rd.
132	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Post Office Department.....	August 4th.
133	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	August 5th.
134	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	August 9th.
135	Special Qualifying Examination for Translator in the Post Office Department....	August 13th.
136	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Post Office Department.....	August 15th.
137	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of the Interior.....	August 18th.
138	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Department of Public Works.....	August 18th.
139	Special Qualifying Examination for a Lower Grade position in the Post Office Department.....	August 23rd.
140	Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in the Departments of Public Works and Marine and Fisheries.....	August 29th.

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TABLE No. 2.—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS.

(1) Special Competitive Examination for Surgeons in the Department of the Naval Service, October 27, 1910. (No. 77).

In Order of Merit—

Dr. R. Monahan, Montreal, P. Q.
Dr. J. A. Rousseau, Montreal, P. Q.

Dr. D. A. Kearns, Ottawa, Ont.

(2) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service. November 8, 1910. (No. 80).

*At Vancouver, B.C.*Burns, E. A.
Clements, R.
Ellam, George.
Ferne, Albert.
Fidler, S. J.
Gibson, Fred R.
Glendenning, Wm. G.
Greenwood, C. F. W.Lush, Henry F.
McDonald, R. S.
McLeod, Roderick.
O'Laughlin, A. E.
Pender, James.
Walker, Alex.
Williamson, Nicholas.*At Victoria, B.C.*Dawson, Chas. R.
Dorman, A. A.Jamieson, Robt. W.
Stocke, Augustine.*At Edmonton, Alta.*

Duke, J. W.

MacKenzie, Alex.

*At Calgary, Alta.*Curless, H. J.
Fraser, Hugh.
Miller, Joseph B.Packman, Frederick
Webster, Wm. M.
Wilson, W. A.*At Saskatoon, Sask.*

Ross, James I. N.

*At Winnipeg, Man.*Badgley, James C.
Baird, John E. M.
Barbour, L. McK.
Barclay, Wm. T.
Boyd, David C.
Buchan, Robt. R.
Buote, P. H.
Butterworth, F. P.
Cousins, Clarence G.
Eastes, Claude N.
Evans, E. I.
Gladstone, John T.Goodall, Robert.
Hinton, Wm. H.
Hobday, Leonard S.
Kum, Louis.
MacKenzie, Roderick.
Nicholl, John.
Piggot, Robert.
Prentice, G. A. F.
Shack, Alex.
Spratt, Samuel
Sutton, Leonard J.
Wilson, Herbert.*At London, Ont.*Drew, Clifton H.
McKay, Roy S.
McPherson, Donald.Murray, D. G.
Read, Chas. H.*At Windsor, Ont.*

Mahoney, J. Dennis.

*At Hamilton, Ont.*Clerk, Charles.
Emerton, John H.
Gillespie, Roy A.Langton, Howard G.
Snodgrass, Thos. R.
Stacy, Charles.

At Toronto, Ont.

Abbott, H. F.
 Allen, Wm.
 Archibald, Henry.
 Baker, Austin.
 Breen, John B.
 Brown, R. M.
 Bruce, Arthur T.
 Cameron, Stanley.
 Clarke, W. K.
 Coolahan, C. J.
 Collett, C. W. F.
 Corney, Ed. G.
 Cotter, Ervine G.
 Curle, Robt. W.
 Cumming, Jas.
 Elson, Thos.
 England, John F.
 Gartenlaub, Chas. H.
 Freeland, G. S.
 Glionna, Frank J.
 Glover, John D.
 Grant, Arthur M.
 Hallinan, Francis J.
 Keith, Norman D.
 Knowles, James
 Krugel, Harry
 Lackey, Norman J.
 Lalor, Thos.

Leiterman, R. L.
 Lampkin, Cecil J.
 McAuliffe, John J.
 McCallum, W. J.
 McDonald, R. G.
 McIntyre, Geo. A.
 McLeod, Walter.
 McMahon, Maud M.
 May, Chas. E.
 Monahan, Wm. H.
 O'Brien, Wm. F.
 O'Hagan, Walter.
 Piccininni, V.
 Reynolds, O.
 Richardson, Ernest.
 Robertson, W. J.
 Robinson, Gilbert.
 St. Denis, Eugene.
 Sarr, Gordon G.
 Shields, W. R.
 Sinclair, A. J.
 Southworth, W. A.
 Tench, Wm. J.
 Trent, Arthur A.
 Webb, Ernest A.
 Wheatley, Chas. H.
 Wilson, Arthur.

MacLean, Cyril E.

*At Kingston, Ont.**At Ottawa, Ont.*

Brison, R. H.
 Daoust, Lucien.
 Drummond, Robt. P.
 Graziadei, S. C.
 Griecken, Frank F.
 Horan, Mary E.
 Layeux, A. C.

Morrison, Geo. S.
 Pick, A. C. A.
 Plourde, Jos.
 Sparks, Fred. R.
 Summers, Albert
 Tague, H. O.
 Unger, Fred. J.

At Sherbrooke, Que.

Gendron, Jules.

Desjarlais, Louis.

At Montreal, Que.

Amiot, Grace.
 Bairstow, T. B.
 Beaudoin, J. E.
 Begin, Alfred.
 Bernier, J. F.
 Brossard, R.
 Caisse, L.
 Chabot, Jos. E.
 Chalifoux, C.
 Charron, Theodorick.
 Cook, John.
 Cregan, Peter.
 De la Mirande, G.
 Dopp, F. A.
 Fichaud, C.
 Gelinas, D.

Gevry, E. R.
 Guay, G.
 Hotte, Armand.
 Hudon, N.
 Jutras, Louis.
 Lanthier, Isaie.
 Massicotte, J. O.
 Monette, B.
 Panneton, Miss C.
 Pelletier, Albertine.
 Renaud, Edmond.
 Ricard, Marie T.
 Rousseau, J. J.
 Sarrazin, Jules.
 Vasseur, N. A.

At Quebec, Que.

Bernier, J. C. P.
 Blais, J. E.
 Côté, Alexander.
 Garou, Wilfrid.
 Gervais, Louis B.

Girard, Thos.
 Gosselin, Henri.
 Martel, J. G.
 Roy, Jules.

At Fredericton, N.B.

Stebbings, W. G.

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At St. John, N.B.

Allen, John D.
Bishop, Geo. H.
Bryden, James.
Colpitts, C. D.

Gorman, W. J.
McDonald, E. F.
Tyner, W. T.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Tomlins, R. W.

At Halifax, N.S.

Ahern, W. J.
Blake, M. J.
Blais, R. L.
Coleman, H. J.
Grant, W. R.
Healy, Thos. W.
Hoar, Walter J.
McLean, Robert.

Monaghan, J. E.
Mulcahy, Thos. P.
Nickerson, Arthur.
Porter, R. M.
Pryor, E. J.
Straughan, James.
Walsh, Gerald.

(3a) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, November 9, 1910. (No. 81).

At Victoria, B.C.

Dewar, David.

McDill, William.

At Vancouver, B.C.

Adams, J. C.
Currie, Lena.
Glendenning, Wm. G.
Green, Walter V. T.
Greenfield, Lilian.
Hatt, Herbert T.

Jenkins, Wm. H. L.
MacDonald, W. S.
Moore, H. E.
Stuart, Robert W.
Waddell, Walter H.
Willoughby, George H.

At Edmonton, Alta.

Armstrong, R. Jack.
Elliott, Allan H.
Fidler, Henry.

Noble, Edward S.
Shewell, Ernest W.

At Calgary, Alta.

Bennett, Thos. W.
Bruce, Helen M.
Burton, George H.
Fowler, A. G.
Freeze, D. H.
Glover, R. J.
Hannam, F. G.
Holbrook, I. B.
Howard, E. R.

Joyce, Matthew
McDonald, C. K.
McLeod, George T.
Overend, A. A.
Rattray, W. B.
Riley, George.
Roche, W. M.
Williams, W. A.

At Saskatoon, Sask.

Pendlebury, Thos. H.

Smith, Fred. R.

At Moosejaw, Sask.

Herrod, Arthur.
Herrod, R.

Hudson, Harold.
Low, Paul H.

At Regina, Sask.

Bolster, H. D.
Goodridge, C.
Kerr, John

McNair, W. G.
Rankin, Leonard.

At Brandon, Man.

Currie, W. W.
Francis, Reg. B.

Phoenix, Stephen C.

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At Winnipeg, Man.

Baird, John E. M.
 Bowie, James T.
 Buchanan, George
 Buote, Peter H.
 Campbell, Kenneth P.
 Chisholm, Jean.
 Dupas, Ovila.
 Foraker, Thos. W.
 Fleming, K.
 Ganley, Harold G.

Greig, W. G.
 Ivey, W. J.
 Kirk, Harry E.
 McPherson, H. G.
 Troome, W. E.
 Warrington, Thos.
 Weir, Jessie H.
 Weir, Wilbur A.
 Williamson, J. R.

At Port Arthur, Ont.

Moran, F. R.

Russell, George D.

At Windsor, Ont.

Belleperche, Frank G.
 Bezaire, A. R.
 Bezaire, T.
 Bondy, Fred. O.

Hall, Albert.
 Niven, Thos. D.
 Reed, S. A.

At London, Ont.

Crawford, S. A.
 Hawkings, Heber G.
 McPherson, Donald.

McPherson, Fred.
 Miners, Clarence E.
 Wither'spoon, J. T.

At Hamilton, Ont.

Arnold, Fred. C.
 Clark, Charles
 Henderson, Gordon B.
 Martin, Edgar W.

Moyer, Thos. S.
 Radford, Chas. F.
 Raymond, Wm. G.

At Toronto, Ont.

Abbott, Henry F.
 Break, Elton.
 Chapman, L. C.
 Eakins, G. G.
 Gallagher, Edmond P.
 Gibson, B. H.
 Gilleland, E. C.
 Gleeson, W. B.
 Hart, O. M.
 Horton, Albert H.
 Howarth, George A.
 Kester, John G.

Macdonald, John A.
 MacDonald, R. G.
 Pye, L. L.
 Robertson, Wm. J.
 Savage, R. C.
 Simpson, G. H.
 Skain, John J.
 Sloan, Henry C.
 Tobin, Jos. J.
 Walker, John B.
 Wallis, George T.
 Young, John I.

At Peterborough, Ont.

Deroche, Leo.
 Jobbitt, Harold W.
 Martin, Thos. P.

Richards, J. W.
 White, H. E.

At Kingston, Ont.

Backus, Mary E.
 Cook, N. Melville.
 Egan, Mary M.
 Gallagher, Mary

Hickey, George W.
 Morris, Arlington.
 Skinner, Wm. J.
 Waddell, J. C.

At Ottawa, Ont.

Brayton, Harry.
 Coburn, Allan J.
 Cossette, J. H.
 Duguay, Egbert.
 Gilchrist, Wm.
 Irons, Joseph A.

Kelly, John P.
 McAllister, Olive C.
 Macdonell, Allan J.
 McLean, Edgar.
 Smith, J. T.

At Montreal, Que.

Amiot, Grace.
 Beaudoin, J. E.
 Bousquet, Antoinette.
 Chenier, J. A.

Fortin, M. A.
 Holden, A. A. L.
 Rousseau, J. J.
 Surprenant, Edmond.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Sherbrooke, Que.

Allard, Oliva.
Desjarlais, Louis.

Desruisseaux, Edward.
Swett, Gordon B.

At Quebec, Que.

Blais, Joseph E.
Jack, C. C.

Lagueux, Napoleon.
Pouliot, J. A.

At St. John, N.B.

Bishop, George H.
Haggerty, John U.
Keith, A. C.
Murphy, G. T.

Scott, Andrew.
Sullivan, G. A.
Watt, Harold C.
Watters, Gladys M.

At Sydney, N.S.

Boudrot, Thos. H.

At Yarmouth, N.S.

Doucet, Joseph P.

At Halifax, N.S.

Fox, Frank B.
Major, L. M.

Martel, Charles F.
Warner, Fred. A.

(3b) OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

At Vancouver, B.C.

Currie, Lena—Stenography.

Willoughby, George H.—Stenography and Typewriting.

At Edmonton, Alta.

Noble, Edward S.—Book-keeping.

At Calgary, Alta.

Rattray, Wm. B.—Book-keeping.

At Saskatoon, Sask.

Pendlebury, Thos. H.—Book-keeping.

At London, Ont.

Hawkings, Heber G.—Book-keeping.

At Toronto, Ont.

Simpson, Gordon H.—Book-keeping, Stenography, Typewriting.

At Kingston, Ont.

Egan, Mary M.—Stenography.

At Montreal, Que.

Amiot, Grace—Stenography and Typewriting.

At St. John, Que.

Waters, Gladys M.—Stenography and Typewriting.

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(4) Regular Examination for Lower Grade Positions in the Inside Service, November 8, 1910. (No. 82).

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Donnelly, Bernard C., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Jarbeau, Amelia R., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Hibbard, John R., Ottawa, Ont. | 29. Hebert, Rosario, Montreal, P. Q. |
| 3. Orr, Ellen, Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Girard, Loie, St. Joseph, P. Q. |
| 4. Boynton, Henry P., Ottawa, Ont. | 31. Whillans, Robert, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Paynter, William J., Ottawa, Ont. | 32. Dufresne, Lucile, Quebec, P. Q. |
| 6. Fontaine, E. A., Ste. Marie, P. Q. | 33. O'Connor, Patrick J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Aubry, J. O., Ottawa, Ont. | 34. McGuire, Eldon P. V., Ottawa West, Ont. |
| 8. Roy, Joseph H. A., St. Henri de Mascou- | 35. Gibson, Wilfrid, Aylmer, P. Q. |
| che, P. Q. | 36. Geoffrion, Yvonne, Montreal, P. Q. |
| 9. Campeau, Joseph, Cumming's Bridge, Ont. | 37. Paquette, Joseph A., St. Nicolas, P. Q. |
| 10. Leckie, Thomas L., Ottawa, Ont. | 38. Connolly, Francis L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Tessier, J. A., Hull, P. Q. | 39. Kilmartin, Thomas L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. Geoffrion, Augustine, Montreal, P. Q. | 40. Page, Elzear, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Conway, Albert, Ottawa, Ont. | 41. Dufresne, J. Marius, Murray Bay, P.Q. |
| 14. Mulrooney, Joseph A., Toronto, Ont. | 42. Dufresne, L. Paul, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. McKinnon, Mary, Ottawa, Ont. | 43. Gregoire, Noel, St. Joseph, P. Q. |
| 16. Dewar, Cecil J., Ottawa, Ont. | 44. McGrath, Timothy J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Tardif, Herve, Thetford Mines, P. Q. | 45. Bradley, William, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Fontaine, Jeannette, Orleans, Ont. | 46. Whitmore, Eloppe, Rochon, P. Q. |
| 19. Smith, Lizzie L., Aurora, Ont. | 47. Hugg, Antonio C., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 20. Harrell, William P., Ottawa, Ont. | 48. Lanoue, Aime, Farnham, P. Q. |
| 21. O'Hagan, Arthur W. S., Ottawa, Ont. | 49. Tremblay, Louis C., Rochon, P. Q. |
| 22. Chenier, Edward, Buckingham, P. Q. | 50. Rouleau, Alphonse, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 23. Poulin, Jean T. G., St. Joseph, P. Q. | 51. Dorval, Germaine, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 24. Pare, Lucien, Drummondville, P. Q. | 52. Brooker, Albert V., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 25. Goulet, Armand, Montreal, P. Q. | 53. Boivin, Adelard, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 26. Chartrand, Edward, Ottawa, Ont. | 54. D'Auray, Gabrielle, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 27. Desilets, E., Ottawa, Ont. | 55. Caron, Oscar, Hull, P. Q. |

(5) Regular Competitive Examination for Positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division of the Inside Service, November 9, 1910. (No. 86).

(A) THIRD DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Daly, William P., Ottawa, Ont. | 11. McGahey, John H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Schuller, Jules, Ottawa, Ont. | 12. Cote, Arthur, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Heaney, Charles W., Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 13. Begin, Pierre, Beauceville, P. Q. |
| 4. Hill, Harry, Westboro, Ont. | 14. Pigeon, Adelard, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Cliche, J. A. Emile, Ottawa, Ont. | 15. Hibbard, David W., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Seguin, Rene, Ottawa, Ont. | 16. Busey, Dalzell A., St. John, N.B. |
| 7. Summers, Wesley C., Winchester, Ont. | 17. Pelletier, N. E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Walker, C. E., Toronto, Ont. | 18. Archambault, J. A., Montreal, P. Q. |
| 9. Laroche, E. J., Bourget, Ont. | 19. Hazlett, William G., Kingston, Ont. |
| 10. Marsden, Joseph F., Ottawa, Ont. | 20. MacDonald, Norman, Jordan Station, Ont. |

(B) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Skinner, Burton B., Yarmouth, N.S. | 16. Johnston, Norma F., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Hillyard, Jessie F. M., Ottawa, Ont. | 17. Johnston, Mary, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Gamble, Kathleen M., Wakefield, P.Q. | 18. Ward, Elizabeth, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Blackburn, Eva M., London, Ont. | 19. Dudley, Henrietta H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Collinson, Estella, Peterborough, Ont. | 20. Williams, Ernest R., Norwood, Mass. |
| 6. Kincaid, Esther, Ottawa, Ont. | 21. Wilkinson, Florence C., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Burke, Beatrice, Ottawa, Ont. | 22. Davidson, Birdie, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Grey, Agnes D., Carleton Place, Ont. | 23. Blake, Laura, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Ramsay, Mamie A., Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Pepper, Eleanor, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. Gordon, Florence G., Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Splane, Herma B., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Demers, Fabiola, Ottawa, Ont. | 26. Blunt, Lucy E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. Barry, Annie L., Woodroffe, Ont. | 27. Shields, George P., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Roy, Annie F., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Casselman, Dora M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Thompson, Mary E., Cornwall, Ont. | 29. Merriam, Arthur W., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Wright, Winnifred E. V., Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Lasalle, Rene, Montreal, P.Q. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(6) Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division in the Inside Service, November 7, 1910. (No. 87).**In Order of Merit—**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Vincent, Walter M., Golspie, Ont. | 12. Boomer, Albert H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Steeves, Harry R., Hillsboro, N.B. | 13. Holmes, Fred. W., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Welsh, William J., St. Catharine's, Ont. | 14. Haffner, Allan B., Kingston, Ont. |
| 4. Chauvin, F. X., Ottawa, Ont. | 15. Barbes, Victor, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Belleau, A. Miville, Ottawa, Ont. | 16. Bernard, William S. H., Montreal, P.Q. |
| 6. McCurry, Harry O., Ottawa, Ont. | 17. Robichaud, Domitien T., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Smith, Melbourne R. C., Oak Bay, N.B. | 18. Uglow, R. H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. O'Connor, Randall J., Ottawa, Ont. | 19. Sneyd, Ralph E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Acland, Peregrine B., Toronto, Ont. | 20. Daley, Thomas J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. Anderson, Wilber F. C., Ottawa, Ont. | 21. Martineau, Aime, St. Michel, Bellechasse, P.Q. |
| 11. Anderson, Melville G., Ottawa, Ont. | |

(7) Regular Competitive Examination for Cadetships in the Naval Service of Canada, November 9, 1910. (No. 88).**In Alphabetical Order—**

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|--|------------------------------------|
| Agnew, Roland I., Toronto, Ont. | Moffatt, Douglas B., Quebec, Que. |
| Cann, Malcolm, Yarmouth, N.S. | Murray, L. W., Halifax, N.S. |
| Dand, A. H., Halifax, N.S. | Oland, J. Eric W., Halifax, N.S. |
| Gauvreau, Maurice, Quebec, Que. | Palmer, William A., Halifax, N.S. |
| Grant, John M., Halifax, N.S. | Reid, Carlyle W., Moncton, N.B. |
| Hatheway, John V. M., Fredericton, N.B. | Silver, Arthur W., Halifax, N.S. |
| Hibbard, Hubert, Quebec, Que. | Tingley, H. R., Halifax, N.S. |
| Jones, George C., Halifax, N.S. | Watson, Ronald C., Edmonton, Alta. |
| Laurie, James, Quebec, Que. | Worth, George A., Toronto, Ont. |
| Lawson, R. F., Ottawa, Ont. | Yates, H. Raymond, Montreal, Que. |
| Maitland-Dougall, Wm. McK., Victoria, B.C. | |

(8) Regular Qualifying Examination for Promotion to the Second Division of the Inside Service, November 7, 1910. (No. 89).

Department of the Interior.

- Land Patents Branch, Caldwell, John M.
 Registration Branch, Bailey, William M.

(9) Special Competitive Examination for Assistant Actuaries in the Department of Insurance, December 20, 1910. (No. 94).**In Order of Merit—**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Warwick, R. W., Smiths Falls, Ont. | 3. Jordan, E. E., Charlottetown, P.E.I. (Refused appointment.) |
| 2. Grant, Isabel M., Eureka, N.S. | 4. Barnsley, J. C., Montreal, P.Q. |

(10) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division on the Census Staff, February 6, 1911. (No. 101).**In Order of Merit—**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Forsey, Mrs. Florence, Ottawa, Ont. | 47. Fyles, Winnifred, Hull, P. Q. |
| 2. Agnew, Lilian M., Toronto, Ont. | 48. Caron, Diane, Hull, P. Q. |
| 3. Farrell, Edith A., Perth, Ont. | 49. Ells, Lena A., Sheffield Mills, N. S. |
| 4. McEwen, Emma, Hawthorne, Ont. | 50. Macaulay, Jennie E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Picken, Nyhl G., Ottawa, Ont. | 51. D'Aoust, Theodora, Hull, P. Q. |
| 6. McLean, Anna B., Culloden, P.E.I. | 52. McKinley, Jessie, Perth, Ont. |
| 7. Furlong, Agnes L., London, Ont. | 53. Donaldson, Geraldine, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Weir, Veryl, Ottawa, Ont. | 54. McClennan, Clarice T., Peterborough, Ont. |
| 9. Merrifield, Cora, Ottawa, Ont. | 55. Sparling, Effie M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. Lawrence, Edna M., Ottawa, Ont. | 56. Cheney, Annie K., Vankleek Hill, Ont. |
| 11. McLean, Maude I., Ottawa, Ont. | 57. McEachern, Arthur F., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. Hamilton, Kate E., Moncton, N.B. | 58. McKian, E. Annie, Perth, Ont. |
| 13. MacMillan, Henrietta, Kirkhill, Ont. | 59. Smith, Lena J., Aylmer East, P. Q. |
| 14. Hoople, Della M., Ottawa, Ont. | 60. Graham, Luella F., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. McLaren, Elizabeth C., Perth, Ont. | 61. Ainsborough, Elizabeth, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 16. Robertson, Annie S., Perth, Ont. | 62. Kelly, Irene A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Todd, William R., Bradalbane, P.E.I. | 63. Macdonald, John A., Sydney, C. B. |
| 18. Allen, Mabel K., Ottawa, Ont. | 64. Bethune, Gordon, Halifax, N. S. |
| 19. Cooper, Olive, Toronto, Ont. | 65. LeBel, Eugenie F., New Carlisle, P. Q. |

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| 20. Simons, Daniel A., Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 66. Whyte, M. Isabel, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 21. Dufour, Georgianne, St. Alexandre, P.Q. | 67. Johnson, Cora W., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 22. Ross, John G., Montague, P.E.I. | 68. Buckley, Mary H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 23. Ainsborough, Annie A., Ottawa, Ont. | 69. Wallace, Mary J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 24. Hardy, Elizabeth M., Bowesville, Ont. | 70. McMullen, Margaret E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 25. Hagerty, Annie, Kingston, Ont. | 71. Blyth, Helen, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 26. McArthur, Flossie M., Iroquois, Ont. | 72. Cameron, E. Sophia, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 27. Gleason, Mary C., Ottawa, Ont. | 73. Rooney, Amy R., Cobourg, Ont. |
| 28. Hall, Clement A., Ottawa, Ont. | 74. Chamard, Anna, St. Jean Port-Joli, P. Q. |
| 29. Walker, Margaret, Ottawa, Ont. | 75. Beith, Esther, Toronto, Ont. |
| 30. Hymers, Stanley N., Ottawa, Ont. | 76. Carson, Ruby M., Waterdown, Ont. |
| 31. Falconer, Mary, Ottawa, Ont. | 77. Alexander, Walter C., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 32. Patrice, L. Clorinthe, Ottawa, Ont. | 78. Dupuis, Rose-Anne, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 33. McElroy, Jane H., Ottawa, Ont. | 79. Gahagan, Edna, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 34. Barber, Annie, Ottawa, Ont. | 80. Ashfield, Mildred, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 35. Gorman, Leila C., Killaloe, Ont. | 81. Poulin, Thomas, St. Joseph de Beauce, P.Q. |
| 36. Elliott, Ella M., Kemptville, Ont. | 82. McCann, Lilian M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 37. Milne, Archena R., Carleton Place, Ont. | 83. MacDonald, Katherine, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 38. Martin, Gideon S., Ottawa, Ont. | 84. McKinnon, Mary, Apple Hill, Ont. |
| 39. Clarke, Edna, Arnprior, Ont. | 85. McCaffrey, A. D., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 40. Furlong, Lilian G., London, Ont. | 86. D'Aoust, Imelda, Hull, P. Q. |
| 41. Souliere, Marie E., Ottawa, Ont. | 87. Gravel, Marie-Anne, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 42. Galvin, Viola, Ottawa, Ont. | 88. Lanctot, Leopold, Montreal, P. Q. |
| 43. Trimble, Theresa, Picton, Ont. | 89. Snow, Florence H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 44. Cowan, John, Ottawa, Ont. | 90. Shaw, James F., Halifax, N. S. |
| 45. Irwin, Margaret, Ottawa, Ont. | 91. Pare, Lucien, Drummondville, P. Q. |
| 46. Finlayson, Kenneth W., Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 92. Cogswell, Elmer B., Ottawa, Ont. |
| | 93. LeBlanc, Horace, Ottawa, Ont. |

(11) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division on the Census Staff, February 6, 1911. (No. 102).

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Lachaine, Marius, Orleans, Ont. | 6. Sims, Henry R., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Breault, George E. R., Montreal, P. Q. | 7. Boyd, Hervey M., Cannes, N. S. |
| 3. Duffy, Matthew G., Chipman, N.B. | 8. McCloskey, Wilfrid J., Chelsea, P. Q. |
| 4. Donaldson, J. Roy, Ottawa, Ont. | 9. Heney, F. Erskine, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Kyte, John B., Antigonish, N. S. | 10. McLean, William A., Maxville, Ont. |

(12) Special Qualifying Examination for Draughtsman in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, February 8, 1911. (No. 103).

Parry, H., Montreal, Que.

(13) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkship in the Department of Railways and Canals, March 29, 1911. (No. 110).

Owens, Herbert T., Ottawa, Ont.

(14) Special Competitive Examination for Technical Clerks in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, April 10, 1911. (No. 111).

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. McCully, Robert C., Ottawa, Ont. | 3. Spero, John E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Fawcett, Sydney D., Ottawa, Ont. | 4. Cox, Richard, Ottawa, Ont. |

(15) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service, May 9, 1911. (No. 114).
At Victoria, B.C.

Andrew, Emmeline M.

At Vancouver, B.C.

Cashion, P. J.
Davidson, Francis M.
Parker, Fenton S.
Perry, Thomas.

Shannon, R. C.
Spence, Albert M.
Wooldridge, Frank L.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Edmonton, Alta.

Taylor, Harry.

At Calgary, Alta.

Beveridge, Alex.
 Braunberg, Adolf.
 Brown, William W.
 Cleland, William T.
 Connors, James J.
 Cropper, Ewart.

Crumblehume, Frederic.
 Eveligh, John.
 Hand, Fred. J.
 McArthur, George W.
 Morton, William.

At Regina, Sask.

Cromb, James.
 Lloyd, Charles D.

Redhead, George.
 Trevena, Charles E.

At Winnipeg, Man.

Atkinson, John.
 Clapperton, William E.
 Corish, William A.
 Couch, H. J.
 Culverwell, John E.
 Doyle, James A.
 Earn, Joseph.
 Falconer, William C.
 Grant, Charles D.
 Heys, Walter.
 McArthur, John.

McInnes, John.
 McGough, Owen.
 Menzies, William.
 Millar, P. A.
 Rabinovitch, A.
 Shadford, Alfred.
 Spiers, Charles G.
 Thomson, James.
 Watkins, Francis.
 Wolfson, Samuel.

At Brandon, Man.

Bain, William B.

At London, Ont.

Clark, Harold S.
 Gray, George W.
 Laird, Gordon MacD.

Simpson, D. D.
 Wickerson, Vivian E.

At Hamilton, Ont.

Bush, Charles H.
 Davis, Clayton G.
 Filman, Norman C.

Gillespie, George A.
 Gleadow, Norman L.

At Toronto, Ont.

Clague, Alex. J.
 Cuddy, Edward.
 Enright, Arthur T.
 Havercroft, William.
 Heffering, A. R.
 Hipkin, Joseph B.
 Kyle, Arch.

Rice, Earl L.
 Samuel, William H.
 Sauve, A. J.
 Watson, H. N.
 White, Fred C.
 Williams, Sidney.
 Yule, Robert G.

At Ottawa, Ont.

Dubois, Lucienne.

Ste. Marie, Guillaume.

At Montreal, Que.

Arantzabe, Joseph.
 Beriau, Ernest C.
 Charbonneau, F. X.
 Coulombe, Armand.
 Dalpe, J. Azarie.
 Duprez, Emmanuel.
 Fugere, Jos. C.
 Galarneau, Zenon.
 Gravel, Omer.

Hebert, Hormidas.
 Lafrance, Alphonse.
 Lagadec, Jean B.
 Nickle, James.
 Ouimet, Joseph A.
 Rondeau, Remi.
 Roy, Gabriel.
 Tellier, Octave.

At Sherbrooke, Que.

Boisse, Ernest.

At Quebec, Que.

Bousquet, J. D. A.
 Drouin, Ferd.
 Letarte, Gaudias

Normand, Stanislaus.
 Poliquin, Horace.
 Provost, Joseph A.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

At St. John, N.B.

Brown, Otto S.
Dey, Charles G.
Gaudet, Yvon E.

Ring, Harvey C.
Thorne, Arnold B.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Beer, Russell.

At Halifax, N.S.

Campbell, Michael F.
Geldart, Duncan,
Hawkins, Arthur H.

Lavers, Percy A.
Mellish, Eugène
Synnott, James D. L.

(16) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, May 10, 1911. (No. 115).*At Vancouver, B.C.*

Black, A. S.
Ketchison, Gerald S.
McDonnell, Norman.
Shannon, Robert C.

Simpson, George.
Sutherland, William.
Trainer, John.
Wright, Albert C.

At Nelson, B.C.

King, James.

McKenna, Frank.

At Edmonton, Alta.

Fitch, Richard J.

Perraton, Fred. A.

At Calgary, Alta.

Baker, Harry.
Burns, Thomas A.
Dumont, Paul.
Gent, Isaac H.
Jones, Pearl A.

MacIvor, Chas. E.
Mead, Charles R.
Swayze, William C.
Wards, Peter M.
Williams, Evan Oswald.

At Moosejaw, Sask.

Hughes, Elspith G. G.
Rose, Gerald C.

Yake, Isabel.

At Regina, Sask.

Cameron, Ernest.
Cross, Herbert T.

Egan, Stuart.
Scott, James M.

At Brandon, Man.

Bain, William B.

At Winnipeg, Man.

Brown, John F.
Clarke, T. E.
Elham, James E.
Hammill, Richard E.

Leitch, James R.
Millar, P. A.
Rutherford, Alice W.
Taylor, Wallace.

At Port Arthur, Ont.

Hanley, John.

Mason, Roy.

At London, Ont.

Dean, Orlando T.
Deane, Eugene F.
Meloche, Achilles.

Merrifield, B. S.
Murdy, Harold C.

At Hamilton, Ont.

Hoffer, Aaron W.
McCabe, John W.

Palmer, Edward B.

At Toronto, Ont.

Bennett, Beverley B.
Boylan, Francis R.
Brown, Iven E.
Buttars, William
Carr, Percy T.
Doyle, Norman.
McKinnon, Donald L.
Mather, Alex. P.

Mills, Clifford J.
Morrow, John H.
O'Donoghue, Raymond C.
Palk, Norman A.
Ross, Earl E.
Ross, Fred. E.
Teahean, George N.
Watson, Herbert N.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Peterborough, Ont.

Lewis, Norman G.

Thornton, W. C.

*At Kingston, Ont.*Beggs, Edgar.
Moore, Stephen A.

Templeton, Joseph.

*At Ottawa, Ont.*Box, Ambrose H.
Goulet, Amable.
Ross, Fred. C.Skelley, Albert J.
Terryberry, Hyle.*At Montreal, Que.*Caisse, Lionel.
Fortin, Philippe.
Hudon, Nathanel.McCracken, John W.
Robitaille, Joseph C.
Scovil, Southmoyd S.*At Quebec, Que.*Beauchamp, J. F. A.
Daveluy, J. Albert.

Lemieux, J. U. G.

*At Charlottetown, P.E.I.*Gallant, Emmanuel.
Pickard, Harold L.

Smith, John F.

*At Halifax, N.S.*Clark, Charles F.
Hawkins, C. Freeman.

Phillips, A. L.

At Sydney, N.S.

Ross, Hugh McK.

(17) Regular Examination for Lower Grade Positions in the Inside Service, May 9, 1911. (No. 116).

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Jealous, John V., Ottawa, Ont. | 23. McKeown, John, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Hughes, W. George, Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Delâge, Raoul, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Johnson, Arthur F., Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Bériault, Hervé, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Beaulac, Louis D., Montreal, P. Q. | 26. Leduc, Eugène, Hull, P.Q. |
| 5. Racette, J. L. P., Lévis, P. Q. | 27. Clément, Eugénie, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Caron, Emile, Hull, P. Q. | 28. Haney, Eva O., Toronto, Ont. |
| 7. Labranche, Phi., Montcalm, P. Q. | 29. Elliott, Henry, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Presley, Gordon, Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Summers, Albert, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Edey, Robert K., Aylmer, P. Q. | 31. St. Jacques, Jos. A., Gracefield, P.Q. |
| 10. Courval, Onésime, Hull, P. Q. | 32. Bingham, Margaret, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Pouliot, F. A., St. Francis Xavier de Brompton, P. Q. | 33. McMartin, Lawrence J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. Bilodeau, J. Louis, Hull, P.Q. | 34. Jetté, Alias, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Dorval, Irène, Ottawa, Ont. | 35. Gauthier, Joseph E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Hudon, Yvonne, Ottawa, Ont. | 36. Gillies, Jean, Toronto, Ont. |
| 15. Chénier, Mathias, Hull, P.Q. | 37. Chenier, Joseph, Hull, P.Q. |
| 16. Carroll, James, Ottawa, Ont. | 38. Lemieux, René, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Clement, Magloire, Montreal, P. Q. | 39. Shannon, E. N., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Carbonneau, Harry, St. Leon, P. Q. | 40. McMannus, Henry B. S., Hawkesbury, Ont. |
| 19. Lochnan, James J., Aylmer, P. Q. | 41. Bérubé, François, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 20. Presley, George, Ottawa, Ont. | 42. Villeneuve, Hector, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 21. Beauchamp, Jos. C., Ste. Rose de Lima, P.Q. | 43. Hickson, Herbert John, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 22. Merkley, Hazie L., Ottawa, Ont. | 44. Morris, Silas J., Aylmer, Que. |
| | 45. Kennedy, Francis, Ottawa, Ont. |

(18) Regular Competitive Examination for Positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division in the Inside Service, May 10, 1911. (No. 119).

(A) THIRD DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.

In Order of Merit—

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|---|--|
| 1. Ainsborough, Annie, Ottawa, Ont. | 6. Braceland, M. Violet, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Carbonneau, Charles H., Fraserville, P. Q. | 7. Legault, Henri, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Macdonald, Wm. J., Charlottetown, P. E. I. | 8. Gay, Laurence, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Bailey, Etta, Kingston, Ont. | 9. Swettenham, Ernest R., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Hebert, Marie, Ottawa, Ont. | 10. Price, Ethel A., Ottawa, Ont. |

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| 11. Shearman, Grace E., Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Armstrong, Harold T., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. Anderson, Fred. E., Ottawa, Ont. | 31. Cowan, John, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Sheppard, Maude, Ottawa, Ont. | 32. Dryburg, John R., Tavistock, Ont. |
| 14. Elwell, Ida G., Toronto, Ont. | 33. Ellement, A. Augustine, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. McCullough, Evelyn M. H., Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Stewart, Elizabeth, Belleville, Ont. |
| 16. Dodd, Annie McC., Arnprior, Ont. | 35. Hill, Francis W., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Moffat, Anna V., Ottawa, Ont. | 36. Goodall, Arthur L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Cross, Violet I., Ottawa, Ont. | 37. Robillard, Alice, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 19. Ryan, Sadie, Kingston, Ont. | 38. MacNeil, Janie E., New Glasgow, N.S. |
| 20. Trudel, Paul E., Ottawa, Ont. | 39. Casey, Lucinda M. G., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 21. Ainsborough, William P., Ottawa, Ont. | 40. Bennie, Harriet H., Beachburg, Ont. |
| 22. Weeks, Bessie G., Ottawa, Ont. | 41. Maloney, James T., Unionville, Ont. |
| 23. Avery, George C., Ottawa, Ont. | 42. Barnwell, Angeline, St. Charles, P.Q. |
| 24. Peters, Vera E., Peterborough, Ont. | 43. MacMinn, Helen B., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 25. Macdonald, Katherine, Ottawa, Ont. | 44. Barrette, Jean, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 26. McAllister, Olive, Ottawa, Ont. | 45. O'Neill, Estella, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 27. Bastedo, Majorie O., Newmarket, Ont. | 46. McCloskey, Ethel, Chesterville, Ont. |
| 28. Labelle, Valmare, Ottawa, Ont. | 47. Wetmore, Harvey M., St. John, N.B. |
| 29. Lampman, Natalie, Ottawa, Ont. | 48. Peaker, Roy, Ottawa, Ont. |

(B) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.**In Order of Merit—**

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|---|---|
| 1. Burke, Luella M., Toronto, Ont. | 24. Grant, Isabel M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Long, Mabel, Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Meunier, J. A. H. A., Montreal, P. Q. |
| 3. Hayes, Helena A., Ottawa, Ont. | 26. Ker, F. Gertrude, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Botterell, Inez S., Ottawa, Ont. | 27. Brown, Charlotte H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Dickieson, Ella I., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Edwards, Mary T., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Gleeson, Bessie, Kingston, Ont. | 29. McBratney, Mabel, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Angel, Marjory, Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Dowling, Isabel, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. McVity, Florence L., Aylmer, P. Q. | 31. Macneil, Grace, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Bleakney, Eileen F., Ottawa, Ont. | 32. Denison, Olive E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. Burke, Maud M. L., Ottawa, Ont. | 33. Nugent, Flora, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. McElroy, Jane H., Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Burwash, Lorna, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. LeRoy, Violet R., Ottawa, Ont. | 35. Ardley, Nellie M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Alward, Lois, Summerside, P. E. I. | 36. Busby, Bertha A., London, Ont. |
| 14. Fahey, Florence M., Ottawa, Ont. | 37. Bunnell, Lillian C., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Teevens, Evelyn M., Ottawa, Ont. | 38. Fairbairn, Helen M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 16. Gosselin, Berthe, Ottawa, Ont. | 39. MacGibbon, Katherine F., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Brown, Agnes C., Ottawa, Ont. | 40. Church, Lea, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Morrison, Isabella G., Ottawa, Ont. | 41. Kent, Hazel P., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 19. Mayhew, Mabel B., Ottawa, Ont. | 42. Worden, Lena, St. John, N. B. |
| 20. Molloy, Mary, Ottawa, Ont. | 43. Connolly, Elizabeth, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 21. Spence, Ethel J., Ottawa, Ont. | 44. Denison, Mary E., Westboro, Ont. |
| 22. Whyte, M. Isabel, Ottawa, Ont. | 45. Wetmore, Marian L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 23. Cross, Sadie M., Ottawa, Ont. | |

**(19) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the
Third Division on the Census Staff, May 10, 1911. (No. 120).**

In Order of Merit—

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| 1. Montgomery, Kathleen R., Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Bussell, Lillian M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Watson, Mary, Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Allan, Agnes L. M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Campbell, Mary, Ottawa, Ont. | 26. Walton, Edna L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Lord, Febronee, Plessisville, P. Q. | 27. McLennan, Edith N., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Sammon, John J., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Joyce, Estella, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Watterson, Florence G., Ottawa, Ont. | 29. Vaughan, Nora M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Goudreault, Arthur, Montreal, Que. | 30. Meldrum, Isabel, Montreal, P.Q. |
| 8. Young, Anna, Ottawa, Ont. | 31. Branigan, Phoebe, Kingston, Ont. |
| 9. Hutchinson, Lois B., Toronto, Ont. | 32. Charest, Clara, Hull, P.Q. |
| 10. McLaren, Carrie C., Lanark, Ont. | 33. Minnock, Gertrude M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Jones, Margaret A., Eganville, Ont. | 34. Jammes, Frank, Kemptonville, Ont. |
| 12. Adams, Eva M., Merrickville, Ont. | 35. Chamberland, Charles M., Montreal, P.Q. |
| 13. O'Brien, Helen, Peterborough, Ont. | 36. Taillefer, Antoinette, Carlsbad Springs, Ont. |
| 14. Belleau, Juliette, Plessisville, P. Q. | 37. Putman, Lena I., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Edwards, Frances, Iroquois, Ont. | 38. Moxley, Iva V., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 16. Belisle, Lydia, St. Georges de Windsor, P.Q. | 39. Pouliot, Marie A., St. Francis Xavier de Brompton, P.Q. |
| 17. O'Meara, Lucy R., Toronto, Ont. | 40. Stothers, Laura R., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Cohoon, Gladys I., Ottawa, Ont. | 41. Teusaw, Laura, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 19. Smith, Jessie M., Millar's Corners, Ont. | 42. Johnstone, Iva C., Iroquois, Ont. |
| 20. Fleming, Alan C., Ottawa, Ont. | 43. Horan, Loretta M., Perth, Ont. |
| 21. Marchand, Albertine, Ottawa, Ont. | 44. Arkley, Lila J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 22. Hanna, Norma, Ottawa, Ont. | 45. Beaudin, Geraldine, Hull, Que. |
| 23. Brown, Emma E., Ottawa, Ont. | 46. Naismith, Charlotte J., Ottawa, Ont. |

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47. Thicke, Gertrude, Ottawa, Ont.
48. Sharkey, Nora, Pendleton, Ont.
49. Galipeau, Anna M., Rockland, Ont.
50. Gay, Victorine, Ottawa, Ont.
51. MacKenzie, Gordon L., Ottawa, Ont.
52. Barber, Jennie H., Ottawa, Ont.
53. Hoople, Minerva K., Ottawa, Ont.
54. Dunne, Mary I., Ottawa, Ont.
55. Gibson, Ethel P., Ottawa, Ont.
56. Plante, Anna M., Montreal, P.Q.
57. Scott, Joseph W., St. Angèle de Laval, Que.
58. Boucher, Constance C., Ottawa, Ont.
59. Taillefer, V. A., Monte-Bello, P.Q.
60. Connolly, Helen, Ottawa, Ont.
61. Harkins, Elizabeth E., Hull, P.Q.
62. Belisle, Fernand, Wotton, P.Q.
63. Vincent, Louisa, Ottawa, Ont.
64. Hardy, Florence M., Bowesville, Ont.
65. Harbour, A. Mildred, Hull, P.Q.
66. Vogan, Charlotte H., Ottawa, Ont.
67. Farrell, Florence, Ottawa, Ont.
68. Cilton, Victoria, Ottawa, Ont.
69. Gillies, Ida W., St. Mary's, Ont.
70. Hanlon, Anna E., Kingston, Ont.
71. Thompson, Marjorie L., Ottawa, Ont.
72. Battle, Loretto A., Ottawa, Ont.
73. Gallagher, Mary R., Kingston, Ont.
74. Fugere, Lucienne, Ottawa, Ont.
75. Tessier, Corinne, Ottawa, Ont.
76. Gaul, Thomas F., Halifax, N.S.
77. Matthews, Alma G., Harrow, Ont.
78. Michaud, Azelie, Hebertville, P.Q.
79. Lalande, Clarisse, Ottawa, Ont.
80. Boyle, John N., Ottawa, Ont.
81. Cosgrove, Nellie I., Ottawa, Ont.
82. Reid, Eleanor M., Ottawa, Ont.
83. McIlquham, Evelyn, Lanark, Ont.
84. Lawson, Lynda, Almonte, Ont.
85. Hornidge, Richard F., Arnprior, Ont.
86. Stout, J. Stewart, Port Elgin, Ont.
87. Hamilton, Mary, Westboro, Ont.
88. MacCallum, Minnie R., Lochaber Bay, P.Q.
89. Racette, Flore A., St. David, P.Q.
90. Johnstone, Margaret, Iroquois, Ont.
91. Laflamme, Corinne, Hull, P.Q.
92. Jackson, Charlotte A., Ottawa, Ont.
93. Campbell, Pamela, Ottawa, Ont.
94. Plante, Alexinda, Sainte Beatrix, P.Q.
95. Lavallée, Joseph, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.

(20) Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division in the Inside Service, May 8, 1911. (No. 121).

In Order of Merit—

1. Tracey, William R., Hamilton, Ont.
2. Bolton, Charles W., Victoria, B.C.
3. Beaubien, Alderic H., Ottawa, Ont.
4. MacMillan, John D., Maxville, Que.
5. Muddiman, Arthur B., Lennoxville, Que.
6. Wallace, Leonard M., Ottawa, Ont.
7. Herring, George, Ottawa, Ont.
8. Clarke, W. McL., Ottawa, Ont.
9. Smith, Sydney B., Fredericton, N.B.
10. Bauer, Miss Bertha, Ottawa, Ont.
11. Bleakney, Arthur S., Ottawa, Ont.
12. Neish, Robert A., Halifax, N.S.
13. Ryder, William, Ottawa, Ont.
14. Gilbert, A. Victor, Kingston, Ont.
15. Baril, Wilfrid, Ottawa, Ont.
16. Fetterley, Leslie M., Ottawa, Ont.
17. Dorman, Robert, Ottawa, Ont.
18. Leblanc, Joseph O'B., Dorchester, N.B.
19. Wilson, Walter L., Ottawa, Ont.
20. Lisle, Edward, Ottawa, Ont.
21. Buck, Stanley E., Ottawa, Ont.
22. Steele, E. Frank, Ottawa, Ont.
23. Evans, Hugh P., Pt. Hawkesbury, C.B.
24. Callbeck, Colin H., Ottawa, Ont.
25. Walker, Charles E., Windsor, Ont.
26. Kemp, Goldwin O., Ottawa, Ont.
27. Chown, L. A., Ottawa, Ont.
28. Simpson, Gordon H., Ottawa, Ont.
29. Roberts, Douglas H. B., Fredericton, N.B.
30. Leclair, William J., Ottawa, Ont.
31. Irving, Kenneth H., Ottawa, Ont.
32. Gibeault, Albert, Ottawa, Ont.
33. Beaudoin, Rodolphe, Ste. Hénédine, Que.
34. Fraser, Harold J., Ottawa, Ont.
35. Thompson, Alex. M., Boisdale, C.B.

(21) Regular Qualifying Examination for Promotion to the Second Division of the Inside Service, May 8, 1911. (No. 122).

Department of Agriculture.

Seed Branch—Gow, Duncan.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Awrey, H. N.

Mackenzie, A. F.

Conley, G. A.

Department of the Interior.

Accountant's Branch—Addison, R.

Railway Lands Branch—Lawe, R. S.

Wood, E. E.

Registration Branch—Roger, W.

Dominion Lands Branch—Scott, Beresford.

Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch—

Forestry Branch—Byshe, Fred. H.

Ryan, E.

Privy Council Office.

Wall, Wm. J.

Post Office Department.

Accountant's Branch—Bonner, Jas. J.

Secretary's Branch—Atwater, H. E.

Money Order Branch—Aird, George D.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Gay, Paul A.

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Department of Public Works.

Johnstone, John.

Narraway, Charles A.

Department of Trade and Commerce.

Green, Ernest.

(22) Promotion Examination for the Outside Division of the Department of Customs, May 10, 1911. (No. 123).

Buchan, John, Vancouver, B. C.

Doucet, Eugène, Quebec, Que.

Keating, M. E., Halifax, N. S.

Lennie, E. D., New Westminster, B. C.

Pryor, O., Halifax, N. S.

(23) Special Competitive Examination for Translator in the Privy Council Office, June 7, 1911. (No. 126).

Bélanger, Raoul, Ottawa, Ont.

(24) Special Competitive Examination for Clerk of Works in the Department of Public Works, July 14, 1911. (No. 129).

Slack, James F., Ottawa, Ont.

(25) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and Public Works, August 29, 1911. (No. 139).

Rowan, J. Thomas, Ottawa, Ont. (Marine and Fisheries.)

(26) Special Qualifying Examinations for Lower Grade Positions in the Inside Service.

Auditor General's Office.

Allen, Claude O., Jan. 16, 1911.

Department of External Affairs.

Champagne, Gilbert, August 3rd, 1911.

Department of the Interior.

Bourbeau, A., Jan. 3, 1911.

Brennan, P. J., Nov. 8, 1910.

D'Aoust, Alonzo, Aug. 18, 1911.

Doe, Reginald, June 23, 1911.

Foley, Edward J., May 15, 1911.

Fortier, Thomas, Jan. 18, 1911.

Groulx, Edmond, Feb. 22, 1911.

Hewitt, Walter H., June 23, 1911.

MacMinn, Helen B., Oct. 26, 1910.

Rouleau, Cecile, Nov. 2, 1910.

Tommey, Kathleen, March 10, 1911.

Department of Militia and Defence.

Baxter, Robert, July 3, 1911.

Wells, Frederick, Nov. 8, 1910.

Department of the Naval Service.

Chaput, John, Dec. 2, 1910.

Post Office Department.

Anderson, Roy, June 6, 1911.

Bernier, J. H. A., July 28, 1911.

Brunet, F. X., March 10, 1911.

Deschenes, Edith, Sept. 29, 1910.

Garland, Mrs. J., Aug. 23, 1911.

Kinsella, Bernard, March 10, 1911.

Maranda, Hubert, March 10, 1911.

Playter, Katherine, May 9, 1911.

St. George, Hector, May 9, 1911.

Shaw, Gordon, Aug. 4, 1911.

Tessier, Corinne, Aug. 15, 1911.

Department of Public Works.

Lemay, Joseph H., Aug. 18, 1911.

McGrath, Matthew, Sept. 20, 1910.

Department of the Secretary of State.

McLay, James, Sept. 7, 1910.

Department of Trade and Commerce.

Williams, Noah, Nov. 16, 1910.

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TABLE No. 3.—ATTENDANCE AT THE DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS.

(1) Special Competitive Examination for Surgeons in the Department of the Naval Service, October 27, 1910. (No. 77).

At Montreal.. 6

(2) Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service, November 8 and 9, 1910. (Nos. 80 and 81).

Place of Examination.	Preliminary.	Qualifying.	Total.
Victoria.....	4	2	6
Vancouver.....	17	19	36
Nelson.....		2	2
Edmonton.....	3	7	10
Calgary.....	7	27	34
Saskatoon.....	1	5	6
Moosejaw.....		9	9
Regina.....		10	10
Brandon.....		5	5
Winnipeg.....	29	44	73
Port Arthur.....		3	3
Windsor.....	1	9	10
London.....	7	9	16
Hamilton.....	9	14	23
Toronto.....	67	40	107
Peterboro.....		10	10
Kingston.....	3	16	19
Ottawa.....	17	30	47
Montreal.....	64	33	97
Sherbrooke.....	2	6	8
Quebec.....	24	24	48
Fredericton.....	1	1	2
St. John.....	10	16	26
Charlottetown.....	1	1	2
Yarmouth.....		2	2
Halifax.....	15	16	31
Sydney.....		3	3
	282	363	645

(3) Regular Competitive Examinations, November, 1910. (Nos. 82, 86, 87).

Place of Examination.	Lower Grade.	THIRD DIVISION.		Second Division.	Total.
		Men.	Women.		
Windsor			1		1
London.....			3	1	4
Hamilton.....		1	3	1	5
Toronto.....	4	3	2	2	11
Peterboro.			1		1
Kingston.....		1	1	2	4
Ottawa.....	72	55	93	23	243
Montreal.....	15	11	1	5	32
Quebec.....	9	4	2	4	19
Fredericton.....				2	2
St. John.....		1	2	1	4
Charlottetown.. . . .		1	1		2
Yarmouth.....		1			1
Halifax.....				1	1
	100	78	110	42	330

(4) Regular Competitive Examinaion for Cadetships in the Naval Service, November 9, 1910. (No. 88).

At Sydney.. .. .	1
At Halifax.. .. .	10
At Yarmouth.. .. .	1
At Moncton.. .. .	2
At St. John.. .. .	1
At Fredericton.. .. .	1
At Quebec.. .. .	5
At Montreal.. .. .	3
At Ottawa.. .. .	4
At Toronto.. .. .	2
At Winnipeg.. .. .	2
At Edmonton.. .. .	1
At Victoria.. .. .	1
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(5) Regular Qualifying Examination for Promotion to the Second Division of the Inside Service, November 7, 1910. (No. 89).

At Ottawa.. .. .	2
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(6) Special Competitive Examination for Assistant Actuaries in the Department of Insurance, December 20, 1910. (No. 94).

At Halifax.. .. .	1	At Montreal	1
At Charlottetown	1	At Ottawa	4
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			7

(7) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships on the Census Staff, February 8, 1911. (Nos. 101 and 102).

Place of Examination.	THIRD DIVISION.		Second Division.	Total.
	Men.	Women.		
London.....	1	6		7
Toronto.....	5	9		14
Kingston.....	2	2		4
Ottawa.....	53	228	10	291
Montreal.....	16	8	3	27
Sherbrooke.....	1	4		5
Quebec.....	4	5		9
Fredericton.....	1			1
Moncton.....	1	2		3
St. John.....	2		2	4
Charlottetown.....	7	2		9
Halifax.....	10	6	2	18
Sydney.....	4	1	2	7
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	107	273	19	399

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- (8) Special Qualifying Examination for Draughtsman in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, February 8, 111. (No. 103).
At Ottawa... 1
- (9) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkship in the Department of Railways and Canals, March 29, 1911. (No. 110).
At Ottawa... 11
- (10) Special Competitive Examination for Technical Clerks in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, April 10, 1911. (No. 111).
At Ottawa... 8
- (11) Special Qualifying Examination for Translator in the Privy Council Office, April 11, 1911. (No. 112).
At Ottawa... 1
- (12) Special Qualifying Examination for Translator on the Staff of the House of Commons, May 5, 1911. (No. 113).
At Ottawa... 1

(13) Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service, May, 1911. (Nos. 114 and 115).

Place of Examination.	Preliminary.	Qualifying.	Total.
Victoria.....	1	1	2
Vancouver.....	8	14	22
Nelson.....		5	5
Edmonton.....	1		1
Calgary.....	11	25	36
Moosejaw.....		10	10
Regina.....	4	5	9
Brandon.....	1	6	7
Winnipeg....	29	25	54
Port Arthur....		6	6
Windsor.....	1	1	2
London.....	8	12	20
Hamilton.....	13	7	20
Toronto.....	36	29	65
Peterboro.....		4	4
Kingston.....	2	6	8
Ottawa.....	2	20	22
Montreal.....	47	23	70
Sherbrooke.....	1	3	4
Quebec.....	14	21	35
St. John.....	9	5	14
Charlottetown.	1	5	6
Sydney.....		2	2
Halifax.....	8	10	18
	197	245	442

(14) Regular Competitive Examinations. May, 1911. (Nos. 116, 119, 121).

Place of Examination.	Lower Grade.	THIRD DIVISION.		SECOND DIVISION.		Total.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Victoria.....				1		1
Windsor.....				1		1
London.....			2			2
Hamilton.....				1		1
Toronto.....	2		4			6
Peterboro.....			1			1
Kingston.....		1	5	3		9
Ottawa.....	80	57	134	43	1	315
Montreal.....	8	7	2	1		18
Sherbrooke.....	1					1
Quebec.....	2	3	1	3		9
St. John.....		1	1	3		5
Charlottetown.....	1	3	2			6
Halifax.....		1	3	3		7
	94	73	155	59	1	332

(15) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division on the Census Staff, May 10, 1911. (No. 120).

Place of Examination.	THIRD DIVISION.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	
Windsor.....		1	1
London.....		1	1
Hamilton.....		2	2
Toronto.....	2	2	4
Peterboro.....		1	1
Kingston.....		3	3
Ottawa.....	23	159	182
Montreal.....	5	5	10
Sherbrooke.....	1	5	6
Quebec.....	4	6	10
St. John.....	1		1
Charlottetown.....	1		1
Sydney.....	1		1
Halifax.....	3		3
	41	185	226

(16) Regular Qualifying Examination for Promotion to the Second Division of the Inside Service, May 8, 1911. (No. 122).

At Ottawa 26

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(17) Promotion Examination for the Outside Division of the Department of Customs, May 10, 1911. (No. 123).

At Halifax.. . . .	3
At Quebec.. . . .	1
At Sherbrooke.. . . .	1
At Montreal.. . . .	1
At Hamilton.. . . .	2
At Vancouver.. . . .	4
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(18) Special Competitive Examination for Translator in the Privy Council Office. June 7, 1911. (No. 126).

At Quebec.. . . .	2
At Montreal.. . . .	4
At Ottawa.. . . .	10
At Edmonton.. . . .	1
At Regina.. . . .	1
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(19) Special Competitive Examination for Clerk of Works in the Department of Public Works, July 14, 1911. (No. 129).

At Ottawa.. . . .	6
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(20) Special Qualifying Examination for Translator in the Post Office Department, August 13, 1911. (No. 135).

At Ottawa.. . . .	1
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(21) Special Competitive Examination for Clerks in the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and Public Works, August 29, 1911. (No. 139).

At Ottawa.. . . .	3
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(22) Special Qualifying Examinations for Lower Grade Offices in the Inside Service.

Department of Secretary of State, September 7, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of Public Works, September 20, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, September 28, 1910.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, September 29, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, October 6, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, October 26, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, November 2, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of Naval Service, November 3, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of Militia and Defence, November 8, 1910.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, November 8, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of Naval Service, November 8, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of Trade and Commerce, November 16, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of Public Works, November 25, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of Naval Service, December 2, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of Militia and Defence, December 13, 1910.. . . .	2
Department of Militia and Defence, December 22, 1910.. . . .	1

Department of Naval Service, December 22, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of Geographical Survey Branch (Mines), Decem- ber 22, 1910.. . . .	2
Department of the Interior, January 3, 1911.. . . .	1
Auditor General's Department, January 16, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, January 18, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, February 22, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of Public Works, February 22, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of Railways and Canals, March 2, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, March 2, 1911.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, March 10, 1911.. . . .	3
Department of the Interior, March 10, 1911.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, May 9, 1911.. . . .	2
Department of External Affairs, May 9, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, May 15, 1911.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, June 6, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, June 23, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of Militia and Defence, July 3, 1911.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, July 28, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of External Affairs, August 3, 1911.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, August 4, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of Marine and Fisheries, August 5, 1911.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, August 9, 1911.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, August 15, 1911	1
Department of the Interior, August 18, 1911.. . . .	2
Department of Public Works, August 18, 1911.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, August 23, 1911.. . . .	1

TABLE No. 4.—EXAMINERS WHO PREPARED PAPERS FOR THE DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS.

(1) Special Competitive Examination for Surgeons in the Department of the Naval Service, October 27, 1910. (No. 77).

- F. J. Shepherd, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.E., McGill University, Montreal, Que.
- H. Hervieux, M.D., Laval University, Montreal, Que.
- C. K. Clarke, M.D., LL.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

(2) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service and Regular Examination for Lower Grade Positions in the Inside Service, November 8, 1910. (Nos. 80 and 82).

- Penmanship, Arithmetic and English Orthography—
John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa, Ont.
- French Orthography—
Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

(3) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, November 9, 1910. (No. 81).

- English Spelling—
F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

English Composition and Grammar—

W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Arithmetic—

I. T. Norris, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Geography—

F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont.

History—

W. G. Armstrong, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

English Transcription and Writing—

W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Spelling, Composition, Grammar, Transcription and Writing—

Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que.

Book-keeping—

G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

English Shorthand and Typewriting—

R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, Ont.

French Shorthand and Typewriting—

J. O. Marceau, Montreal, Que.

(4) Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the
Third Division in the Inside Service, November 9, 1910. (No. 86).

English Spelling and Arithmetic—

F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Geography—

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

French Spelling, Composition, Transcription and Writing—

J. M. Lanos, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

History—

J. H. Putman, D. Paed., Ottawa, Ont.

English Composition, Transcription and Writing—

W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

English Typewriting and Stenography—

R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, Ont.

French Typewriting and Stenography—

J. O. Marceau, Montreal, Que.

Book-keeping—

G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

(5) Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the
Second Division in the Inside Service, November 7, 1910. (No. 87).

English Spelling—

F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Geography—

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

English Composition—

A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Composition—

Rev. J. Boyon, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

English Literature—

A. MacMechan, Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and J. F. MacDonald, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

French Literature—

Rev. Abbe Gosselin, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

Arithmetic and Geometry—

J. Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Algebra—

C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., and J. Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Physics—

Howard Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., McGill University, Montreal, Que., and J. L. Hogg, M.A., Ph.D., McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.

Chemistry—

E. Mackay, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.

Geology—

F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.G.S.A., F.R.S., McGill University, Montreal, Que., and A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Biology—

Miss C. M. Derick, M.A., McGill University, Montreal, Que., and Ramsay Wright, M.A., LL.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

French and English—

L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, Que., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que.

Latin—

N. DeWitt, Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto, Ont., and A. D. Smith, LL.D., Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

German—

H. L. Bober, M.A., King's College, Windsor, N.S., and G. H. Needler, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

History—

Rev. Abbe Gosselin, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q., and G. M. Wrong, M.A., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Political Science—

S. B. Leacock, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, Que., and O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Economics—

O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and W. C. Keirstead, M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

General Philosophy—

S. W. Dyde, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and R. Magill, M.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

Scholastic Philosophy—

Rev. Abbe Gosselin, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

Civil and English Law—

Arch. McGoun, K.C., M.A., B.C.L., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

English Typewriting and Shorthand—

R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, Ont.

French Typewriting and Shorthand—

J. O. Marceau, Ottawa, Ont.

Book-keeping—

G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

(6) Regular Competitive Examination for Cadetships in the Naval Service of Canada, November 9, 1910. (No. 88).

Arithmetic—

F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Algebra and Geometry—

J. Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Geography—

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

History—

J. H. Putman, D. Paed., Ottawa, Ont.

English Composition—

A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Composition—

Rev. J. Boyon, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

French—

J. M. Lanos, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

German—

G. H. Needler, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Latin—

N. DeWitt, Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.

Elementary Science—

D. A. Campbell, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Drawing—

R. F. Fleming, Ottawa, Ont.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

- (7) Regular Qualifying Examination for Promotion to the Second Division of the Inside Service, November 7, 1910. (No. 89).

The Duties of Office papers were set by the Department of the Interior; the other papers were the same as used for the Second Division Examination.

- (8) Special Competitive Examination for Assistant Actuaries in the Department of Insurance, December 20, 1910. (No. 94).

Mathematics—

W. Fitzgerald, M.A., Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, Ont.

Composition—

A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Spelling and Writing—

C. H. Bland, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

- (9) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division on the Census Staff, February 8, 1911. (No. 101).

English Spelling—

H. C. Mann, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Spelling and Composition—

J. M. Lanos, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Arithmetic—

F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

English Composition—

W. J. Sykes, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

English Transcription and Writing—

W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Geography and French Transcription and Writing—

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

Typewriting—

J. C. McNab, Ottawa, Ont.

- (10) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division on the Census Staff, February 6, 1911. (No. 102).

English Spelling—

H. C. Mann, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Spelling—

J. M. Lanos, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

English Composition—

A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Composition—

Rev. J. Boyon, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

English Literature—

J. F. Macdonald, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

French Literature—

Rev. A. E. Gosselin, M.A., Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

Arithmetic—

I. T. Norris, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Geography—

F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont.

History—

G. M. Wrong, M.A., University of Toronto, Ont.

Economics—

W. C. Keirstead, M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

French and English—

Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que.

(11) Special Qualifying Examination for Draughtsman in the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, February 8, 1911. (No. 103).

The papers for this examination were prepared by the Surveyor-General's Office, Department of the Interior.

(12) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkship in the Department of Railways and Canals, March 29, 1911. (No. 110).

Composition, Arithmetic and Writing—

A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Spelling, Shorthand and Typewriting—

C. H. Bland, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

(13) Special Competitive Examination for Technical Clerks in the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, April 10, 1911. (No. 111).

The papers for this examination were prepared by the Surveyor-General's Office, Department of the Interior.

(14) Special Qualifying Examination for Translator in the Privy Council Office, April 11, 1911. (No. 112).

L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, Que., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que.

(15) Special Qualifying Examination for Translator on the Staff of the House of Commons, May 5, 1911. (No. 113).

Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que., and L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, Que.

(16) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service and Regular Examination for Lower Grade Positions in the Inside Service, May 9, 1911. (Nos. 114 and 116).

Arithmetic, English Writing and Spelling—

John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa, Ont.

French Writing and Spelling—

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont., and J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

(17) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, May 10, 1911. (No. 115).

English Spelling—

F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Spelling—

J. M. Lanos, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Arithmetic—

I. T. Norris, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

History—

W. G. Armstrong, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Geography—

F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont.

English Transcription and Writing—

W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Transcription, Writing and Composition—

Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que.

English Composition—

W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

(18) Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division in the Inside Service, May 10, 1911. (No. 119).

Arithmetic and English Spelling—

F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

History—

J. H. Putman, D. Paed., Ottawa, Ont.

Geography—

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

English Transcription, Writing and Composition—

W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Spelling, Transcription, Writing and Composition—

J. M. Lanos, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

English Typewriting and Shorthand—

R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, Ont.

French Typewriting and Shorthand—

J. O. Marceau, Montreal, Que.

Book-keeping—

G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

(19) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division on the Census Staff, May 10, 1911. (No. 120).

The regular Third Division papers were used for all subjects except Arithmetic and Geography, in which special papers were set by F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont., and Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(20) Regular Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division in the Inside Service, May 8, 1911. (No. 121).

English Spelling—

F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Geography and French Spelling—

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

English Composition—

A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Composition—

Rev. J. Boyon, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

English Literature—

J. F. MacDonald, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and A. Mac-Mechan, Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

French Literature—

Rev. Abbe Gosselin, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

Arithmetic and Geometry—

C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., and J. Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Algebra—

J. Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and C. C. Jones, B. A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Physics—

J. L. Hogg, M.A., Ph.D., McMaster University, Toronto, Ont., and Howard Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., McGill University, Montreal, Que.

Chemistry—

Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que., and E. Mackay, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

Geology—

A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.G.S.A., F.R.S., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Biology—

Ramsay Wright, M.A., LL.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and Miss C. M. Derick, M.A., McGill University, Montreal, Que.

French and English—

Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que., and L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, Que.

Latin—

A. D. Smith, LL.D., Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B., and N. De-Witt, Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.

German—

G. H. Needler, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and H. L. Bober, M.A. King's College, Windsor, N.S.

History—

G. M. Wrong, M.A., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and Rev. Abbe Gosselin, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

Political Science—

O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and S. B. Leacock, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, Que.

Economics—

W. C. Keirstead, M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., and O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

General Philosophy—

R. Magill, M.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and John Watson, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Scholastic Philosophy—

Rev. Abbe Gosselin, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

Civil and English Law—

Arch. McGoun, K.C., M.A., B.C.L., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

English Typewriting and Shorthand—

R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, Ont.

French Typewriting and Shorthand—

J. O. Marceau, Montreal, Que.

Book-keeping—

G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

(21) Regular Qualifying Examination for Promotion to the Second Division of the Inside Service, May 8, 1911. (No. 122).

The regular Second Division Examination papers were used for all subjects except Duties of Office, in which papers were prepared by the different departments.

(22) Promotion Examination for the Outside Division of the Department of Customs, May 10, 1911. (No. 123).

The regular Qualifying Examination papers were used in all subjects except Duties of Office, in which a paper was prepared by the Department of Customs.

(23) Special Competitive Examination for Translator in the Privy Council Office, June 7, 1911. (No. 126).

L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, Que., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que.

(24) Special Competitive Examination for Clerk of Works in the Department of Public Works, July 14, 1911. (No. 129).

D. Ewart, Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, and Newton J. Ker, City Engineer, Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(25) Special Qualifying Examination for Translator in the Post Office Department, August 13, 1911. (No. 135).

L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, Que., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, Que.

(26) Special Competitive Examination for Clerkships in the Departments of Public Works and Marine and Fisheries, August 29, 1911. (No. 139).

Composition—

A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Arithmetic—

J. C. Glashan, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa, Ont.

Spelling, Shorthand and Typewriting—

C. H. Bland, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

(27) Special Qualifying Examinations for Lower Grade Positions in the Inside Service, (Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 117, 118, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139).

English Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic—

John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa, Ont., and C. H. Bland, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

French Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic—

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont., and J. R. A. Baril, B. A., Ottawa, Ont.

TABLE No. 5.—Special Positions for which Applications were Invited, and the Successful Competitors therefor.

No.	Nature of Position.	Number of Vacancies.	Date of Advertisement.	Successful Competitors.
54	Assistant in the Actuarial Branch of the Department of Insurance.....	3	October 26, 1910.	R. W. Warwick, Smith's Falls, Ont. Miss Isabel Grant, Eureka, N.S. E. E. Jordan, Charlottetown, P.E.I., (Refused appointment.)
55	Clerk of Works in the Department of Public Works.	1	Nov. 21, 1910....	J. C. Barnsley, Montreal, Que.
56	Teacher in the Royal Naval College, Halifax.....	5	Nov. 24, 1910....	J. F. Slack, Ottawa, Ont. L. N. Richardson, Toronto, Ont. A. G. Hatcher, Montreal, Que. J. J. Penny, Halifax, N.S. D. F. Robinson, Toronto, Ont. No selection made.
57	Naval Instructor in the Canadian Navy.....	4	Nov. 24, 1910.	Charles Ball, Ottawa, Ont.
58	Clerk in the Naval Stores Branch of the Department of the Naval Service	1	Dec. 15, 1910.....	L. H. Martell, Halifax, N.S.
59	Assistant in the Cement Testing Laboratory of the Department of Public Works.....	1	Jan. 27, 1911.....	George G. Clarke, Ottawa, Ont.
60	Assistant in the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries	1	Feb. 17, 1911....	P. A. Taverner, Highland Park, Mich., U.S.A.
61	Photographer in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines	1	Feb. 17, 1911....	H. T. Owens, Ottawa, Ont.
62	Naturalist-Preparator and Assistant Curator in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines.,.....	1	Feb. 17, 1911....	D. C. Winter, Montreal, Que.
63	Clerk in the Chief Engineer's Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals.....	1	Feb. 17, 1911....	A. J. Barclay, Goderich, Ont.
64	Architect in the Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works.....	2	Feb. 23, 1911....	D. J. Corrigan, Ottawa, Ont. J. A. A. Fortin, Ottawa, Ont.
65	Architectural Draughtsman in the Chief Architect's Branch of the De- partment of Public Works.....	2	Feb. 23, 1911....	F. A. Drought, Ottawa, Ont. R. H. Hooper, Ottawa, Ont.
66	Chief Draughtsman in the Department of Railways and Canals.....	1	Feb. 28, 1911....	C. A. Bowman, Prescott, Ont.
67	General Draughtsman in the Department of Railways and Canals.....	1	Feb. 28 1911.....	Frederick Ransom, Kingston, Ont.
68	Mechanical Draughtsman in the Department of Railways and Canals.....	1	Feb. 28, 1911....	A. H. A. Robinson, Haileybury, Ont.
69	Assistant Engineer in the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines.....	1	Mar. 2, 1911.....	No selection yet made.
70	Assistant Mining Engineer in the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines	1	Mar. 2, 1911.....	R. C. McCully, Ottawa, Ont.
71	Assistant in the Archives Branch, Department of Agriculture.....	4	Mar. 2, 1911.....	S. D. Fawcett, Ottawa, Ont.
72	Technical Clerk in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior.....	5	Mar. 10, 1911....	J. E. Spero, Ottawa, Ont. Richard Cox, Ottawa, Ont.
73	Assistant Topographer in the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines.....	3	Apr. 7, 1911....	W. E. Lawson, Ottawa, Ont. A. C. T. Sheppard, Ottawa, Ont. K. G. Chipman, Ottawa, Ont.
74	Triangulator and Computer in the Geological Survey Branch of the Depart- ment of Mines.....	1	Apr. 7, 1911.....	S. C. McLean, Ottawa, Ont....

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75	Archaeologist in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines	1	Apr. 13, 1911....	Harlan I. Smith, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
76	Assistant Geologist in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines.....	3	April 13, 1911....	Robert Harvie, Westmount, Que. Leopold Reinecke, Ottawa, Ont. Stuart J. Schofield, Kingston, Ont. Peter C. Kaisen, New-York, N.Y., U.S.A. (refused appointment).
77	Museum-preparator in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines.....	2	Apr. 13, 1911....	Positions re-advertised (see No. 94).
78	Naval Instructor in the Canadian Navy.....	1	Apr. 20, 1911....	J. M. Swaine, Macdonald College, Que.
79	Assistant Entomologist in the Experimental Farms Branch of the Department of Agriculture.....	2	Apr. 20, 1911....	J. W. Eastham, Guelph, Ont.
80	Assistant Botanist in the Experimental Farms Branch of the Department of Agriculture.....	1	Apr. 20, 1911....	G. D. Barrowman, Toronto, Ont.
81	Custodian of Instruments in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines.....	1	Apr. 27, 1911....	Raoul Belanger, Ottawa, Ont.
82	Translator in the Privy Council Office.....	1	Apr. 27, 1911....	Position re-advertised (see No. 88).
83	Assistant in the Hydrographic Surveys Branch of the Department of the Naval Service.....	1	May 31, 1911....	No selection made.
84	Dominion Agriculturist in the Experimental Farms Branch of the Department of Agriculture.....	1	May 31, 1911....	R. S. Harner, Guelph, Ont.
85	Assistant in the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture.....	3	June 15, 1911....	E. E. Jordan, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
86	Computer in the Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Department of the Interior.....	1	June 29, 1911....	No selection made.
87	Clerk in the Penitentiary Branch of the Department of Justice.....	1	June 29, 1911....	Maurice A. Pope, Ottawa, Ont. (refused appointment).
88	Assistant Engineer in the Hydrographic Surveys Branch of the Department of the Naval Service.....	2	June 29, 1911....	No selection made.
89	Draughtsman in the Chief Engineer's Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	3	June 29, 1911....	W. G. Firth, Toronto, Ont. J. V. A. Tremblay, Ottawa, Ont. Elzear Cyr, Ottawa, Ont. E. T. Mennie, Ottawa, Ont. J. T. Rowan, Ottawa, Ont.
90	Draughtsman in the Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior.....	3	June 29, 1911....	No selection made.
91	Clerk in the Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1	Aug. 4, 1911....	No selection yet made.
92	Clerk in the Department of Public Works.....	4	Aug. 4, 1911....	No selection yet made.
93	Surgeon in the Canadian Navy.....	2	Aug. 4, 1911....	No selection yet made.
94	Naval Instructor in the Canadian Navy.....	1	Aug. 11, 1911....	No selection yet made.
95	Surveyor Assistant in the Department of the Naval Service.....	1	Aug. 11, 1911....	John Blizard, Ottawa, Ont.
96	Technical Engineer in the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines.....	1	Aug. 11, 1911....	S. N. Graham, Kingston, Ont.
97	Assistant Curator in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines.....	1	Aug. 18, 1911....	

TABLE No. 6.—Appointments made under the provisions of Section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910. (A) Selected from the general list of successful candidates. (B) Nominated by departments and qualified by special examination.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Position.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of certificate.	Department.
A.						
Boynton, Henry Peter.....	19	\$ 500	Messenger.....	Ottawa.....	January 13, 1911.	Post Office.
Mulrooney, Joseph A.....	21	500	Sorter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 31, 1911.....	"
Orr, Ellen.....	20	500	".....	Ottawa.....	December 26, 1910.....	"
Paynter, William J.....	23	500	Messenger.....	".....	April 1, 1911.....	Civil Service Commission.
Roy, Joseph H. A.....	27	500	Sorter.....	St. Henri de Mascouche, P.Q.....	April 19, 1911.....	Post Office.
B.						
Anderson, Wilfred Roy.....	18	500	Packer.....	Ottawa.....	June 8, 1911.....	Post Office.
Aubry, J. Onézime.....	20	500	Sorter.....	".....	January 1, 1911.....	"
Bachand, Joseph Chas.....	19	500	".....	".....	April 1, 1911.....	"
Barsalou, Dieudonné.....	28	500	Messenger.....	L'Ange Gardien, P.Q.....	Aug. 21, 1911.....	Marine and Fisheries.
Baxter, Robert.....	33	500	".....	Ottawa.....	July 8, 1911.....	Militia and Defence.
Bernier, J. H. A.....	21	500	".....	".....	August 1, 1911.....	Post Office.
Boivin, Adélar.....	26	500	Messenger and packer.....	".....	December 28, 1910.....	Naval Service.
Bourbeau, Joseph Arthur.....	32	500	Messenger.....	".....	April 1, 1911.....	Interior.
Bourgeau, Walter J.....	21	500	".....	Aylmer, P.Q.....	November 1, 1910.....	Post Office.
Bradley, William.....	18	500	".....	Ottawa.....	April 15, 1911.....	Customs.
Brennan, Patrick John.....	39	500	".....	".....	November 11, 1910.....	Post Office.
Brunet, F. Xavier.....	21	500	Sorter.....	Clarence Creek, Ont.....	March 13, 1911.....	"
Campeau, Joseph A.....	22	500	".....	Eastview, Ont.....	January 1, 1911.....	"
Caron, Oscar.....	24	500	Messenger.....	Hull, P.Q.....	April 1, 1911.....	Interior.
Champagne, Gilbert.....	28	500	".....	Clarkstown, Ont.....	April 21, 1911.....	External Affairs.
Chaput, John.....	33	500	".....	Rigaud, P.Q.....	December 6, 1910.....	Naval Service.
Chartrand, Edouard J.....	23	500	".....	Ottawa.....	April 1, 1911.....	Interior.
Clement, Mde. Eugénie.....	32	500	Sorter.....	Ville Marie, P.Q.....	July 1, 1911.....	Post Office.
Connelly, Francis Lionel.....	16	500	Messenger.....	Ottawa.....	April 1, 1911.....	Interior.
Dechesne, Edith M.....	24	500	Sorter.....	St. Roch des Aulnais, P.Q.....	October 1, 1910.....	Post Office.
Desmarais, Ovila.....	28	500	Messenger.....	Hull, P.Q.....	May 29, 1911.....	Auditor General.
Dewar, Cecil John.....	19	500	Sorter.....	Ottawa.....	April 1, 1911.....	Militia and Defence...
Donnelly, Bernard.....	19	500	".....	".....	April 1, 1911.....	"
Dufresne, J. L. Paul.....	17	500	Messenger.....	".....	March 15, 1911.....	Marine and Fisheries.
Fagan, Thomas Edmund.....	16	500	".....	".....	April 1, 1910 (Antedated)	Interior.
Fontaine, Edgar.....	25	500	".....	St. Joseph d'Orleans, Ont.....	November 1, 1910.....	Justice.

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Fontaine, Emile A...	23	500	Sorter.....	Ste. Marie, P. Q.....	April 6, 1911..	Post Office.
Fontaine, Jeannotte.	21	500	"	Orleans, Ont.	May 22, 1911..	"
Ford, Alban..	18	500	"	Hull, P. Q.....	August, 1911..	"
Garland, Mrs. Julia.	30	500	"	Alexandria, Ont.....	Aug. 31, 1911..	"
Gauthier, Joseph E.....	33	500	Messenger.....	Ottawa.....	August 16, 1911..	Public Works.
Gibson, James E.....	32	500	Messenger.....	Hull, P. Q.....	April 1, 1911	Interior.
Graziadei, Silvio C.	25	500	"	Ottawa.....	March 21, 1911.	Railways and Canals.
Groulx, Edmond.	27	500	"	"	April 1, 1911	Interior.
Hibbard, John R.	19	500	Sorter.....	"	January 9, 1911.	Post Office.
Kilmartin, Thomas L....	19	500	"	"	April 1, 1911	Interior.
Kinsella, J. Bernard.	19	500	"	"	March 13, 1911.	Post Office.
Leckie, Thomas.	31	500	Messenger.....	"	August 7, 1911	Inland Revenue.
Lemay, Joseph Hector....	17	500	"	"	August 28, 1911.	Public Works.
Maranda, Hubert.	18	500	Sorter.....	Plantagenet, Ont....	March 13, 1911.	Post Office.
Martin, Gideon S.	18	500	"	Ottawa.....	March 4, 1911.	"
McLay, James....	40	500	Messenger.....	"	September 13, 1910....	Secretary of State.
McGrath, Matthew.	47	500	"	London, Ont.....	October 1, 1910....	Public Works.
Mullen, Edmund G. F.	36	500	"	Hull, P. Q.....	April 1, 1911	Interior.
O'Hagan, Arthur W. S....	18	500	Sorter.....	Ottawa.....	April 3, 1911.	Post Office.
Parker, John W....	33	500	Messenger.....	"	November 28, 1910.	Trade and Commerce.
Pick, Aubrey, C. A....	18	500	"	"	April 1, 1911	Interior.
Rouleau, Cecile.	23	500	Sorter.....	Victoriaville, P. Q....	April 1, 1911	"
Wells, Frederick....	23	500	Messenger.....	Ottawa.....	November 11, 1910....	Militia and Defence.
York, Gordon W....	25	500	"	"	April 1, 1911	Marine and Fisheries.

TABLE No. 7.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification were issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Lower Grade Offices. (A) From the general list of successful candidates. (B) Nominated by the Departments and qualified by special examination.

Department.	Name.	Salary.	Date of Certificate.	Position.	Made Permanent.	Department.
A.	Commission of Conservation	\$				
	Lapointe, J. Hector.	500	July 5, 1911.	Messenger.		
	Carroll, James.	500	August 26, 1911.	"		
	Leckie, Thomas L.	500	February 6, 1911.	Packer.	August 7, 1911.	Inland Revenue.
	Dewar, Cecil J.	500	December 27, 1910.	Sorter.	April 1, 1911.	Militia and Defence.
B.	Bourgeau, Walter J.	500	September 6, 1910.	Messenger.	November 1, 1910.	Post Office.
	Shannon, E. N.	500	July 3, 1911.	Sorter.		
	Danis, Peter.	500	July 10, 1911.	"		
	Allen, Claude O.	500	January 19, 1911.	Messenger.		
	Unger, Fred J.	500	January 24, 1911.	"		
	Hickson, Herbert.	500	July 6, 1911.	"		
	Chenier, Edouard.	500	May 26, 1911.	Packer.		
	Mullen, Edmund.	500	September 14, 1910.	Messenger.	April 1, 1911.	Interior.
	Geoffrion, Albert.	500	October 1, 1910.	"		
	Bourbeau, Arthur.	500	January 11, 1911.	"		
	Caron, Oscar.	500	" 18, 1911.	"	" 1, 1911.	"
	Connelly, Francis.	500	" 18, 1911.	"	" 1, 1911.	"
	Fortier, Thomas.	500	" 21, 1911.	Packer.	" 1, 1911.	"
	Groulx, Edmond.	500	February 27, 1911.	Messenger.	" 1, 1911.	"
	Kilmartin, Thomas L.	500	" 28, 1911.	Sorter.	" 1, 1911.	"
Labour.	Pick, Aubrey.	500	March 2, 1911.	Messenger.	" 1, 1911.	"
	Chartrand, E. J.	500	" 21, 1911.	"	" 1, 1911.	"
	Tomney, Marion.	500	" 21, 1911.	Sorter.	" 1, 1911.	"
	Gibson, Wilfred J.	500	April 5, 1911.	Messenger.		
	Woggon, Frank.	500	" 21, 1911.	"		
	Foley, E. J.	500	May 16, 1911.	"		
	Doe, Reginald.	500	June 27, 1911.	"		
	Hewitt, W. H.	500	July 3, 1911.	"		
	Edey, R. K.	500	August 4, 1911.	"		
	Morris, Silas J.	500	August 10, 1911.	"		
	Lochnan, James J.	500	" 17, 1911.	"		
	D'Aoust, Alonzo.	500	" 28, 1911.	"		
	O'Connor, P. J.	500	April 5, 1911.	"		

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Militia and Defence; Post Office.....	Donnelly, Bernard C.....	500	December 29, 1910.....	Sorter.....	April 1, 1911.....	Militia and Defence; Post Office.....
	O'Hagan, Arthur S.....	500	January 23, 1911.....	" ..	" 3, 1911.....	
	Taylor, Madge.....	500	May 3, 1911.....	" ..		
	Playter, Katherine.....	500	" 31, 1911.....	" ..		
	D'Auray, Gabrielle.....	500	June 1, 1911.....	" ..		
	St. George, Hector.....	500	" 5, 1911.....	Packer.		
	Hudon, Yvonne.....	500	" 30, 1911.....	Sorter.		
	Brown, Frederick.....	500	July 4, 1911.....	" ..		
	Dorval, Irene.....	500	August 3, 1911.....	" ..		
	Shaw, Gordon.....	500	" 3, 1911.....	" ..		

TABLE No. 8.—Appointments made to Clerkships in the Third Division as the result of open competitive examination—*Con.*

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
Ainsborough, Annie A.	23	\$ 500	Ottawa, Ont.	June 19, 1911.	Mines.
Anderson, C. Elva.	24	500	Newmarket, Ont.	December 1, 1910.	Auditor General.
Anderson, Frederick E.	23	500	Ottawa.	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.
Angel, Marjory F.	19	500	"	" 1, 1911.	Interior.
Archambault, Joseph A.	35	500	Montreal, P.Q.	February 16, 1911.	Post Office.
Ardley, Nellie M.	30	500	Ottawa.	July 1, 1911.	Auditor General.
Arkley, Helga P.	21	500	"	November 1, 1910.	Trade and Commerce.
Armstrong, Harold T.	24	500	Shawville, P.Q.	June 26, 1911.	Post Office.
Avery, George C.	27	800	Ottawa.	July 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Barrette, Joseph T. J.	20	500	"	June 23, 1911.	Post Office.
Barry, Annie L.	21	500	Westboro, Ont.	April 1, 1911.	Naval Service.
Bauer, Bertha T.	33	500	Hamilton, Ont.	December 31, 1910.	Agriculture.
Begin, Pierre.	20	500	St. Martin, P.Q.	March 4, 1911.	Post Office.
Blackburn, Ena M.	23	500	London, Ont.	April 1, 1911.	Commission of Conservation.
Blackburn, Ina.	21	500	London, Ont.	October 1, 1910.	Interior.
Blackney, Eileen F.	18	500	Ottawa.	June 29, 1911.	Mines.
Blunt, Lucy E.	19	500	"	January 1, 1911.	Interior.
Botterell, Inez S.	20	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Interior.
Braceland, M. Violet.	20	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.
Brenner, Irene G.	18	500	Halifax, N.S.	September 1, 1910.	Marine and Fisheries.
Brown, Agnes C.	32	500	Carleton Place, Ont.	July 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Brown, Charlotte H.	27	500	Ottawa.	June 30, 1911.	Auditor General.
Buchanan, Herbert J.	22	500	Maberly, Ont.	January 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Bunnell, Lillian C.	21	500	Ottawa.	June 26, 1911.	"
Burke, Annie Beatrice.	18	500	"	" 1, 1911.	Interior.
Burke, Agnes H.	29	500	"	April 1, 1911.	Commission of Conservation.
Burke, Luella M.	23	700	Toronto.	July 18, 1911.	Secretary of State.
Burwash, Lorna I. M.	19	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Commission on Conservation.
Busby, Bertha A.	23	500	London, Ont.	" 1, 1911.	Interior.
Busey, Dalzell A.	28	500	St. John, N.B.	February 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Casey, Lucinda M. G.	31	500	Ottawa.	June 26, 1911.	Post Office.
Casselman, Dora M.	20	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Interior.
Cliche, J. A. Emile.	20	500	"	January 4, 1911.	Customs.
Collinson, Estella B.	19	500	Peterborough, Ont.	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.
Connolly, Elizabeth.	29	500	Ottawa.	" 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.
Côté, Arthur A.	18	500	"	December 31, 1910.	Agriculture.
Cross, Sadie M.	19	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.
Daley, Stanley J.	20	650	"	April 1, 1911.	Civil Service Commission.
Daly, William P.	18	500	"	December 23, 1910.	Post Office.

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Davidson, Birdie R.	32	500	Ottawa.	April 1, 1911	Mines.
de Bellefeuille, Lionel	24	500	Montreal, P.Q.	February 10, 1911.	Post Office.
Demers, Fabiola.	18	500	Ottawa.	December 17, 1910	"
Diekieson, Ella L.	1	500	"	June 23, 1911.	Civil Service Commission.
Dion, Marie Blanche.	22	600	Hull, P.Q.	April 1, 1911	Agriculture.
Dodd, Annie McC.	26	500	Arnprior, Ont.	July 1, 1911.	"
Dowling, Isobel.	21	500	Ottawa.	August 1, 1911.	Public Works.
Dumouchel, Corinne.	27	500	Aylmer, P.Q.	October 25, 1910.	Interior.
Fairbairn, Helen M.	19	500	Ottawa.	August 1, 1911.	Naval Service.
Feeney, Mary E.	20	500	Peterborough, Ont.	October 1, 1910.	Interior.
Foisy, Wilfred L.	19	500	Ottawa.	January 3, 1911.	Royal North West Mounted Police.
Gamble, Kathleen M.	22	500	Wakefield, P.Q.	April 18, 1911	Naval Service.
Gibeault, Albert.	27	500	Montreal, P.Q.	January 10, 1911	Interior.
Gleeson, Bessie	21	500	Kingston, Ont.	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.
Goodall, Arthur L.	21	500	Ottawa.	June 26, 1911.	Trade and Commerce.
Gordon, Florence G.	19	500	"	February 1, 1911.	Interior.
Gosselin, Marie Berthe.	19	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Grant, Isabel M.	21	500	"	June 21, 1911.	Interior.
Grey, Agnes D.	31	500	Carleton Place, Ont.	January 1, 1911.	Labour.
Hervcy, Violet B.	19	500	Round Hill, N.S.	October 17, 1910.	Naval Service.
Hibbard, David W.	21	500	Ottawa.	April 1, 1911	Militia and Defence.
Hill, Francis W.	24	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Indian Affairs.
Hill, Harry.	32	700	Westboro, Ont.	December 27, 1910.	Interior.
Johnston, Mayne W.	17	500	Ottawa.	December 27, 1910.	Interior (Cancelled: under age)
Kent, Hazel P.	22	500	"	August 1, 1911.	Public Works.
Ker, F. Gertrude	20	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.
Kincaid, Esther.	18	500	Brockville, Ont.	" 1, 1911.	Militia and Defence.
Labelle, Valmore	18	500	Ottawa.	" 1, 1911.	Trade and Commerce.
Lanthier, Mary E.	20	500	"	September 1, 1910	Marine and Fisheries.
Laroche, Edward J.	19	500	Bourget, P.Q.	January 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Lasalle, René	19	700	Montreal, P.Q.	July 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.
Lesperance, Eva	32	500	"	October 1, 1910.	Public Works.
Levesque, Placide E.	19	500	Ottawa.	September 1, 1910.	Marine and Fisheries.
MacDonald, Norman.	19	500	Jordan Station, Ont.	March 27, 1911.	Post Office.
Macdonald, W. Joseph.	27	500	Mount Stewart, P.E.I.	July 11, 1911	Labour.
Mackenzie, Isabella.	22	500	Ottawa.	April 1, 1911	Interior.
MacMinn, Helen B.	24	500	"	July 1, 1911.	"
Macneil, Grace.	19	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Maloney, James T.	20	500	Dublin, Ont.	July 1, 1911.	Labour.
Marsden, Joseph F.	31	500	Ottawa.	January 3, 1911.	Naval Service.
Mayhew, Mabel B.	26	500	"	August 1, 1911.	Public Works.
McAllister, Olive K.	19	500	"	August 16, 1911.	Post Office.
McFratney, Mabel.	20	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.
McQuair, Christine I.	22	500	"	January 1, 1911.	Civil Service Commission.
McElroy, Jane H.	19	500	"	August 1, 1911.	Public Works.
McCahey, John Henry.	23	500	"	December 22, 1910.	Post Office.
McLaren, Robert D.	22	750	Carleton Place, Ont.	September 1, 1910.	Customs.
McRae, Christina.	24	500	Apple Hill, Ont.	January 1, 1911.	Agriculture.
Merriam, Arthur W.	19	500	Ottawa.	" 3, 1911.	Customs.
Molloy, Mary K.	31	500	"	July 1, 1911.	Secretary of State.

TABLE No. 8.—Appointments made to Clerkships in the Third Division as the result of open competitive examination—*Con.*

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
Morris, Carolyn L.....	25	\$ 700	Oil Springs, Ont.....	April 1, 1911.....	Commission of Conservation.
Morrison, Isabella G.....	27	500	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911.....	Agriculture.
Moyer, Lulu B.....	22	500	Hamilton, Ont.....	November 1, 1910.....	Trade and Commerce.
Pelletier, Napoleon E.....	20	500	Ottawa.....	January 3, 1911.....	Interior.
Pepper, Eleanor.....	19	500	".....	April 1, 1911.....	Commission of Conservation.
*Pigeon, J. H. Adelaar.....	28	550	".....	August 1, 1911.....	Post Office.
Pratte, Hervé.....	18	500	".....	January 11, 1911.....	Trade and Commerce.
Price, Ethel A.....	29	500	Valleyfield, P.Q.....	July 1, 1911.....	Post Office.
Racette, Jean B. F.....	23	700	Ottawa.....	December 20, 1910.....	Interior.
Ramsay, Mamie A.....	26	500	".....	January 24, 1911.....	Naval Service.
Rivington, Eleanor S. F.....	26	500	Rideau View, Ont.....	November 1, 1910.....	Trade and Commerce.
Rousseau, Joseph A. A.....	20	500	Notre Dame de Levis, P.Q.....	February 6, 1911.....	Interior.
Russell, Blanche A.....	24	800	Carleton Place, Ont.....	July 1, 1911.....	Mines.
Schuller, Jules.....	24	700	Ottawa.....	December 21, 1910.....	Interior.
Seguin, René.....	21	600	".....	April 1, 1911.....	"
Shaw, Annie Louise.....	34	600	Montreal, P.Q.....	October 1, 1910.....	Agriculture.
Sheppard, Maud E.....	19	500	Ottawa.....	August 1, 1911.....	Trade and Commerce.
Shields, George P.....	27	750	".....	January 1, 1911.....	Labour.
Spence, Ethel J.....	20	500	".....	July 1, 1911.....	Agriculture.
Splane, Herma B.....	24	500	".....	January 12, 1911.....	Trade and Commerce.
Summers, Wesley C.....	30	500	Winchester, Ont.....	December 29, 1910.....	Post Office.
Swettenham, Ernest R.....	25	700	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911.....	Trade and Commerce.
Trudel, Paul E.....	18	500	".....	June 19, 1911.....	Interior.
Ward, Elizabeth.....	21	500	".....	April 1, 1911.....	Marine and Fisheries.
Wetmore, Harvey M.....	22	500	St. John, N.B.....	July 1, 1911.....	Naval Service.
Wetmore, Marion L.....	26	500	Ottawa.....	" 1, 1911.....	Agriculture.
White, Edith.....	24	500	".....	October 17, 1910.....	Naval Service.
Whyte, Marion I.....	18	500	".....	July 1, 1911.....	Interior.
Wright, Winifred E. V.....	22	500	".....	April 1, 1911.....	Justice.
York, John E.....	21	750	".....	September 1, 1910.....	Customs.

* Appointed at the salary he was receiving as a sorter.

TABLE No. 9.—Assignments made by the Commission for temporary employment in the Inside Service, under the provisions of Section 18 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908. (A) Third Division. (B) Second Division. In the case of temporary employment the period of service cannot, under the law, exceed six months in any one fiscal year.

Department.	Name.	Date of Assignment.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
A.			\$					\$
	Agriculture.....	Oct. 3, 1910.	500	.....	.....	Apr. 1, 1911.	Agriculture.....	500
	Dion, Marie B.....	Dec. 16, 1910.	500	Apr. 1, 1911.	Agriculture.....	Apr. 18, 1911.	Naval Service.....	500
	Gamble, Kathleen.....	Jan. 9, 1911.	500	Apr. 1, 1911.	"	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.....	500
	Thompson, Mary F.....	Feb. 13, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Collinson, Estella B.....	June 19, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fahey, Florence M.....	July 8, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alward, Lois.....	Jan. 3, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blackburn, Ena.....	July 12, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burke, Maud M. L.....	" 27, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Meunier, J. A. H. A.....	" 12, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carbonneau, Charles H.....	June 12, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weeks, Bessie G.....	" 19, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	O'Neill, Estella.....	" 20, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bennie, Harriet H.....	" 14, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ryan, Sadie.....	" 14, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hébert, Marie.....	" 14, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interior.	Lampman, Natalie.....	" 26, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Peters, Vera E.....	" 27, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shearman, Grace.....	" 27, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Robillard, Alice.....	" 27, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cross, Violet I.....	" 27, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Macdonald, Katherine.....	" 27, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russell, Blanche A.....	Oct. 10, 1910.	500	Jan. 23, 1911.	Post Office.....	July 1, 1911.	Mines.....	800
	MacKenzie, Isabella.....	Nov. 15, 1910.	500	.....	.....	Apr. 1, 1911.	Interior.....	500
	Gordon, Florence G.....	Dec. 14, 1910.	500	.....	.....	Feb. 1, 1911.	"	500
	Burke, A. Beatrice.....	" 27, 1910.	500	April 1, 1911.	Interior.....	June 1, 1911.	"	500
	Blake, Laura M.....	Jan. 12, 1911.	500	" 1, 1911.	"	.....	.....	.....
	Wilkinson, Florence.....	" 12, 1911.	500	" 1, 1911.	"	.....	.....	.....
	Casselman, Dora.....	" 16, 1911.	500	" 1, 1911.	"	.....	.....	.....
	Busby, Bertha A.....	June 23, 1911.	500	.....	.....	July 1, 1911.	"	500
	McVity, Florence G.....	" 28, 1911.	500	.....	.....	" 1, 1911.	"	500
	Elwell, Mrs. Ida G.....	July 14, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Archambault, J. A.....	Aug. 15, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland Revenue.....	Cowan, J. C.....	" 16, 1911.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bernard, William H. S.....	Jan. 23, 1911.	500	April 1, 1911.	Inland Revenue.....	July 1, 1911.	Customs..... 11B	800

TABLE No. 9.—Assignments made by the Commission for temporary employment in the Inside Service, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Assignment.	Salary.	Re-employed	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
A.								
			\$					\$
Justice.....	Johnston, Norma.....	April 1, 1911.	500					
	Teevens, Evelyn M.....	June 17, 1911.	500					
Marine and Fisheries....	McCullough, Evelyn H.....	July 14, 1911.	500					
	Gay, Laurence.....	" 17, 1911.	500					
Militia and Defence.....	Kincaid, Esther.....	Dec. 16, 1910.	500	April 1, 1911.	Militia and Defence....	July 1, 1911.	Militia and Defence.....	500
	Hibbard, D. W.....	" 28, 1910.	500			April 1, 1911.	"	500
Mines.....	Davidson, Birdie.....	Jan. 3, 1911.	500			April 1, 1911.	Mines.....	500
	Macdonald, Norman.....	" 18, 1911.	500			" 1, 1911.	Post Office.....	500
	Russell, Blanche A.....	April 1, 1911.	800			July 1, 1911.	Mines.....	800
Naval Service.....	Long Mabel.....	June 9, 1911.	500					
	Legault, Henri.....	" 12, 1911.	500					
	Church, Lea.....	July 3, 1911.	500					
Post Office.....	Russell, Blanche A.....	Jan. 2, 1911.	500	April 1, 1911.	Mines \$800.....	July 1, 1911.	Mines.....	800
	Guimond, Georges I.....	Mar. 7, 1911.	500	" 1, 1911.	Post Office.....			
	Martineau, Aimé.....	April 6, 1911.	500	May 17, 1911.	Mines IIB.....			
	Barbès, Victor	" 25, 1911.	500	" 17, 1911.	Customs IIB.....			
	Denison, Olive E.....	June 19, 1911.	500			May 12, 1911.	Naval Service, IIB....	800
Public Works.....	LaSalle, Rene.....	Dec. 30, 1910.	500	April 1, 1911.	Public Works.....	July 1, 1911.	Public Works.....	700
	McElroy, Jane.....	June 10, 1911.	500			Aug. 1, 1911.	"	500
Railways and Canals....	Dudley, Henrietta.....	June 7, 1911.	500					
Secretary of State.....	Hazlett, W. G.....	Jan. 24, 1911.	500	April 1, 1911.	Secretary of State.....	July 18, 1911.	Secretary of State.....	
	Burke, Luella M.....	July 18, 1911.	500					
	Denison, Mary E.....	Aug. 21, 1911.	500					
Trade and Commerce...	Hillyard, Jessie F. M.....	April 10, 1911.	500					
—B—								
Customs.....	Chisholm, Austin J.....	Jan. 3, 1911.	800			April 1, 1911.	Customs.....	800
	Rideout, E. Aubrey.....	" 3, 1911.	800			" 1, 1911.	"	800

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	Bernard, W. H.	May 17, 1911.	800			July 1, 1911.	"	800
	Martineau, Aimé	" 17, 1911.	800					
	Wilson, Walter L.	June 19, 1911.	800			July 1, 1911.	Customs	800
	Neish, Robert A.	" 28, 1911.	800			"		800
	Thompson, Alex. M.	" 29, 1911.	800			July 1, 1911.	Customs	800
	Roberts, Douglas H.	July 3, 1911.	800					
	Chown, L. A.	" 5, 1911.	800					
	Guibord, Rodolphe	" 10, 1911.	800					
	Anderson, Melville G.	Mar. 6, 1911.	800			April 1, 1911.	Finance	800
	Boomer, A. H.	May 12, 1911.	800			July 1, 1911.	"	800
	Muddiman, A. B.	June 21, 1911.	800					
	Fetterly, Leslie M.	July 3, 1911.	800					
	Daley, Thomas J.	Jan. 30, 1911.	800		April 1, 1911.	Interior	Interior	800
	Acland, P. A.	May 22, 1911.	800					
	Clarke, Wm. McL.	July 14, 1911.	800					
	Bleakney, Stewart	June 24, 1911.	800					
	Guimond, Georges I.	May 17, 1911.	800					

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, and Section 20 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910. (A) Third Division. (B) Second Division. In the case of temporary employment the period of service cannot, under the law, exceed six months in any one fiscal year, the salary being the minimum of the respective divisions.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
A	Auditor General.....						\$
	Fraser, Ethel M.....	April 1, 1911.					
	Low, Constance.....	" 1, 1911.					
	Woollett, A.....	" 1, 1911.					
	Halkett, Norman.....	" 28, 1911.					
	Hurlbert, Phyllis M.....	July 31, 1911.					
	Smith, Elizabeth M.....	Aug. 1, 1911.					
Agriculture.....	Selwyn, Harley.....	Oct. 28, 1910.					
	Strachan, Esther.....	Nov. 2, 1910.		Agriculture.			
	Morrison, I. Gertrude.....	" 28, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	"	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.....	500
	Simpson, Gordon H.....	Dec. 29, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"	Aug. 8, 1911.	Mines, II B.....	800
	Chartrand, Lea.....	Jan. 13, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Globensky, Eugene F.....	" 26, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Dodd, Annie McC.....	" 27, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.....	500
	Hopper, W. C.....	Feb. 9, 1911.	" 1, 1911.				
	MacFarlane, James.....	" 9, 1911.	" 10, 1911.	"			
	Harrell, William P.....	" 10, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Spence, Ethel J.....	" 13, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.....	500
	Hayes, Helena A.....	" 13, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Wetmore, Marion L.....	" 21, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.....	500
	McGoun, Mary V.....	Mar. 8, 1911.	" 1, 1911.				
	Logan, W.....	" 24, 1911.	" 1, 1911.				
	Anderson, Fred E.....	April 1, 1911.			July 1, 1911.	Agriculture.....	500
	Ardley, Nellie M.....	" 1, 1911.			July 1, 1911.	Auditor General.....	500
	MacFarlane, James C.....	" 10, 1911.					
	Hall, Clement.....	" 13, 1911.					
	Cowan, John.....	" 19, 1911.	May 8, 1911.	Census.			
	Patton, John Henry.....	" 20, 1911.	{ May 8, 1911.	Census.			
	Johnson, Cora W.....	" 24, 1911.	{ Aug. 16, 1911.	Interior.			
	Farrell, Florence I.....	" 21, 1911.	July 3, 1911.	Census.			
	Frazer, Bertha H.....	" 24, 1911.	" 12, 1911.	"			

Gosselin, Romeo.....	"	27, 1911.				Agriculture.....	July 1, 1911.	500
Castonguay, Ernest.....	"	27, 1911.						
Belanger, J. H. A.....	"	28, 1911.						
Moxley, Joseph.....	"	28, 1911.						
Ker, Gertrude F.....	"	1, 1911.						
Dryburgh, John L.....	"	1, 1911.						
Brown, Charlotte H.....	"	1, 1911.						
McGregor, Roy.....	May	8, 1911.						
Clewes, Evelyn.....	"	10, 1911.						
McKenna, Martha.....	"	10, 1911.						
Belliveau, Evangeline.....	"	10, 1911.						
McInnes, Jane.....	"	15, 1911.						
Riddell, J. R.....	"	16, 1911.						
Hylland, J. C.....	June	1, 1911.						
McCurry, J. B.....	"	28, 1911.						
Rheauume, Charles.....	July	3, 1911.						
Switzler, Mabel.....	"	24, 1911.						
Commission of Conservation.....								500
Customs.....								
Hamelin, Ulric.....	April	1, 1911.						
Rheaume, Moise.....	July	10, 1911.						
Chenard, Georges E.....	"	10, 1911.						
Warren, Louis D.....	"	10, 1911.						
Ogden, Solomon H.....	"	10, 1911.						
Smith, Hubert F.....	"	11, 1911.						
Findley, Alex. T.....	"	12, 1911.						
Perrier, Georges W.....	"	12, 1911.						
External Affairs.....								
Seymour, Julia.....	Feb.	27, 1911.						
Finance.....								
Corbett, Elizabeth.....	June	19, 1911.						
Fairbairn, Helena.....	June	20, 1911.						
Lytell, Helen.....	"	26, 1911.						
Busby, Mabel E.....	July	3, 1911.						
Interior.....								700
Schuller, Jules.....	Sept.	1, 1910.						
Foley, Nellie.....	"	2, 1910.						
Moss, Laura.....	"	8, 1910.						
Jordan, Charles R.....	"	13, 1910.						
Lawlor, Edith.....	"	21, 1910.						
Cowan, John.....	"	22, 1910.						
Megloughlin, Wm.....	"	29, 1910.						
Lukeman, Frank A.....	Oct.	3, 1910.						
Spero, John.....	"	3, 1910.						
Moore, Laurie.....	"	3, 1910.						
Ferguson, Gordon.....	"	4, 1910.						
Miller, Harold A.....	"	10, 1910.						

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service, &c.— <i>Con.</i>						
Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department. Salary.
Interior— <i>Con.</i>	McKinley, James H.	Oct. 11, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	"		
	Klein, F. A.	" 15, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Mitchell, Victor.	" 18, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	MacCarthy, P. A. G.	" 24, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Parrot, J. E. P.	" 24, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	Interior.	July 1, 1911.	500
	MacMinn, Helen.	" 29, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"	April 1, 1911.	500
	Rouleau, Cecile.	Nov. 5, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Mainguy, C. H.	Jan. 12, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Peaker, Roy.	" 13, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Deville, Gaston.	" 20, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Angel, Marjory.	" 25, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	July 1, 1911.	500
	Herridge, Gordon B.	Feb. 4, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Tanner, Edith.	" 20, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Heney, Erskine.	" 21, 1911.	{ April 1, 1911. May 1, 1911.	Interior. Census. II B.		
	Clarke, Wm. T.	" 21, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Interior.		
	Duminy, F. R.	" 23, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Botterell, Inez.	Mar. 2, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	July 1, 1911.	500
	McDonald, Caroline.	" 9, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Whyte, Isabel.	" 13, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	" 1, 1911.	500
	O'Toole, Anna.	" 13, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Plante, Herbert A.	" 20, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"		
	Moss, Laura.	April 1, 1911.				
	Jordan, Charles.	" 1, 1911.				
	Foley, Nellie.	" 1, 1911.				
	Brennan, Beatrice.	" 1, 1911.				
	Graves, H. C.	" 1, 1911.				
	Landriault, Jos.	" 1, 1911.				
	Trudel, Jean.	" 1, 1911.				
	Raby, Agnes.	" 4, 1911.				
	O'Neill, Charles.	" 5, 1911.				
	Chevrier, Yvonne.	" 13, 1911.				
	Murphy, Leo. J.	" 19, 1911.				
	Valliant, M. A.	" 29, 1911.				
	Edmonds, Katie M.	" 29, 1911.				
	Young, Richard T. M.	May 22, 1911.				
	Cairns, Robt. McD.	" 22, 1911.				
	Moyer, Percy G.	" 22, 1911.				

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			Aug. 31, 1911.	Interior. (\$700).	Interior. (\$700).	1,200
			July 13, 1911.	"	"	
			" 26, 1911.			
Maunder, J. F.	"	22, 1911.				
Grandmont, Bruno.	"	26, 1911.				
Cyr, Elzeur.	"	27, 1911.				
Gaetz, Arnold J.	"	31, 1911.				
White, Charles.	June	1, 1911.				
Plaskett, H. H.	"	2, 1911.				
Cuzner, A. Edward	"	5, 1911.				
Frith, Basil M.	"	5, 1911.				
Gordon, Duncan.	"	24, 1911.				
Connelly, Lancelot P.	"	28, 1911.				
Urquhart, Gordon.	July	3, 1911.				
Bedard, Wm. G.	"	3, 1911.				
Loyer, Rene.	"	3, 1911.				
Trudel, Jean J.	"	3, 1911.				
Bangs, Raymond G.	"	3, 1911.				
Smart, Lindsay B.	"	3, 1911.				
Belanger, Louis P.	"	3, 1911.				
Unger, Ambrose.	"	4, 1911.				
Murphy, Eugene.	"	4, 1911.				
Aucouturier, E.	"	4, 1911.				
Lynch, Estella.	"	4, 1911.				
Rathey, Lucien.	"	4, 1911.				
Whitmore, Ludovic.	"	5, 1911.				
Starrs, Annie.	"	5, 1911.				
Desjardins, A. Horace.	"	5, 1911.				
Mulhall, Marcus.	"	7, 1911.				
Gough, Harold A.	"	11, 1911.				
Lee, Winnifred.	"	19, 1911.				
Beauchamp, Noel J.	"	25, 1911.				
Corcoran, John B.	"	25, 1911.				
de Puyjalon, Roger.	"	26, 1911.				
O'Neill, Joseph A.	"	26, 1911.				
McKereher, Harry.	"	26, 1911.				
Turgeon, Paul.	"	26, 1911.				
Frechette, Eugene.	"	31, 1911.				
McHugh, A. George.	"	31, 1911.				
Cousineau, J. Oscar.	"	31, 1911.				
Lee, Emma L. B.	Aug.	1, 1911.				
Beauchamp, Florence.	"	2, 1911.				
Lemieux, Annie.	"	8, 1911.				
Courtney, Helen.	"	14, 1911.				
Lynn, Lillie.	"	16, 1911.				
Marion, Eva.	"	21, 1911.				
Plunkett, Florence.	"	21, 1911.				
Pouliot, Emma.	"	23, 1911.				
McKenna, Helena.	"	24, 1911.				
Hay, K. M.	"	25, 1911.				
Giroux, Hector.	"	28, 1911.				
Bissonnette, Maurice.	"	28, 1911.				

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Indian Affairs.	Kelly, Mary.....	Mar. 2, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Indian Affairs.	July 1, 1911.	Indian Affairs.....	\$ 500
	Hill, Francis W.....	April 24, 1911.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Smith, James M.....	July 3, 1911.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Anderson, Elizabeth.....	Aug. 9, 1911.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland Revenue.	Tessier, J. A.....	Jan. 5, 1911.	.....	Inland Revenue.....	May 22, 1911.	Post Office Sorter.....	500
	Fontaine, Jeannotte.....	" 14, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Justice.	Wright, Winnifred.....	Oct. 3, 1910.	.....	.....	April 1, 1911	Justice.....	500
	Johnston, Norma.....	Dec. 9, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	Justice.	.....	.....	.....
	Tremblay, Emile.....	" 9, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"	.....	.....	.....
	McEwen, Minnie.....	Mar. 13, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	.....	.....	.....
	McCaffrey, A. D.....	April 1, 1911.	May 29, 1911.	Census.	.....	.....	.....
Labour.	Loughren, Agnes.....	Nov. 24, 1910	Feb. 13, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries }	.....	.....	.....
	Brown, Charlotte H.....	April 10, 1911.	April 1, 1911	"	.....	.....	.....
	Maloney, James T.....	May 1, 1911.	May 1, 1911.	Agriculture.....	June 30, 1911.	Auditor General.....	500
Militia and Defence.	Globensky, Eugene.....	Oct. 1, 1910	Jan. 26, 1911.	Agriculture.	July 1, 1911.	Labour.....	500
	Kelly, Lee.....	" 1, 1910.	April 1, 1911	"	.....	.....	.....
	Kennedy, Percy.....	Nov. 1, 1910.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Harley, Gertrude.....	Mar. 7, 1911.	Aug. 1, 1911.	Militia and Defence.	.....	.....	.....
	Crowley, Sylvia.....	July 11, 1911.	" 21, 1911.	Mines.	.....	.....	.....
	Vidal, Maurice.....	Aug. 22, 1911.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine and Fisheries.	Brown, Charlotte H.....	Sept. 12, 1910	April 1, 1911.	Labour.....	June 30, 1911.	Auditor General.....	500
	Chéné, Beatrice.....	" 22, 1910	May 1, 1911.	Agriculture.	.....	.....	.....
	Chamberlain, J.....	Oct. 24, 1910.	" 23, 1911.	Public Works.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ward, Elizabeth W.....	Nov. 24, 1910.	July 27, 1911.	Post Office.....	.....	.....	.....
	McBratney, Mabel.....	" 25, 1910.	Nov. 22, 1910.	"	.....	.....	.....
	Molloy, Mary K.....	" 28, 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thoburn, Maud E.....	Dec. 5, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries..	April 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries....	500
	O'Reilly, Hamilton.....	" 15, 1910.	Jan. 23, 1911.	Secretary of State.	July 1, 1911.	"	500
	April 1, 1911.	"	Secretary of State.....
	April 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.

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Connolly, Elizabeth.....	Jan.	17, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries....	July 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries....	500
Cross, Sadie M.....	"	25, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	" 1, 1911.	"	500
Doyle, Lewis B.....	"	31, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	"	"	
Fleming, Ella E.....	"	27, 1911.					
Fournier, Caroline.....	"	27, 1911.					
Blyth, Mary A.....	"	27, 1911.					
McNeill, Evelyn.....	"	27, 1911.					
Foran, Margaret.....	"	27, 1911.					
Stretton, Hanna.....	"	27, 1911.					
Hanratty, Mrs. K.....	"	27, 1911.					
Maculay, Jennie E.....	"	27, 1911.					
Beaudin, Geraldine.....	"	27, 1911.	July 10, 1911.	Census.			
Kent, Hazel P.....	"	27, 1911.	Feb. 28, 1911.	Public Works.....	Aug. 1, 1911.	Public Works....	500
McMullin, Margaret.....	"	22, 1911.	April 11, 1911.	Naval Service.			
			July 3, 1911.	Census.			
Fyles, Winifred.....	"	28, 1911.	" 3, 1911.	"			
Foran, Eva M.....	"	28, 1911.	Mar. 27, 1911.	Public Works.			
			April 1, 1911.	"			
Laberge, Antonia.....	"	28, 1911.					
Ainsborough, Annie.....	"	30, 1911.					
O'Toole, Annie.....	"	30, 1911.					
Gordon, Jessie.....	"	30, 1911.					
Nugent, Flora.....	"	30, 1911.					
Trudel, Josephine N.....	Feb.	3, 1911					
Picken, Nyhl G.....	"	4, 1911.	June 26, 1911.	Census.			
Loughren, Agnes J.....	"	13, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.			
Nugent, Flora.....	"	28, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
Bleakney, Stuart.....	Mar.	27, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
			June 24, 1911.	" (IIB).			
Lefavre, Jeanne.....	April	1, 1911					
Gordon, Jessie.....	"	4, 1911.					
Doiron, Francis.....	"	19, 1911.					
Cram, R. M.....	"	20, 1911.					
Petry, F. J.....	June	28, 1911.					
Andrews, Robert E.....	"	28, 1911.					
Fournier, John A.....	"	28, 1911.					
Davis, John C.....	"	30, 1911.					
Peaker, Cecil F.....	July	3, 1911.					
Hollowell, George.....	"	5, 1911.					
McKeown, Dalton P.....	"	13, 1911.					
Doyle, Lorn W.....	"	21, 1911.					
Crowley, Sylvia.....	Aug.	21, 1911.					
Mines.....							
Hardy, Jean G.....	Oct.	12, 1910.	Feb. 17, 1911.	Public Works.....			
			April 1, 1911.	"			
Barry, Annie L.....	Dec.	23, 1910					
McMillan, Margaret.....	April	11, 1911.	July 3, 1911.	Census.			
Blyth, Helen.....	"	24, 1911.	" 15, 1911.	"			
Churchill, Winifred.....	May	8, 1911.					

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Naval Service— <i>Con.</i>	Yorke, Lorena M.	May 9, 1911.					\$
	Milroy, Daisy M.	" 16, 1911.					
	Wetmore, Harvey M.	" 22, 1911.			July 1, 1911.	Naval Service.	500
	Rowe, Maurice.	" 27, 1911.					
	Lacombe, Arthur	" 29, 1911.					
	Fairbairn, Helen M.	" 31, 1911.			Aug. 1, 1911.	Naval Service.	500
	Barton, M. J.	June 5, 1911.					
	Fligg, Celia L.	July 3, 1911.					
	Kelly, Mabel.	" 11, 1911.					
	Blyth, Annie.	" 20, 1911.					
Post Office.	Ramsay, Mamie.	Sept. 2, 1910.			Jan. 24, 1911.	Naval Service.	500
	Clement, Mde. E.	" 6, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	Post Office.	July 1, 1911.	Post Office Sorter.	500
	Marsden, J. F.	" 15, 1910.			Jan. 11, 1911.	Naval Service.	500
	Daley, Thomas J.	" 16, 1910.	Jan. 30, 1911.	Interior (IIB).	June 1, 1911.	Interior (IIB).	800
	Bernier, J. H. A.	" 26, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	" (IIB).			
	Daly, W. P.	" 29, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	Post Office.	Aug. 1, 1911.	Post Office Messenger.	500
	Bastien, Rolland J.	Oct. 5, 1910.			Dec. 23, 1910.	Post Office.	500
	Chamberlain, J.	Nov. 22, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	Post Office.			
	Kinsella, Bernard.	" 28, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Purvis, Leonard C.	" 28, 1910.			Mar. 15, 1911.	Post Office Sorter.	500
	Thomson, J. Ross.	" 28, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	Post Office.			
	Bachand, Charles.	" 28, 1910.	July 3, 1911.	Public Works.			
	Leahy, Frank.	Dec. 5, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	Post Office.	April 1, 1911.	Post Office Sorter.	500
	Maranda, Hubert.	" 15, 1910.					
	Brunet, F. X.	" 15, 1910.			Mar. 13, 1911.	Post Office, Sorter.	500
	Martin, Gideon S.	" 15, 1910.			" 13, 1911.	"	500
	Laroche, E. J.	" 15, 1910.			" 4, 1911.	"	500
	Brown, Agnes C.	Jan. 23, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Post Office.	Jan. 1, 1911.	"	500
	Price, Ethel A.	" 30, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	July 1, 1911.	"	500
	Primeau, Flora.	" 30, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	" 1, 1911.	"	500
	Kelly, Olive G.	Feb. 6, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Lapthorne, Robert.	" 6, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Avery, George C.	" 8, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	" 1, 1911.	"	800
	Torney, Hilliard.	" 9, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Dussault, John.	" 10, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			

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Wallace, Leonard M.....	Feb. 14, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Post Office.....	July 1, 1911.	Interior (IIB).....	800
Small, Raymond R.....	" 22, 1911.	" 1, 1911.				
Lackey, M. S.....	" 27, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
Tremblay, Romuald.....	Mar. 13, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
Chown, L. A.....	" 15, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	Customs. IIB.....			
Gosselin, Berthe.....	" 21, 1911.	July 5, 1911.		" 1, 1911.	Post Office.....	500
Martineau, J. S.....	" 29, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	"			
de la Ronde, W. L.....	April 1, 1911.					
Maeneil, Grace.....	" 1, 1911.			" 1, 1911.		500
Groulx, Eugenie.....	" 1, 1911.					
Clement, Mde. L. P.....	" 1, 1911.			" 1, 1911.	Sorter.....	500
Bernier, J. H. A.....	" 1, 1911.			Aug. 1, 1911.	Messenger.....	500
Pagé, Elzear.....	" 3, 1911.					
Alexander, Walter J.....	" 3, 1911.					
York, Emmerson.....	" 4, 1911.					
Leblanc, S.....	" 4, 1911.					
Ross, Bruce.....	May 2, 1911.					
Smith, Herbert S.....	" 3, 1911.					
McLean, Dunbar H.....	" 8, 1911.					
Sweetman, Earl C.....	" 9, 1911.					
Graham, Cyril C.....	" 11, 1911.					
Bennett, Archibald.....	" 11, 1911.					
Hudson, Harold C.....	" 12, 1911.					
Guio, Norman.....	" 13, 1911.					
Ogilvie, G. H.....	" 18, 1911.					
Forsyth, Robert.....	" 20, 1911.					
Cross, James.....	" 22, 1911.					
Gingras, J. E.....	" 26, 1911.					
Thomas, Arthur.....	" 29, 1911.					
Fotheringham, John.....	June 5, 1911.					
Treadwell, Norman.....	" 6, 1911.					
McEvoy, Thomas L.....	" 26, 1911.					
Nutting, Keith.....	July 3, 1911.					
Cross, John S.....	" 3, 1911.					
Laviolette, Raoul.....	" 4, 1911.					
Pennock, William B.....	" 4, 1911.					
Stark, James S.....	" 6, 1911.					
Beauchamp, J. C.....	" 8, 1911.					
Claffy, Gordon W.....	" 10, 1911.					
O'Meara, Gerald.....	" 10, 1911.					
Manor, Joseph A.....	" 10, 1911.					
Ross, Allan T.....	" 10, 1911.					
Barnhart, Walter S.....	" 10, 1911.					
Anderson, Charles M.....	" 13, 1911.					
Kelly, Florence M.....	" 17, 1911.					
Brousseau, Alphonse.....	" 17, 1911.					
Johnson, Lorn.....	" 17, 1911.					
Lalonde, Albini.....	" 21, 1911.					
Wershof, Eli.....	" 22, 1911.					

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Post Office— <i>Con</i>	McLean, Melville.	" 25, 1911.					\$
	Summers, Andrew N.	" 26, 1911.					
	Lee, Robert, H.	" 27, 1911.					
	Chéné, Beatrice.	" 27, 1911.					
	McEachern, Wilfred C.	" 28, 1911.					
	Laviolette, Ernest.	Aug. 3, 1911.					
	Brown, Ray A.	" 9, 1911.					
	Hayes, Jessie M.	" 17, 1911.					
	Tessier, Corinne.	" 18, 1911.					
	Elphick, Ernest.	" 21, 1911.					
	Moffet, Leopold.	" 23, 1911.					
	Robillard, L. R.	" 25, 1911.					
	Milne, Courtney.	" 26, 1911.					
Privy Council	Tolzess, Isidore.	" 28, 1911.					
	Lynott, Tessie.	Sept. 6, 1910.	May 1, 1911.	Privy Council.			
	Belanger, Blanche.	Feb. 15, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	"			
	Hendricks, Gladys.	Mar. 14, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Lynott, Tessie.	May 1, 1911.					
Public Works.	Mayhew, Mabel.	Oct. 6, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	Public Works.	Aug. 1, 1911.	Public Works.	500
	Gardner, Charlotte E.	" 7, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Burns, Alma.	" 17, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Smythe, Alberta E.	" 26, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Aubé, Joseph.	Nov. 19, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Hardy, Jean G.	Feb. 17, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			500
	Kent, Hazel P.	Feb. 28, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"	Aug. 1, 1911.	Public Works.	
	Young, Anna J.	Mar. 6, 1911.	" 1, 1911.	"			
	Goddard, Merle.	" 6, 1911.	July 10, 1911.	Census.			
	Dowling, Isobel.	" 6, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Public Works.	Aug. 1, 1911.	Public Works.	
	Foran, Eva.	" 27, 1911.	" 1, 1911.				500
	Smythe, Alberta E.	April 1, 1911.					
	Finlayson, Esther.	" 5, 1911.					
	Macaulay, Jennie.	" 11, 1911.					
	Allen, Mabel K.	" 11, 1911.	June 26, 1911.	Census.			
	McLean, Maude.	" 12, 1911.	May 10, 1911.	"			500
	Ashfield, Mildred.	" 12, 1911.	July 3, 1911.	"			

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	Sparling, Effie M.....	April 12, 1911.	July 27, 1911	Post Office.	
	Edwards, Mary T.....	" 12, 1911.			
	Chéné, Beatrice.....	May 23, 1911			
	Purvis, Leonard C.....	July 3, 1911			
	Peachy, Charles.....	" 5, 1911.			
	Roy, Georges.....	" 10, 1911.			
	McKenna, Martha.....	" 19, 1911.			
	Donohue, Cecilia.....	" 26, 1911.			
	Green, Dora.....	" 27, 1911.			
	Barton, M. J.....	Aug. 3, 1911.			
	Wilson, E. A. D.....	" 16, 1911.			
Railways and Canals.....	Macfarlane, Jessie H.....	Feb. 10, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Railways and Canals.	
	Teevens, Evelyn M.....	" 10, 1911.	June 17, 1911.	Justice.	
Secretary of State.....	Molloy, Mary K.....	Jan. 23, 1911.	April 1, 1911	Secretary of State.	July 1, 1911. Secretary of State
Trade and Commerce.....	Walker, Margaret.....	Nov. 28, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	Trade and Commerce	
	Sheppard, Maude.....	" 29, 1910.	" 1, 1911.	" "	Aug. 1, 1911. Trade and Commerce .. 500
	Forsey, Mrs. F.....	" 29, 1910	" 1, 1911.	" "	
	Martin, Hazel B.....	July 20, 1911.	June 26, 1911.	Census.	
	Garland, Julia.....	Aug. 21, 1911.			Aug. 31, 1911. Post Office Sorter..... 500
Insurance.....	Warwick, Robert.....	Nov. 2, 1910.			
	Barnsley, Joseph C.....	Feb. 4, 1911.			Dec. 31, 1910. Insurance..... 1,000
Inland Revenue.....	Dawson, W. L.....	June 14, 1911.			April 1, 1911. " 800
Marine and Fisheries.....	Wight, Edmund J.....	Feb. 13, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.	
	Stewart, G. A.....	June 29, 1911.			
	O'Brien, J. L.....	July 12, 1911.			
Naval Service.....	Townshend, Hubert O.....	May 17, 1911.			
Public Works.....	Hocking, W. J. P.....	Sep. 23, 1910.	April 1, 1911.	Public Works.	

TABLE No. 11.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Sections 22 and 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, and Section 20 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Position.
Agriculture.....	Eastham, J. W.....	April 15, 1911...	1,300	Assistant Botanist (12 June, 1911, made permanent at \$1,600).
	Arsenault, H. P.....	May 9, 1911...	800	Translator.
	Macfarlane, Calvin.....	" 15, 1911...	600	Clerk.
	Weir, George.....	" 22, 1911...	600	"
	Beith, James Douglas.....	" 30, 1911...	900	"
	Oliver, Edmund H.....	June 5, 1911...	960	"
	Macnutt, Earle R.....	" 5, 1911...	600	"
	Gordon, H. Russell.....	" 1, 1911...	600	"
	Jonsson, Balden.....	" 5, 1911...	600	"
	Buck, F. E.....	" 12, 1911...	900	"
	Fleming, Alan C.....	July 3, 1911...	600	"
	Maheu, Georges.....	" 3, 1911...	600	"
	Nadeau, J. Alfred.....	" 8, 1911...	600	"
	Bartlett, G. W.....	" 14, 1911...	840	"
Commission of Con- servation.....	Donnell, Allan.....	March 11, 1911.	1,200	Assistant Editor.
		April 1, 1911 ..	1,200	"
Interior.....	Ross, Cecil M.....	March 27, 1911...	1,200	Technical Clerk.
		April 1, 1911....	1,200	"
	McCully, Robert C.....	" 26, 1911....	1,200	"
	Spero, John E.....	May 1, 1911....	1,200	"
	Cox, Richard.....	" 1, 1911....	1,200	"
	Colquhoun, G. A.....	" 26, 1911....	1,200	"
	Herbert, W. H.....	" 26, 1911....	1,200	"
	Ross, Robert Chatfield...	" 26, 1911....	1,200	"
	Melson, John W.....	" 26, 1911....	1,200	"
	Thomas, Arthur S.....	" 29, 1911....	1,200	"
	Richmond, D. W.....	" 29, 1911....	1,200	"
	Lamson, B. F.....	" 30, 1911....	1,200	"
	Armstrong, W. B.....	" 31, 1911....	1,200	"
	Brown, Geoffrey M.....	June 5, 1911....	1,200	"
	Nevins, Lawrence A.....	" 5 1911....	1,200	"
	Meadows, Stanley D.....	" 19, 1911....	1,200	"
	McDonald, J. F.....	" 19, 1911....	1,200	"
	McIntosh, John S.....	" 21, 1911....	1,200	"
	Clarke, George M.....	" 23, 1911....	700	Clerk.
	Robertson, Bruce.....	" 29, 1911....	700	"
	Freeland, John J.....	July 1, 1911....	1,200	Technical Clerk.
	Graves, Thomas W.....	" 5, 1911....	700	Clerk.
	Lee, William J.....	" 5, 1911....	1,200	Technical Clerk.
	Grandmont, Bruno.....	" 13, 1911....	700	Clerk.
	Turcotte, Ernest.....	" 15, 1911....	700	"
	Cyr, Elzear.....	" 26, 1911....	700	"
		August 31, 1911 .	1,000	Draughtsman (permanent).
Labour.....	McGregor, Frederick A...	May 8, 1911....	700	Stenographer and Typist.
Militia and Defence.	Loveday, Annie.....	" 29, 1911....	650	Stenographer and Typist.
Mines.....	Brown, Mabel G.....	October 28, 1910	720	Assistant photographer.
		April 1, 1911....	720	"
	Barbeau, C. N.....	Dec. 27, 1910...	1,600	Assistant Anthropologist.
		April 1, 1911....	1,600	"
				(April 18, 1911, made per- manent).
Public Works.....	Hennessy, Frank C.....	Aug. 5, 1911....	750	Clerk.
	Kemp, Melville A.....	Sept. 16, 1910...	900	Draughtsman.
		June 1, 1911....	1,050	"
	Sawyer, Thomas.....	Nov. 23, 1910...	900	"
		April 1, 1911....	900	"
	Christie, James B..	Nov. 30, 1910...	900	"
	Kemp, Melville A.....	June 1, 1911....	1,050	"
Railways and Canals	*Pratte, Louis.....	Aug. 1, 1910....	800	Stenographer..
	Skinner, Burton B.....	Jan. 5, 1911....	800	"
	Peachy, John W.....	April 1, 1911....	1,140	"
	Pringle, Alfred E.....	June 29, 1911....	700	"
Senate.....	Morisset, Georges..	Jan. 26, 1911....	4.00 per diem.	Translator.

*Omitted from Report of 1909-10.

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TABLE No. 12.—Appointments made to Subdivision B of the Second Division as the result of open competitive examination.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
		\$		1911.	
Anderson, Melville, G.....	19	800	Goderich, Ont.....	April 1, 1911	Finance.
Anderson, Wilber F.C.....	24	800	Ottawa.....	Jan. 3, 1911.	Customs.
Barbès, A. C. Victor.....	25	800	Hull, P.Q.....	May 12, 1911	Naval Service.
Baril, J. C. Wilfrid.....	26	800	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911.	Interior.
Beaubien, Alderic H.....	21	800	Ottawa.....	June 28, 1911	Public Works.
Beaudoin, J. Rodolphe.....	18	800	Ste. Henedine, P.Q....	July 1, 1911	Interior.
Belleau, A. Miville.....	18	800	Ottawa.....	April 1, 1911.	Customs.
Bernard, William S. H.....	23	800	Montreal, P.Q.....	July 1, 1911.	"
Bolton, Charles W.....	24	1,000	Victoria, B.C.....	July 20, 1911.	Labour.
Boomer, Albert H.....	27	800	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911.	Finance.
Chauvin, Francois X.....	24	800	Ottawa.....	Jan. 16, 1911.	Naval Service.
Chisholm, Austin J.....	27	800	Goderich, Ont.....	April 1, 1911	Customs.
Cook, George H.....	27	800	Ottawa.....	Sept. 1, 1910.	"
Daley, Thomas J.....	18	800	Ottawa.....	June 1, 1911.	Interior.
Dumoulin, René.....	19	800	Ottawa.....	Dec. 20, 1910.	Public Works.
Evans, Hugh P.....	20	800	Port Hawkesbury, CB	July 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.
Fraser, Harold John.....	18	800	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911	Auditor General.
Gibeault, Joseph Albert.....	28	800	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911.	Interior.
Gilbert, Albert Victor.....	22	800	Kingston, Ont.....	July 1, 1911	"
Haffner, Allan B.....	23	800	Kingston, Ont.....	April 1, 1911.	Customs.
Herring, George.....	24	1,300	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Holmes, Frederick, W.....	21	800	Ottawa.....	Jan. 4, 1911.	Interior.
Irving, Kenneth H.....	23	900	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Kane, Leo A.....	21	800	Kingston, Ont.....	Jan. 1, 1911.	Customs.
LeBlanc, Joseph O'B.....	22	800	Dorchester, N.B.....	July 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.
LeClair, William James.....	19	800	Ottawa.....	June 29, 1911.	Public Works.
Lisle, Edward.....	20	800	Ottawa.....	June 30, 1911.	Naval Service.
McCurry, Harry Orr.....	21	800	Ottawa.....	April 1, 1911.	Customs.
O'Connor, Randall J.....	19	800	Ottawa.....	April 1, 1911.	"
Rideout, E. Aubrey.....	26	800	Peel, N.B.....	April 1, 1911.	"
Robichaud, Domitien T.....	29	800	Ottawa.....	May 10, 1911.	Naval Service.
Simpson, Gordon H.....	19	800	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 8, 1911.	Mines.
Smith, Melbourne R. C.....	25	800	Oak Bay, N.B.....	Feb. 15, 1911.	Agriculture.
Sneyd, Ralph E.....	28	800	Ottawa.....	Dec. 31, 1910.	Naval Service.
Steele, E. Franklin.....	22	800	Ottawa.....	June 19, 1911.	Agriculture.
Steeves, Henry R.....	23	1,300	Hillsboro, N.B.....	Jan. 1, 1911.	Public Works.
Thompson, Alexander M.....	18	800	Boisdale, C.B.....	July 1, 1911.	Customs.
Tracey, William R.....	26	800	Hamilton, Ont.....	July 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.
Uglow, R. Hubert.....	19	800	Ottawa.....	Feb. 20, 1911.	Agriculture.
Vincent, Walter M.....	23	1,000	Woodstock, Ont.....	April 1, 1911.	Mines.
Walker, Charles E.....	28	800	Toronto, Ont.....	July 1, 1911.	Public Works.
Wallace, Leonard M.....	20	800	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911.	Interior.
Welsh, William J.....	32	800	St. Catharines, Ont.	April 1, 1911.	Customs.
Wilson, Alice E.....	29	850	Ottawa.....	April 1, 1911.	Mines.
Wilson, Walter L.....	23	800	Ottawa.....	July 1, 1911.	Customs.

TABLE No. 13.—Appointments made to special positions as the result of open competition.

Name.	Age.	Position.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Department.
Barclay, Arthur James.....	30	Architect.....	IIA.	June 5, 1911.	1,600	Goderich, Ont.....	Public Works.
Belanger, Raoul T.....	34	Translator.....	IIA.	July 1, 1911.	1,600	Ottawa.....	Privy Council.
Chipman, Kenneth G.....	26	Assistant topographer.....	IIA.	April 1, 1911.	1,600	".....	Mines.
Clarke, George G.....	29	Wetplate photographer.....	IIA.	Aug. 31, 1911.	1,600	".....	"
Cyr, Elzear.....	27	Draughtsman.....	IIB.	" 31, 1911.	1,000	".....	Interior.
Eastham, John W.....	31	Assistant botanist.....	IIA.	June 12, 1911.	1,600	Guelph, Ont.....	Agriculture.
Fortin, Joseph A. A.....	26	Architectural draughtsman....	IIB.	May 13, 1911.	1,300	Ottawa.....	Public Works.
Fortin, Joseph Ovila.....	30	Draughtsman.....	IIB.	Aug. 10, 1910.	1,200	".....	Mines.
				(Antedated.)			
Gagnon, Ernest E.....	33	Assistant civil engineer.....	IB.	Sept. 16, 1910.	2,200	Montreal, P.Q.....	Railways and Canals.
Grant, Isabel M.....	19	Asst. actuary.....	IIB.	Jan. 4, 1911.	1,000	Eureka, N.S.....	Insurance.
Harvie, Robert.....	27	Assistant geolog st.....	IIA.	May 22, 1911.	1,600	Montreal, P.Q.....	Mines.
Lytle, William J.....	24	Clerk.....	IIB.	Sept. 1, 1910.	1,000	Ottawa.....	Interior..
Lawson, Wilfred E.....	28	Assistant topographer.....	IIA.	May 11, 1911.	1,600	".....	Mines.
Martell, Lewis H.....	23	Clerk.....	IIA.	Mar. 14, 1911.	1,600	Halifax, N.S.....	Marine and Fisheries.
McLachlan, Duncan W.....	28	Assistant civil engineer.....	IB.	Sept. 16, 1910.	2,600	Campbellford, Ont.....	Railways and Canals.
Mennie, Edward T.....	20	Draughtsman.....	IIB.	Aug. 31, 1911.	800	Ottawa.....	Interior.
Owens, Herbert T.....	28	Expert stenographer.....	IIB.	June 15, 1911.	1,200	Montreal, P.Q.....	Railways and Cana s.
Reinecke, Leopold.....	27	Assistant geologist.....	IIA.	" 20, 1911.	1,600	Ottawa.....	Mines.
Schofield, Stuart J.....	27	".....	IIA.	May 26, 1911.	1,600	Kingston, Ont.....	"
Sheppard, Albert C. T.....	24	Assistant topographer.....	IIA.	" 11, 1911.	1,600	Ottawa.....	"
Sherwood, Luman P.....	33	Principal assistant engineer....	IA.	Feb. 10, 1911.	2,900	Peterborough, Ont.....	Railways and Canals.
Tremblay, J. V. Antonio.....	24	Draughtsman.....	IIB.	Aug. 31, 1911.	1,000	Ottawa.....	Interior.
Warwick, Robert W.....	22	Assistant actuary.....	IIB.	Dec. 31, 1910.	1,000	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	Insurance.

TABLE No. 14.—Appointments made by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of Section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908. (A) After selection by open competition. (B) After selection by the departments without competition.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Date of Certificate.	Date of Order-in-Council.	Residence when Appointed.	Position.	Department.
(A).							
Ball, Charles Warren.....	IIB.	\$ 800	Mar. 23, 1911.	Mar. 23, 1911.	Ottawa.	Assistant in the cement testing laboratory	Public Works.
Barnsley, Joseph C.....	IIB.	800	April 1, 1911	April 1, 1911	Montreal, P.Q.	Asst. actuary.....	Insurance.
Brigley, John Henry.....	IIB.	1,300	Feb. 13, 1911.	Feb. 13, 1911.	London, England.	Draughtsman.....	Interior.
Clark, Arthur Pawcett.....	IIB.	1,300	" 6, 1911.	"	Toronto, Ont.	"	Mines.
Firth, William G.....	IIB.	1,200	Aug. 31, 1911	Sept. 14, 1911.	Toronto, Ont.	"	Interior.
Fyles Faith.....	IIB.	1,200	June 12, 1911	"	Hull, P.Q.	Assistant Botanist.....	Agriculture.
Howie, James.....	IIB.	1,000	Jan. 9, 1911.	Jan. 9, 1911.	Edinburgh, Scotland.	Draughtsman.....	"
Joanes, Arthur.....	IIB.	1,300	" 9, 1911.	"	London, England.	"	Interior.
McGregor, Adam.....	IIB.	1,300	" 3, 1911.	"	Calgary, Alta.	"	"
McLean, Stewart C.....	IIA.	1,600	May 11, 1911.	April 1, 1911	Ottawa.	Triangulator and comp't'r.	"
Purdy, William A.....	IIB.	1,100	Jan. 16, 1911.	Jan. 16, 1911.	Keston, England.	Draughtsman.....	Interior.
Robinson, Arthur H. A.....	IIA.	1,600	May 11, 1911.	May 11, 1911.	Haileybury, Ont.	Asst. mining engineer.....	Mines.
Ransom, Frederick.....	IIA.	1,600	" 1, 1911.	"	Kingston, Ont.	Assistant engineer.....	"
Slack, William F.....	IIB.	1,200	July 21, 1911.	July 21, 1911.	Ottawa.	Clerk of Works.....	Public Works.
Smith, Harlan I.....	IB.	2,100	May 23, 1911.	"	New York, N.Y.	Archaeologist.....	Mines.
Talbot, Francois X.....	IIA.	1,600	Nov. 10, 1910.	"	Ottawa.	Asst. accountant.....	Naval Service.
Taverner, Percy A.....	IIA.	1,600	May 1, 1911.	May 1, 1911	Highland Park, Mich., U.S.A.	Naturalist, preparator and assistant curator.	Mines.
Williams, Harry F.....	IIA.	1,600	Sept. 16, 1910.	Oct. 1, 1910.	Ottawa.	Accountant.....	Naval Service.
Williamson, David Allen.....	IB.	2,100	Oct. 4, 1910.	"	Hamilton, Ont.	Structural steel engineer.	Public Works.
Winter, Douglas C.....	IIA.	1,600	June 5, 1911.	June 6, 1911	Montreal, P.Q.	Architect.....	"
(B).							
Arkell, Herbert S.....	IB.	2,400	Mar. 14, 1911.	Mar. 14, 1911.	Ottawa.	Asst. live stock comm'r...	Agriculture.
Barbeau, Chas. Marius.....	IIA.	1,600	April 18, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	"	Assistant ethnologist.....	Mines.
Blue, Charles Steedman.....	IIA.	1,600	Nov. 25, 1910.	"	"	Expert stenographer.....	House of Commons.
Carr, John James.....	IIB.	900	Dec. 15, 1910.	Dec. 15, 1910.	"	Draughtsman.....	Mines.
Davis, Arthur Sandow.....	IIB.	900	" 13, 1910.	Jan. 20, 1911.	St. Blazey, England	"	Public Works.
Edwards, Wm. Stuart.....	IB.	2,100	" 12, 1910.	Nov. 21, 1910	Toronto, Ont.	Legal adviser.....	Justice.
Gilasier, Arthur.....	IIB.	800	Feb. 16, 1911.	"	Ottawa.	Clerk.....	House of Commons.
Huggins, William Hugh.....	IB.	2,100	Jan. 10, 1911.	Jan. 1, 1911.	Halifax, N.S.	"	Justice.
Linnell, Amos A.....	IIB.	1,300	Nov. 19, 1910.	Dec. 1, 1910.	Ottawa.	Draughtsman.....	Interior.
LaRose, H. M. Vital.....	IIA.	1,600	Mar. 24, 1911.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	Translator.....	House of Commons.

TABLE No. 14.—Appointments made by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of Section 21, &c.—*Concluded*

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Date of Certificate.	Date of Order-in-Council.	Residence when Appointed.	Position.	Department.
Munro, John Herbert.....	IIB.	1,300	April 10, 1911.	April 13, 1911.	Ottawa.....	Assistant engineer.....	Public Works.
McDiarmid, Richard J.....	IIB.	1,300	July 10, 1911.	July 10, 1911.	Fingal, Ont.....	Observer.....	Interior.
Nunnick, Francis C.....	IB.	2,100	April 25, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Guelph, Ont.....	Agriculturist.....	Commission 'conser'n.
Parry, Harry.....	IIB.	1,000	Feb. 11, 1911.	Feb. 11, 1911.	Montreal, P.Q.....	Draughtsman.....	Interior.
Pereira, C. N. Alvarez.....	IIB.	1,100	April 1, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Ottawa.....	".....	Mines.
Skinner, Sherwood A. M.....	IB.	2,100	June 13, 1911.	July 28, 1911.	St. John, N.B.....	Assistant law clerk.....	Public Works.
Theriault, Antonin.....	IIB.	1,200	April 11, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	Rimouski, P.Q.....	Draughtsman.....	Militia and Defence.
Thompson, Henry.....	IB.	2,100	Nov. 18, 1910.	.....	Ottawa.....	Officer commanding the marine service of Canada.	Marine and Fisheries.
Watt, George Herbert.....	IIA.	1,900	May 29, 1911.	May 16, 1911.	".....	Draughtsman.....	Interior.
White, Walter Russell.....	IIA.	1,600	Feb. 24, 1911.	April 1, 1911.	".....	Surveyor.....	Indian Affairs.

TABLE No. 15.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Sections 24 and 26 (Subdivision 2) of the Civil Service Act, 1908.

Department.	Name.	From.	To.	Date of Certificate.
Agriculture	Bonnell, M. B.	Sub-div.	A of 2nd Div.	Nov. 19, 1910.
	Mace, Frank G.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	Mar. 7, 1911.
	Charlton, H. W.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 17, 1911.
	Grisdale, J. H.	B " 1st	A " 1st	April 4, 1911.
	Hadwen, S.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	June 2, 1911.
	Barnet, W. A.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 2, 1911.
	Chevalier, O. V.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 2, 1911.
	Michaud, G. T.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 2, 1911.
	Côté, J. C.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 2, 1911.
	Bate, C. W. C.	A " 2nd	B " 1st	" 2, 1911.
	Goddard, C. M.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 2, 1911.
	Chittick, F. C.	B " 1st	A " 1st	" 2, 1911.
	Mortureux, C. E.	A " 2nd	B " 1st	" 2, 1911.
	Gow, Duncan	B " 3rd	B " 2nd	" 17, 1911.
	Giguère, J. L.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 29, 1911.
Auditor General	Godard, H. P.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	May 5, 1911.
	Douglas, C.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 5, 1911.
	Glass, R. S.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 5, 1911.
	Wright, Mrs. Emma.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 5, 1911.
	Moher, Miss M.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 5, 1911.
	McDonald, Miss M.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 5, 1911.
	DeLury, Miss H.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 5, 1911.
	Alexander, Miss H.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 5, 1911.
	Saunders, Miss Elsie.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	April 1, 1911.
	Bland, C. H.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 1, 1911.
Civil Service Commission	Baril, J. R. A.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 1, 1911.
	Brace land, Miss Gertrude.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	Jan. 1, 1911.
	Richards, J. Frederick	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	May 4, 1911.
	Courtney, John.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 4, 1911.
	Wilson, William F.	A " 2nd	B " 1st	" 4, 1911.
Customs	Bennet, Frederick G.	B " 1st	A " 1st	" 4, 1911.
	Dunlevie, Sydney A.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	June 16, 1911.
	Patton, M. J.	A " 2nd	B " 1st	April 19, 1911.
	Baker, F. M.	A " 2nd	B " 1st	May 4, 1911.

TABLE No. 15.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	From.		To.		Date of Certificate.
Finance.....	Rourke, J. E.....	Sub-div.	B of 2nd Div.....	Sub-div.	A of 1st Div.....	May 4, 1911.
	Foster, A. B.....	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	June 13, 1911.
	Hyndman, G. W.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 13, 1911.
	Grierson, F.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 13, 1911.
	Hardie, Miss Agnes M.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 13, 1911.
	Gill, Wm. Plumer.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 13, 1911.
	Estabrooks, Miss A. J.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 13, 1911.
Governor General's Secretary.....	Crowdy, J. F.....	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	Nov. 3, 1910.
	Gilbertson, Miss Belfrage.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 19, 1910.
House of Commons.....	Laframboise, L.....	"	B " 1st "	"	A " 1st "	" 19, 1910.
	Tremblay, Remi.....	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	" 19, 1910.
	Cairns, William.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	Aug. 3, 1911.
Indian Affairs.....	Sutherland, J. D.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	June 27, 1911.
	MacKenzie, A. F.....	"	A " 3rd "	"	B " 2nd "	" 17, 1911.
	Conley, G. A.....	"	A " 3rd "	"	B " 2nd "	" 17, 1911.
	Awrey, H. N.....	"	A " 3rd "	"	B " 2nd "	" 17, 1911.
Inland Revenue.....	Taylor, Geo. W.....	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	June 2, 1911.
	McCullough, Anthony.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 2, 1911.
	Hughes, P. A.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 2, 1911.
	Cantin, J. W. Z.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 2, 1911.
	Robert, A.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 2, 1911.
	Forster, E. L. C.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 2, 1911.
	Forward, G. C.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 2, 1911.
	Lemoine, A.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 2, 1911.
	Valin, J. A. G.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 2, 1911.
	Finlayson, G. D.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	Mar. 25, 1911.
Superintendent of Insurance.....	Gilliland, W. H.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 25, 1911.
	MacTavish, A. N.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 25, 1911.
	Cohoon, A. K.....	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	Sept. 21, 1910.
Interior.....	Tremblay, Antonio.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	Nov. 19, 1910.
	Binks, Chas. Robert.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 19, 1910.
	Ellis, Francis Thos.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 19, 1910.
	Champagne, Wilfrid Nazaire.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 9, 1910.
	Desjardins, Eudore.....	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 19, 1910.
		"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 19, 1910.

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O'Hanly, Ronald Wolfe.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	19, 1910.
Phoenix, Miss A J.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	19, 1910.
Bailey, Wm.....	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	B " 2nd	"	Dec.	"	27, 1910.
Caldwell, John M.....	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	B " 2nd	"	"	"	27, 1910.
Scott, Miss M. M.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	Jan.	24, 1911.	"
Klotz, Otto J.....	"	B " 1st	"	"	"	A " 1st	"	April	3, 1911.	"
Coté, J. Aurele.....	"	B " 2nd	"	"	"	A " 2nd	"	May	15, 1911.	"
Wilson, E. E. D.....	"	B " 2nd	"	"	"	A " 2nd	"	"	15, 1911.	"
Kitto, F. H.....	"	B " 2nd	"	"	"	A " 2nd	"	May	17, 1911.	"
Challies, John Bow.....	"	A " 2nd	"	"	"	B " st	"	"	22, 1911.	"
French, C. A.....	"	B " 2nd	"	"	"	A " 2nd	"	"	26, 1911.	"
Bollard, John Duke.....	"	B " 2nd	"	"	"	A " 2nd	"	"	31, 1911.	"
Robertson, Edward Blake.....	"	B " 1st	"	"	"	A " 1st	"	"	31, 1911.	"
Morisset, Adolphe Romeo.....	"	A " 2nd	"	"	"	B " 1st	"	"	31, 1911.	"
York, Brown Lee.....	"	B " 1st	"	"	"	A " 1st	"	June	2, 1911.	"
Brough, Jas. Simpson.....	"	A " 2nd	"	"	"	B " 1st	"	"	2, 1911.	"
Gibson, R. A.....	"	A " 2nd	"	"	"	B " 1st	"	"	8, 1911.	"
Addison, R.....	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	B " 2nd	"	"	17, 1911.	"
Byshe, F. H.....	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	B " 2nd	"	"	17, 1911.	"
Lawe, R. A.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	B " 2nd	"	"	17, 1911.	"
Roger, William.....	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	B " 2nd	"	"	17, 1911.	"
Ryan, P. E.....	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	B " 2nd	"	"	17, 1911.	"
Scott, Beresford.....	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	B " 2nd	"	"	17, 1911.	"
Wood, E. E.....	"	A " 3rd	"	"	"	B " 2nd	"	"	17, 1911.	"
McStravick, Miss C.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Bennett, Miss H.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
MacFarlane, A. T.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Olmstead, Charles.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Haldane, Miss E. M.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Bridgman, Miss F.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Duhamel, Miss A.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
McDougall, Miss M.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
MacCuaig, Miss A. J.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Parlow, Miss K.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Hilliard, Miss L.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Latimer, W. R.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
McClymont, P. J.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Durocher, E. J.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
McGill, Miss V.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Ritchie, Miss I.....	"	P " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Waine, Mrs. F. E.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Wright, Miss L. K.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Wood, Miss E.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Eyles, John.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Haskett, Miss F.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Ross, Miss E. F.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Valiquette, R.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Boyce, Guy.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Witten, S.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Bradley, W. A.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"
Ryan, John.....	"	B " 3rd	"	"	"	A " 3rd	"	"	20, 1911.	"

TABLE No. 15.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	From.	To.	Date of Certificate.
Interior— <i>Con.</i>	Kilmartin, A.	Sub-div	Sub-Div. A " 3rd Div.	June 20, 1911.
	Burkholder, E. L.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Brown, Allan	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Williams, E. R.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Moran, J. F.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Ebbs, E. J.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Butler, J. A.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911—
	Johnston, George	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Beecon, George	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	D'Aoust, Paul	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Hutton, J. B.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Shore, S. H.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	DeRenzy, Miss N. K.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Stalker, Miss M.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	McIlmoyle, Miss C. J.	"	" " 3rd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Lamb, William	"	" " 2nd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Ashton, Arthur Ward	"	" " 2nd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Willans, Thos. Bernard	"	" " 2nd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Fortier, F. P. F.	"	" " 2nd "	" " 20, 1911.
	Maber, Samuel	"	" " 1st "	Aug. 2, 1911.
	Harkin, Jas. Bernard	"	" " 1st "	" " 2, 1911.
	Drake Edward Fisher	"	" " 1st "	" " 2, 1911.
Justice	Côté, Pierre Marti l	"	" " 1st "	May " 6, 1911.
	Narraway, James E.	"	" " 1st "	" " 26, 1911.
	Pownall, Godfrey H.	"	" " 1st "	" " 26, 1911.
	C'ark, Duncan	"	" " 2nd "	" " 31, 19 1.
Labour	Sherman, Miss E. M.	"	" " 3rd "	Nov. 19, 1910.
	C'outs, Robert H.	"	" " 1st "	April 7, 1 11.
	Vin elotte, E.	"	" " nd "	May 18, 1911.
Library of Parliament	Mac'Cormac, Michael C.	"	" " 1st "	April 18, 1911.
	Smith, John	"	" " 1st "	" " 18, 19 1.
Marine and Fisheries	Bouchette, Errol	"	" " 1st "	" " 18, 911.
	Fraser, B. H.	"	" " 1st "	Mar. 10, 19
	Thompson, Commander Henry	"	" " 1st "	" " 10, 191
	McClenghan, J. E.	"	" " 1st "	" " 10, 1911.
	Burnett, B. F.	"	" " 1st "	" " 10, 1911.

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NAME	REGIMENT	COMPANY	DATE	REMARKS
McCharles, John	1st	A	10, 1911	
Skelly, J. J.	2nd	A	10, 1911	
Quinn, W. J.	2nd	A	10, 1911	
Rodd, J. A.	2nd	A	10, 1911	
Hawken, H. E. A.	2nd	A	10, 1911	
Morisset, G. O.	2nd	A	10, 1911	
Potvin, Napoleon	2nd	A	10, 1911	
Anyot, C. L.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Carter, C. R.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Auelair, T. A.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Finlayson, Alex. Colin	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Beaulieu, R. meo.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Macphail, J. G.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Boyle, Alexander	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Demers, Capt. L. A.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Found, Win. A.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Cleout, A. H.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Budreau, J. B. A.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Gilbert, E. W.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Stumbles, W. W.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
McDonell, Frank	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Houde, F. H.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Kelly, M. D.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Courtman, John	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Jessup, Miss Alma	3rd	A	10, 1911	
St. Georges, Miss Clara	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Kennedy, Miss May	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Panet, Charles L.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Deroche, A. P.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Craig, W. E.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Hibbard, David W.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Brown, Robert	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Mackenzie, Geo. C.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Lindeman, Einar	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Aitken, G. G.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Yorston, R. B.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Cairnes, D. D.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Keele, Joseph	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Bentley, Miss W. K.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Robert, J. A.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Baine, H. E.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Delaney, Miss M. E.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Alexander, F. J.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Crignon, H. G.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Haydn, S. C.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Deauté, F.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Jones, H. W.	3rd	A	10, 1911	
Edwards, C. P.	3rd	A	10, 1911	

TABLE No. 15.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	From.		To.		Date of Certificate.
Naval Service— <i>Con.</i>	Dawson, Dr. W. B.	Sub-div.	B of 1st Div.	A of 1st Div.	Sub-div.	April 11, 1911.
	Wilson, John A.	"	A " 2nd "	B " 1st "	"	Aug. 4, 1911.
Post Office.	Fowler, Robert.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	Mar. 17, 1911.
	Purcell, P. J. T.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	May 17, 1911.
	Northrop, B. M.	"	B " 1st "	A " 1st "	"	" 22, 1911.
	Aird, G. D.	"	A " 3rd "	B " 2nd "	"	June 17, 1911.
	Atwater, H. E.	"	A " 3rd "	B " 2nd "	"	" 17, 1911.
	Bonner, J. J.	"	A " 3rd "	B " 2nd "	"	" 17, 1911.
Privy Council.	Wall, W. J.	"	A " 3rd "	B " 2nd "	"	June 17, 1911.
Printing and Stationery.	Gay, Paul A.	"	A " 3rd "	B " 2nd "	"	" 17, 1911.
	Draper, P. M.	"	B " 2nd "	A " 2nd "	"	Aug. 28, 1911.
Public Works.	Valade, Miss A.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	Sep. 17, 1910.
	Roy, Mrs. M. J.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	" 17, 1910.
	Belanger, Miss Alice L.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	Oct. 3, 1910.
	Dillon R. W.	"	A " 2nd "	B " 1st "	"	Dec. 2, 1910.
	Somerville, J. M.	"	B " 2nd "	A " 2nd "	"	" 2, 1910.
	Duplessis, Miss Laurett.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	" 2, 1910.
	Lemoynes, Mrs. E.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	" 2, 1910.
	Desjardins, N.	"	B " 2nd "	A " 2nd "	"	" 2, 1910.
	Richard, G.	"	B " 2nd "	A " 2nd "	"	" 6, 1910.
	O'Brien, Stephen E.	"	B " 1st "	A " 1st "	"	" 24, 1910.
	Tapley, John.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	Mar. 7, 1911.
	Gregory, P. S.	"	B " 2nd "	A " 2nd "	"	April 13, 1911.
	Colman, Lewis H.	"	A " 2nd "	B " 1st "	"	May 5, 1911.
	Narraway, Charles A.	"	A " 3rd "	B " 2nd "	"	June 17, 1911.
	Johnstone, John.	"	A " 3rd "	B " 2nd "	"	" 17, 1911.
	Cusson, J. Edmond.	"	A " 2nd "	B " 1st "	"	" 24, 1911.
	Rivard, A. A.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	Aug. 31, 1911.
Railways and Canals.	Pugsley, J. W.	"	A " 2nd "	B " 1st "	"	Sept. 21, 1910.
	Waddell, B. C.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	Mar. 27, 1911.
	O'Regan, W. T.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	" 27, 1911.
	Kerr, John.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	" 27, 1911.
	Helmer, Miss Dora.	"	B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	"	" 27, 1911.
	Ross, H. LeB.	"	A " 2nd "	B " 1st "	"	June 8, 1911.
	Dixon, F. A.	"	B " 1st "	A " 1st "	"	" 15, 1911.

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Secretary of State.....	Learoyd, A. G.....	"	A	"	2nd	"	"	B	"	1st	"	Dec.	27, 1910.
	Dubé, L. J. A.....	"	B	"	2nd	"	"	A	"	2nd	"	"	27, 1910.
Trade and Commerce.....	Lewis, Rowland A.....	"	A	"	2nd	"	....	"	B	"	1st	"	....	Feb.	15, 1911.
	Houston, Miss Alice.....	"	B	"	3rd	"	....	"	A	"	3rd	"	....	April	19, 1911.
	Green, Ernest.....	"	A	"	3rd	"	....	"	B	"	2nd	"	....	June	17, 1911.

TABLE No. 16.—Appointments made by the Civil Service Commission to the Census Clerical Staff, as the result of open competitive examinations. (A) To the Third Division. (B) To the Second Division. The period of service cannot exceed three years, the salary being the minimum of the respective classes.

Name.	Age.	Residence when appointed.	Reported for duty.
A.			
Mr. John Cowan.....	26	Ottawa.....	May 8, 1911.
" Clement A. Hall.....	30	"	" 8, 1911.
" Elmer Cogswell.....	19	"	" 9, 1911.
" Horace LeBlanc	18	"	" 9, 1911.
" Arthur F. McEachern.....	22	"	" 9, 1911.
Miss Maude I. McLean.....	19	"	" 10, 1911.
Mr. William R. Todd.....	21	"	" 13, 1911.
" John G. Ross.....	21	Montague, P.E.I.....	" 15, 1911.
" Daniel A. Simons.....	23	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 18, 1911.
" A. D. McCaffrey.....	29	Ottawa.....	" 19, 1911.
" John A. Macdonald.....	31	Sydney, C.B.....	June 1, 1911.
Mrs. Florence Forsey.....	34	Ottawa.....	" 26, 1911.
Miss Annie Barber.....	18	"	" 26, 1911.
" Edith A. Farrell.....	29	Perth, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Emma McEwen.....	27	Hawthorne, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Nyhl G. Picken.....	19	Ottawa.....	" 26, 1911.
" Anna B. McLean.....	21	Culloden, P.E.I.....	" 26, 1911.
" Agnes L. Furlong.....	26	Norwich, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Veryl Weir.....	18	Ottawa.....	" 26, 1911.
" Cora Merrifield.....	22	Burritt's Rapids, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Clorinthe Patrice.....	23	Ottawa.....	" 26, 1911.
" Kate E. Hamilton.....	35	Moncton, N.B.....	" 26, 1911.
" Henrietta Mc Millan.....	24	Kirk Hill, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Della M. Hoople.....	33	Ottawa.....	" 26, 1911.
" Elizabeth C. McLaren.....	28	Perth, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Annie S. Robertson.....	25	"	" 26, 1911.
" Mabel K. Allen.....	26	Ottawa.....	" 26, 1911.
" Leila C. Gorman.....	20	Killaloe, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Elizabeth M. Hardy.....	22	Bowesville, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Georgianne Dufour.....	19	St. Alexandre, Que.....	" 26, 1911.
" Flossie M. McArthur.....	24	Iroquois, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Mary C. Gleason.....	35	Ottawa.....	" 26, 1911.
" H. Mary S. Falconer.....	19	"	" 26, 1911.
" Lillian G. Furlong.....	20	Norwich, Ont.....	" 26, 1911.
" Annie E. D. Hagerty.....	33	Kingston, Ont.....	" 30, 1911.
" Edna M. Lawrence.....	18	Ottawa.....	July 3, 1911.
Mr. Lucien Paré.....	28	Drummondville, P.Q.....	" 3, 1911.
Miss Kathleen R. Montgomery.....	21	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911.
" Ella M. Elliott.....	25	Kemptville, Ont.....	" 3, 1911.
" Archena R. Milne.....	21	Carleton Place, Ont.....	" 3, 1911.
" Edna Clarke.....	24	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911.
" Marie Edna Souliere.....	18	"	" 3, 1911.
" Viola Galvin.....	26	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911.
" Theresa Trimble.....	24	Picton, Ont.....	" 3, 1911.
" Margaret Irwin.....	30	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911.
" Winifred Fyles.....	33	Hull, P.Q.....	" 3, 1911.
" M. D. Diane Caron.....	18	"	" 3, 1911.
" Lena A. Ells.....	27	Sheffield Mills, N.S....	" 3, 1911.
" Theodora D'Aoust.....	27	Hull, P.Q.....	" 3, 1911.
" Jessie McKinley.....	26	Perth, Ont.....	" 3, 1911.
" Geraldine J. A. Donaldson.....	23	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911.
" Clarice T. McLennan.....	24	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 3, 1911.
" Mary Watson.....	27	Pendleton, Ont.....	" 3, 1911.
" Annie K. Cheney.....	23	Vankleek Hill, Ont.....	" 3, 1911.
" E. Annie McKian.....	26	Perth, Ont.....	" 3, 1911.
" Lena J. Smith.....	26	Aylmer, Que.....	" 3, 1911.
" Luella F. Graham.....	29	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911.
" I. A. M. M. Kelly.....	18	"	" 3, 1911.
Mr. Gordon Bethune.....	18	Halifax, N.S.....	" 3, 1911.
Miss M. Eugenie LeBel.....	32	New Carlisle, Que	" 3, 1911.
" Cora W. Johnston.....	30	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911.
" Mary Helena Buckley.....	20	"	" 3, 1911.
" Mary Jean Wallace.....	24	"	" 3, 1911.

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TABLE No. 16.—Appointments made by the Civil Service Commission, &c.—*Con.*

Name.	Age.	Residence when appointed.	Reported for duty.
<i>A—Cont.</i>			
Miss Margaret E. McMullen.....	21	Ottawa.	July 3, 1911
" Helen Blyth.....	18	"	" 3, 1911
" E. Sophia Cameron.....	19	"	" 3, 1911
" Amy R. Rooney.....	28	Cobourg, Ont.....	" 3, 1911
" Anna Chamard.....	19	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	" 3, 1911
" Ruby M. Carson.....	21	Waterdown, Ont.....	" 3, 1911
Mr. Walter C. Alexander.....	19	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911
Miss Rose Anna Dupuis.....	29	"	" 3, 1911
" Edna Gahagan.....	18	"	" 3, 1911
" M. Mildred Ashfield.....	21	"	" 3, 1911
Mr. J. T. G. Poulin.....	23	St. Joseph Beauce, Que.	" 3, 1911
Miss Lillian M. McCann.....	18	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911
" Mary McKinnon.....	30	Apple Hill, Ont.....	" 3, 1911
" Imelda D'Aoust.....	31	Hull, P.Q.....	" 3, 1911
" M. A. Gravelle.....	22	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911
Mr. Leopold Lanetot.....	20	Montreal, Que.....	" 3, 1911
Miss Florence Hilda Snow.....	21	Ottawa.....	" 3, 1911
Mr. James F. Shaw.....	25	Halifax, N.S.....	" 3, 1911
Miss Jennie E. Macaulay.....	20	Ottawa.....	" 5, 1911
" Elizabeth M. Ainsborough.	22	"	" 6, 1911
" Febronie Lord.....	29	Plessisville, Que.	" 10, 1911
Mr. John J. Sammon.....	22	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
Miss F. G. Watterson.....	24	"	" 10, 1911
Mr. Arthur Goudreault.....	28	Montreal, P.Q.....	" 10, 1911
Miss Anna J. Young.....	18	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
" Carrie C. McLaren.....	34	Lanark Village, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Margaret A. Jones.....	24	Eganville, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Eva M. Adams.....	23	Merrickville, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Helen O'Brien.....	26	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Juliette Belleau.....	18	Plessisville, Que.....	" 10, 1911
" Frances Edwards.....	25	Iroquois, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" M. Lydia Belisle.....	19	St. Georges de Windsor, Que.	" 10, 1911
" L. R. O'Meara.....	20	Ariss, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" G. I. Cohoon.....	23	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
" Jessie M. Smith.....	20	Millar's Cors., Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Albertine Marchand.....	28	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
" Norma Hanna.....	20	"	" 10, 1911
" Emma Eva Brown.....	25	"	" 10, 1911
" Lillian M. Bussell.....	19	"	" 10, 1911
" Agnes L. M. Allen.....	22	"	" 10, 1911
" Edna L. Walton.....	18	"	" 10, 1911
" Edith M. McLennan.....	31	"	" 10, 1911
" Estella Joyce.....	22	"	" 10, 1911
" Nora M. Vaughan.....	19	"	" 10, 1911
" Isabel Meldrum.....	19	Montreal, P.Q.....	" 10, 1911
" Phoebe Branigan.....	32	Kingston, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Clara Charest.....	22	Hull, Que.....	" 10, 1911
" Gertrude M. T. Minnock...	18	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
Mr. W. J. Frank Jammes.....	22	Kemptville, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
Miss Antoinette Taillefer.....	28	Carlsbad Springs, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Lena Irene Putman.....	20	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
" Iva Moxley.....	20	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
" Maria A. Pouliot.....	20	St. Francis Xavier de Bromp- ton, P.Q..	" 10, 1911
" Laura B. Teusaw.....	20	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
" Iva C. Johnstone.....	20	Iroquois, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Loretto M. Horan.....	23	Perth, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Lila Jane Arkley.....	18	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
" Geraldine Beaudin.....	20	Hull, Que.....	" 10, 1911
" Charlotte J. Naismith.....	20	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
" Gertrude M. R. Thicke.....	19	"	" 10, 1911
" Nora Sharkey.....	21	Pendleton, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Anna M. Galipeau.....	19	Rockland, Ont.....	" 10, 1911
" Victorine Gay.....	30	Ottawa.....	" 10, 1911
Mr. Gordon L. MacKenzie.....	18	"	" 10, 1911
Miss J. H. Barber.....	22	"	" 10, 1911
" Minerva K. Hoople.....	19	"	" 10, 1911
" Mary Irene Dunne.....	19	"	" 10, 1911

TABLE No. 16.—Appointments made by the Civil Service Commisson, &c.—*Con.*

Name.	Age.	Residence when appointed.	Reported for duty.
A— <i>Con.</i>			
Miss Ethel P. Gibson.....	27	Ottawa.....	July 10, 1911.
“ A. M. F. Plante.....	20	St. Joseph, Beauce, Que.....	“ 10, 1911.
Mr. J. W. Scott.....	“	St. Angele de Laval, Que.....	“ 10, 1911.
Miss Constance C. Boucher.....	20	Ottawa.....	“ 10, 1911.
Mr. V. A. Taillefer.....	32	Monte Bello, Que.....	“ 10, 1911.
Miss Helen Connolly.....	31	Ottawa.....	“ 10, 1911.
“ E. E. Harkins.....	24	Hull, Que.....	“ 10, 1911.
Mr. Fernand Belisle.....	21	Wotton, P.Q.....	“ 10, 1911.
Miss Louisa Vincent.....	22	Ottawa.....	“ 10, 1911.
“ Florence M. Hardy.....	19	Bowesville, Ont.....	“ 10, 1911.
“ A. M. Harbour.....	18	Hull, Que.....	“ 10, 1911.
“ Charlotte H. Vogan.....	19	Ottawa.....	“ 10, 1911.
“ Florence I. Farrell.....	18	“	“ 12, 1911.
“ Victoria L. Chilton.....	22	“	“ 12, 1911.
“ Esther M. Beith.....	23	Toronto.....	“ 15, 1911.
“ Mary Campbell.....	18	Ottawa.....	“ 17, 1911.
“ Ida W. Gillies.....	19	St. Marys, Ont.....	“ 20, 1911.
“ Anna E. Hanlon.....	18	Kingston, Ont.....	“ 20, 1911.
“ Laura R. Stothers.....	24	Ottawa.....	“ 24, 1911.
“ Loretto A. Battle.....	19	“	“ 31, 1911.
“ Marjorie L. Thompson.....	20	Arnprior, Ont.....	“ 31, 1911.
“ Lillian M. Agnew.....	26	Stratford, Ont.....	Aug. 1, 1911.
B.			
Lachaine, Marius.....	22	Orleans, Ont.....	Mar. 13, 1911.
Donaldson, J. Roy.....	19	Ottawa.....	“ 15, 1911.
Sims, Henry R.....	21	“	“ 20, 1911.
Duffy, Matthew G.....	34	Chipman, N.B.....	“ 24, 1911.
Heney, F. Erskine.....	19	Ottawa.....	May 8, 1911.
McLean, William A.....	21	Maxville, Ont.....	“ 8, 1911.
Breault, George E. R.....	22	Montreal, P.Q.....	“ 9, 1911.
McCloskey, Wilfred J.....	20	Chelsea, P.Q.....	“ 11, 1911.
Boyd, Harvey M.....	19	Cannes, N.S.....	“ 22, 1911.
Kyte, John B.....	19	Antigonish, N.S.....	“ 22, 1911.

PART IV

EXAMINATION PAPERS

I.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE OUTSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 8, 1910. (No. 80).

PENMANSHIP.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Value—100.

MOTOR-DRIVEN WARSHIPS NOT YET FEASIBLE.

Portsmouth, England, August 24.—A prominent officer connected with the engineering department of the naval station here to-day declared that it was beyond the range of probability that the Admiralty thought of constructing a motor-vessel capable of exterminating such a tremendous engine of war as Great Britain's latest battleship *Orion*. Notwithstanding the remarkable progress in engineering science made in late years, it has not, in his opinion, advanced sufficiently to make such a complete revolution in naval shipbuilding.

Furthermore, it was extremely doubtful whether the Admiralty would embark upon what really must be a \$10,000,000 experiment, and having such highly problematical results.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 45 minutes.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 6 marks will be deducted.

Value—100.

After yeers spent in unsucesful eforts to reech the North poll, and an imence sacrefice of monney and equippmant, and even life, we are sudenly confrunted with staitments by two individuel explores that they have each succeded in reeching the long-decired goal of polar explorashion. While having no desyre to discus the natur of the evidense which they have to ofer, or to queston the verasity of either explorar,—as this is not the purpos of this artikle,—yet it shud be sade that many things in the discripshion of the itineraries are strangly at variencie with the expereance of all explorares who have preceeded them in the north poller regions.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

- 10 1. Write the words: 30289754639 and 4532720654.
- 10 2. Write in figures: Five billion, three million, four thousand and seven hundred, and Seven hundred and fifty-seven trillion, four hundred and eighty million, thirteen thousand, five hundred and sixty-five.
- 16 3. Add 789365485, 675389475, 67535648697, 579865749, 652783549, and 875435678.

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- 16 4. Subtract 5768476935 from 8576325078.
 16 5. Multiply 785368432 by 708.
 16 6. Divide 48675037687 by 96.
 16 7. A speculator purchased a certain number of bushels of wheat for \$8,735. He sold the wheat for \$9,215, and in doing so he gained 25 cents per bushel? How many bushels did he buy?

100

II.—QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR THE OUTSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 9, 1910. (No. 81).

SPELLING.

Time allowed: 1 hour.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Value—100.

With the jenerel developement of the kuntry, the increseing amount of travell and unprecedented prospereity, the meny thousands of acres of public parks and inumerable privet estats developed into beautiful landskapes, has come a jenerel love for the beauties of natur. This has been ogmented and intensefied by the introduction of hundreds of valueable speacies and variaties of trees, shrubes and plants from various parts of this kuntry as well as those from foreign lands.

This has prodused a widespred demand for expert advise on the subject of the improvement of public and privet grounds, without which in many cases large sums are being disburced that bring unsatisfactory results. Plants and trees are sometimes selected that are entierly unsuted to the soil and kundishuns that prevale, or some easily-produced stock may have been obtained without conciderashun of the fact that it cannot posibly meet the requierments of different places holy unlike in the karacter of the soil, climatic kundishuns and expozure. The result is that the trees and plants plased among kundishuns foreign to their naturs are unable to extrakt from the soil and atmosfere a proper nootrimment to sustaine life, to say nothing of making a vigerus, helthy groth, and in consequence they soon siken and die.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 10 1. Add 4761910; 9674285; 3845769; 5487593; 9768479 and 4279654, and divide the sum by the difference between 82005 and 31243.
 6 2. Simplify $\frac{.1234 \times .4321 - .01}{.00481346}$
 6 3. Reduce $\frac{14652}{15048}$ to its lowest terms.
 8 4. Simplify $100 \times \frac{3\frac{1}{7}}{5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}} \times \frac{16\frac{1}{2} - 5\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{10}} \times \frac{13}{10} \times \frac{3}{21}$
 10 5. If 4 men working 8 hours a day can reap 8 acres in 6 days, how many acres can 10 men working 12 hours a day reap in 3 days?

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- 10 6. A man's income up to \$700 is exempt from taxation and his net income, after paying a tax of 18 mills on the dollar, is \$1,240.10. Find the amount of his taxes.
- 10 7. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on Sept. 30th, 1908, at 6% per annum.

$$\begin{array}{r} \$356 \quad \frac{00}{100} \end{array}$$

OTTAWA, Sept. 5th, 1908.

Four months after date, I promise to pay J. Cooper, or order, at the Bank of Ottawa here, the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty-six $\frac{00}{100}$ Dollars. Value received. H. S. SMALL.

- 10 8. A man employs 8 men and a number of boys and pays on the average 97½c a day to each. He pays each man \$1.50 a day and each boy 62½c. a day. How many boys were employed?
- 10 9. A man deposits \$300 at the beginning of each year with a loan company which pays 4½% per annum, payable yearly, compound interest. How much will there be to his credit after he has made his fourth deposit?
- 10 10. A merchant bought sugar at 5c. a pound; in selling it he wasted 7%, and 20% of the sales were bad debts. What was his selling price per pound if he made 20% gain on his outlay?
- 10 11. A bankrupt can pay 60 cents on the dollar; if his assets were \$1,500 more he could pay $\frac{27}{40}$ of his liabilities. Find his liabilities and his assets.
- 10 12. Make up the following bill of goods and deduct 5% for cash:—23 yards of silk at \$2.15 a yard; 17 yards of ribbon at 23c. a yard; 13½ yards of velvet at 25c. a yard; 1½ doz. pairs of sox at 45c. a pair; 5 pairs of gloves at \$1.25 a pair; 18 yards of muslin at 17c. a yard; 25¼ yards of calico at 15c. a yard.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

Values.

- 24 1. Draw a map of that part of Canada lying east of Lake Superior, or of that part of Canada lying west of Lake Superior. On the map drawn show, with names, six large rivers, and three important lines of railway, with four towns or cities on each. Show the boundaries of each province and locate the capital.
- 18 2. What advantages, natural and artificial, have assisted in the growth of the following centres of commerce:—Sydney, C.B., Hamilton, Moncton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal?
- 14 3. Compare the Province of Quebec with the Province of Alberta under these heads: size, climate, mountains, minerals, forests, wheat culture, fisheries.
- 10 4. Where is Australia? What are its chief products? Name in order the waters a ship will pass through in going from Melbourne to London, England, *via* Suez Canal? What cable connection has Australia with Canada?
- 14 5. Through what country does each of the following rivers flow, and into what body of water does it empty:—Clyde, Columbia, Hudson, Tiber, Danube, Ganges, Nile? Name a large city situated on each river.
- 20 6. Tell where each of the following is, and mention an interesting fact about each:—Belfast, Campbellton, Kamloops, Selkirk, Colon, Brussels, The Hague, Rio Janiero, Hamburg, Sorel.

HISTORY.

Time allowed: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted. Values: 12½ marks each.

1. Give a brief account of the Feudal System in England. When, and by whom, was it introduced?
2. What importance is attached to each of the following great battles? Give the date and geographical location of each:—Hastings, Bannockburn, Waterloo, and Plains of Abraham.
3. What do we owe to the following:—Magna Charta, Habeas Corpus, Wilberforce, and Florence Nightingale? Name the period to which they belong.
4. Who was Jeanne Darc (Joan of Arc)? What did she accomplish? When did she live? What was the manner of her death?
5. Explain, clearly, the leading principle of 'Responsible Government.' When, and under what circumstances, was it introduced into England, and Canada?
6. Who were the United Empire Loyalists, and Huguenots? When did they come into prominence? In what countries did they live, originally? Give a brief account of their experiences.
7. What was the Reign of Terror in France? What brought it about? Name the leading men who figured in it.
8. Sketch the career of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie in the Rebellion of 1837, and state *one* leading result of the Rebellion.
9. Explain, clearly, the following terms, as pertaining to the Government of Canada:—Parliament, House of Commons, Legislative Assembly, Governor General, Lieutenant-Governor.
10. Sketch briefly the Administration of Frontenac in Canada, as follows:—Management of the Fur Trade, Relations with his Intendants, Dealings with the Iroquois, Date of his Administration.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allowed: 1½ hours.

Values.

But what above all seems to have disturbed Steele was the elevation of Tickell, who at thirty was made Undersecretary of State, while the editor of *The Tatler* and *Spectator*, who had been persecuted for firm adherence to the House of Hanover, was at near fifty forced to content himself with a share in the patent of Drury Lane Theatre.

- 15 1. Write out in full each clause in this sentence; tell the kind of each clause and its relation.
- 15 2. Parse *elevation, who, at thirty, had been persecuted, to the House of Hanover, to content; himself.*
- 24 3. Point out and correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences:—
 - (a) A Toronto and Queens man were discussing the game.
 - (b) Coming to a turn in the road the village could be seen by us quite clearly.
 - (c) If we had no self-control, what poor, weak creatures we would be!
 - (d) Richards was a man whom, they thought, was in entire ignorance of their schemes.
 - (e) This would probably end in him losing his holidays.

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- (f) Much more might be said of the beauty of these valleys, as each have their own characteristics.
- (g) As this system is not permanent, it would and has led to an unfortunate state of affairs.
- (h) This society has been stated to exist for a few years in the early sixties.
- 10 4. Give the plural of *poet-laureate*, *crisis*, *madam*, *sheep*, and *buffalo*. Give the past tense and perfect participle of *see*, *lay*, *fall*, *choose*, and *ring*.
- 10 5. Define conjunctive pronoun (also called relative pronoun). What is the rule of agreement for such pronouns? Apply this rule to 'It I your mother who ——— to you.' (Supply the proper form of the verb, *speak*, in the present tense.)
- 6 6. (a) The house on the lot was sold.
(b) The house and the lot were sold.
Explain clearly the similarity and the difference between the function of *on* and that of *and* in these sentences.
- 4 8. Point out the main difference between the conjugation of *move* and that of *come*. What names mark this difference?
- 5 8. (a) He became a *doctor*. (b) He followed the *doctor*. What is the difference between the parsing of *doctor* in (a) and (b)? Upon what difference in the verbs does the parsing depend?
- 5 9. (a) There are many who could do better.
(b) There the traitor stands.
Point out clearly the differences in use and parsing of *there* in these sentences.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

1. Write a composition of about 250 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
- (a) A Narrative of a Camping Trip.
 - (b) A Description of some Public Building.
 - (c) Free Trade between the United States and Canada.
 - (d) The Follies of Fashion.
 - (e) Resolved that Compulsory Arbitration is the Best Remedy for Strikes.
(Candidates may argue on either side of this question.)
2. (a) A public library is to be started in a small town. Suppose that you are secretary of the committee in charge. Write a letter to the Librarian of the House of Commons, Ottawa, asking for suggestions as to (1) plans of the library building, (2) selection of the books, (3) a moderate estimate of initial and annual expenditure, and (4) the best way to secure a suitable librarian.
- (b) Reply to this letter (1) recommending a book of plans and the employment of a good architect, (2) enclosing a list and suggesting that the librarian when appointed would attend to the selection of books, (3) avoiding a direct answer but showing how the expenditure may vary, and (4) suggesting advertising.

TYPEWRITING.

Time allowed: ½ hour.

Although the question of compensation may not arise under this Bill, I may perhaps be allowed to say that I agree with the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend

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from Halton (Mr. Henderson), to the effect that the present law is quite inadequate. Many cases have arisen, and do arise, where, through the action of the government or its officials, serious direct loss is suffered by farmers and no compensation is paid, and where, I am sorry to say, I do not think any effort is being made in the direction of paying compensation. I have rather a pointed case in my own county which I drew to the attention of the House last session, and have brought it to the attention of the department before, a case in which compensation has been refused. I think if ever there was a fair, just and reasonable case, to use the minister's language, in which compensation should be paid, the case I have submitted, and will again mention, is that case. In November, 1908, either one or two carloads of cattle were ordered for export from Fergus to Liverpool, fine cattle all ready for export. At Niagara Falls, on the frontier, a veterinary inspector of the government stopped them, examined the car and reported, not that an animal was diseased, but that he suspected that one of the animals had the mange. The shipment was delayed at the Falls. It was ordered from there back to Toronto, for some reason that I have not yet been able to ascertain, from Toronto ordered back to Fergus. There it was kept for a considerable length of time, three or four weeks, the farmer had to procure special stables and to comply with the special quarantine regulations, and in the end it turned out that the animal was not diseased and did not have the mange. The whole loss arose from the mistake of the inspector of the government at Niagara Falls. The farmer has lost his opportunity of making a sale, he has lost his freight from Fergus to Niagara Falls and back via Toronto, he has been put to large expense for providing special stables and complying with the quarantine regulations; in fact, his loss has run from \$1,000 to \$1,200. That is directly attributable to the action of the inspector who made the mistake. Why should not the government compensate in a case of that kind? A man might make a mistake and act bona fide, and I have no doubt that it was a bona fide mistake. Why should the farmer bear the loss? The minister informs me that it was for the security of the public. Well, then, why should the public not pay? If the animals had been slaughtered two-thirds of the value would have been paid, but as the matter stands to-day the man has lost from \$1,000 to \$1,200 on one shipment through no fault of his own, he has a fair, just and reasonable case and I think that either by special vote or otherwise that claim should be paid.

What is right and just and honourable should be the law. Now, the government appoint inspectors to inspect meat. They do that for the benefit of the general public. The government, representing the general public, pay these inspectors, and it is through them that the general public get the benefit. Those who get the benefit should pay the cost. The government in appointing inspectors, have gone a certain distance. Any one who employs another person to work for him, whether the government or an individual, is responsible for what that person may do under his instructions. When an animal is condemned, there may be considerable difficulty in knowing to whom it belonged in the first place. It is utterly impossible that one hog among 400 or 500 can be traced to the farmer from whom it was purchased. Even if that could be done, a farmer who had any suspicion that the animal was diseased, would not offer it for sale to a drover who would be likely to take it to a point where it would be inspected.

No.	To cost.	Costing.
1.	\$ 989,985	\$ 1,765,600
2.	289,090	536,663
3.	767,434	951,091
4.	1,898,134	2,475,095
5.	1,646,253	3,170,000
6.	1,385,941	2,105,524
7.	2,377,409	3,256,738

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No.	To Cost.	Costing.
8	5,011,346	7,320,763
9, 10.	5,297,257	12,963,243
11.	1,691,073	3,637,627
14.	3,815,279	5,154,350
21.	12,000,000	17,456,268
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$37,169,101	\$60,792,962

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time allowed: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Name the ledger accounts usually kept in an ordinary retail business, and explain briefly the use of six of them.
2. Describe clearly the method of ascertaining the profit or loss of a business in double entry and in single entry respectively.
3. Prepare a form of invoice for the printer, then fill in the body with six articles of groceries sold to a customer.
4. Make up from the following particulars the drawing accounts and the capital accounts of each partner in the firm of A, B and C:—
Profits are divisible in the proportions: A, $\frac{4}{10}$; B, $\frac{3}{10}$; C, $\frac{3}{10}$.
Interest at 4% per annum to be credited on Capital.
The net profits before adjustment of interest are \$2,438.
The partners draw on the last day of each month: A, \$50; B, \$37.50; C, \$37.50.
Capital on January 1st, 1910: A, \$9,450; B, \$5,250; C, \$4,375.
5. The following items appeared on the balance sheet of the Globe Trading Co. at the end of a year's business:—Investment, \$10,000. Owing for goods, \$1,575. Owing to the bank on loan, \$500. Cash on hand and in bank, \$1,115. Stock on hand, \$5,050. Furniture, \$2,800; and customers owe \$3,110.
The transactions of the second year are as follows:—Invoice-book shows a total of \$19,410, including accounts for advertising, \$800; cartage, \$1,505; furniture, \$505; expense, \$560, and the balance, goods purchased. Allowances and returns, \$230.
Total credit sales, \$25,135. Allowances and returns to customers, \$1,015.
Accounts in the customers ledger, to the amount of \$9,500, were transferred to the accounts payable ledger to settle contra accounts.
Cash received on account from customers, \$13,021.
Cash and cheques paid on account of purchases, \$8,832.
Cash borrowed from the bank, \$1,000.
Cash sales amounted to \$1,509, and goods purchased for cash, \$610.
Cash disbursements were: For rent, \$900; insurance, \$50; office salaries, \$1,820; advertising, \$100; cartage, \$200; expense, \$773; manager, \$2,000.
Discounts allowed customers, \$693; and discounts earned on purchases, \$360.
The inventory of stock on hand at the end of the second year was \$6,000.
Write up all the books, giving the accounts their correct names, take off a trial balance, close the accounts and prepare a balance sheet.

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SHORTHAND.

Eighty Words a Minute.

DEAR MR. MILLER,—I have your letter of the 2nd instant, asking whether the Dominion Parliament has any authority to restrict, or limit, the length of a racing meeting on the tracks of an association incorporated by a provincial legislature.

I think the rational way of regulating such a subject would be by action on the part of the provincial authorities. Such a question seems to me properly a matter of police supervision, and in that view within the jurisdiction of the local authorities. There is nothing I can see to prevent any provincial legislature from requiring licenses for the holding of race-track meetings. Under such licenses, they could regulate the day and times that racing could be carried on, charging such license fee as they saw fit. The Dominion Parliament has no such jurisdiction, and the only way in which the Dominion Parliament could deal with the subject is by undertaking to make it a crime to continue a race-track meeting for more than some given number of days. There may be people in Canada to-day, in fact I believe there are some, who are absolutely opposed to horse-racing in any form. To these people I say: You have a perfect right to enjoy your opinions, that is a privilege accorded to every Canadian. And, sir, while men are at liberty to have views of their own of the very extremest kind, yet I say that it is not in the interests of this country that they should try to force these views upon other elements of the community who do not share them, and especially so by the most offensive means possible, the invocation of the Criminal Code. I do not question the power of the Dominion Parliament to legislate in that manner, but it would certainly seem to me entirely illogical to do so. It would be an equivalent to declaring that racing for, say, 30 days was perfectly lawful and innocent, but that to race on the 31st day was a crime. That does not strike me as sensible or reasonable, and although I think the Dominion Parliament has, in its general jurisdiction over criminal law, power to pass such an enactment, it would seem to me that the regulating of the times and manner of conducting race-track meetings was properly a matter for purely provincial attention.

I remain, yours faithfully.

III.—REGULAR EXAMINATION FOR LOWER GRADE POSITIONS IN THE INSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 8, 1910. (No. 82).

WRITING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Value—100.

Same as on page 127.

SPELLING.

Time allowed: 45 minutes.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 3 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

Their is a certane relashion nown betwen two quantatis which at first sighte seme quit independant. Thes quantaties are the sise of the earthe and the distense of the sun. It followes, from the mesurements of the intencity of gravetation on the earthe's

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surfase, and from the muvmments of the sun and of the earthe, that the sun's distanse is inversley proporshioned to the cube rut of the mas of the earthe. Their is no unsertanty about this resulte, and the concequence is obvius. If we have the meens of waying the earthe with the sun, then the distence of the sun can be immedateley dedused. How are we to plase our grat earthe in the waying skales? This is the problame which requiries to be solvid, and it can be dun by invocking the ade of the planmet Mars.

DICTATION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

Value—50.

SAVING FOR OLD AGE.

No one denies that it is wise to make provision for old age, but we are not all agreed as to the kind of provision it is best to lay in. Certainly we shall want a little money, for a destitute old man is indeed a sorry sight, and suggests to every one the suspicion that his life has been foolishly, if not wickedly, spent. Yes, save money by all means. But an old man needs just that particular kind of strength which young men are most apt to waste. We advise the young to be saving of health for their old age, for the maxim holds good with regard to health as to money: 'Waste not, want not.' It is a great mistake to suppose that any violation of the laws of health can escape its penalty. Nature forgives no sin, no error. She lets off the offender for fifty years sometimes, but she catches him at last; and inflicts the punishment just when, just where, just how, he feels it most. Save up for old age, but save more than money: save honour, save knowledge, save the recollection of good deeds and innocent pleasures, save pure thoughts, save friends, save love, save rich stores of that kind of wealth which time cannot diminish nor death take away. Then a youth of prudence will be followed by an age of peace.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Write in words: 7854320672 and 60532789725.
- 10 2. Write in words the following numbers:—LXXXV, DCCCXXVII, VDLV. MDXC.
- 16 4. Subtract 5496024876 from 9875406325.
3594678404.
- 16 4. Subtract 5496024876 from 9875406325.
- 16 5. Multiply 7503274397 by 607.
- 16 6. Divide 4632188796304 by 698.
- 16 7. A gentleman bought 1,516 head of cattle at \$39 per head. During the summer 97 died of disease, but he sold the remainder so as to gain, on the whole number, \$1,819. How much did he get for his cattle per head?

IV.—REGULAR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN SUB-DIVISION B OF THE THIRD DIVISION IN THE INSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 9, 1910. (No. 86).

SPELLING.

Time allowed: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

The ground-work of the character of William Pitt, the grate statesman was an intence and pashunate pried, but it was a pried which kept him from stuping to the levell of the men who had so long held England in there hands. In the midst of a sossiety criticle, polit, indiferent, simple even to the afectation of simplicity, witty and amuseing but absolutely prossaic, skepticle of virtu and enthuseasm, Pitt stood intirely alone. The depth of his convixion, his pashunate love for all that he deamed lofty and troo, his fiery energe, his poetic immaginativeness, his theaterical airs and retoric, his pompusness and extravegence were not more puzzeling to his contemperies than the confidance with which he appeeled to the hier sentements of mankind, the skorn with which he turned from a corruption which had till then been the great engine of polli-tiks. He was the first staitzman since the Restoration who set the example of a purely public spiret. Keen as was his love of power, no man ever refused office so often or aksepted it with so strict a regard to the principles he proffessed. At the outsett of his carere he was appointed to the most lucretive office in the administrashun, that of paimaster of the forces, but its proffits were of an ilegal kind, and poor as he was, he refused to aksept one farthing beyond his salery. No leader ever had a wider popularrity than 'the grate comoner,' as Pitt was stiled, but his manner was allways that of a man who commands popularrity rather than one who seaks it. He never bent to flattur populer pregudice, but his temper harmonnized admirebly with the temper of the comercial England which rallied round him with its energe, its self-confidense, its pried, its patriotisme, its onesty and its morel earnestness.

DICTATION.

Time allowed: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

Never perhaps was there so comprehensive a talent for the delineation of character as was possessed by Shakespeare. Not only does he grasp the diversities of rank, sex and age back to the dawnings of infancy and portray in the most accurate manner, with only a few apparent violations of costume, the spirit of the ancient Romans, but his human characters have such a depth and precision that they cannot be arranged under classes and are inexhaustible. These things existing only in imagination possess such truth and consistency that they lead to the conviction that should they exist they would so conduct themselves. We are lost in astonishment at seeing the extraordinary, the wonderful and the unheard-of in such intimate nearness.

If he deserves our admiration for his delineation of character, he is equally deserving of it for his exhibition of passion, taking this word in its widest signification as including every mental condition, every tone from indifference or familiar

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mirth to the wildest rage and despair. He gives a living picture of all the most minute and secret artifices by which a feeling steals into our souls, of all the imperceptible advantages which it there gains, of all the stratagems by which every other passion is made subservient to it, till it becomes the sole tyrant of our desires and our aversions.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates must do Nos. 1 and 2 and any other six questions. Not more than eight questions are to be attempted. The work of each question must be given.

1. (a) Multiply .0626 by 3.045078. (b) Divide 5.681 by .0019. (c) Multiply 4513.86 by .0096, and divide the product by 57.87.

2. The receipts of a departmental store for a certain week were as follows:—Boots and shoes, \$998.75; carpets, \$9,765.98; groceries, \$1,769.85; hardware, \$7,876.96; dress goods, \$9,876.75; furniture, \$1,895.68; drugs, \$1,779.65, and from all other departments, \$10,965.06. If this were an average week, how much would the total receipts be for a year of 52 weeks?

3. During the first four months of 1910 a man's average daily expenditure was \$1.80. If his average was \$1.25 for January, 97 cents for February, and \$1.95 for March, find his average, to the nearest cent, for April.

4. A man bequeaths $\frac{1}{3}$ of his property to his wife, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder to his son, $\frac{1}{3}$ of what then remained to his daughter, and the balance, \$1,000 to a hospital. How much did each person receive?

5. I sent \$5,250 to my agent in Toronto, instructing him to purchase sugar for me at 4c. a lb., after deducting his commission at 5%. How many pounds of sugar should I receive?

6. A Montreal merchant imported goods invoiced in New York at \$2.40 a yd. He paid an ad valorem duty of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ and marked his goods at such a price as would enable him to give a discount of $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ and still leave him a clear profit of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$. Find the marked price per yd.

7. A building is assessed for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value, and the rate of taxation is 17 mills on the dollar. What will be the amount of the tax if it costs \$72 to insure the building for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value at $1\frac{1}{2}\%$?

8. A 90-day note for \$1,500 bearing interest at 6% was drawn on Sept. 7th and discounted on Sept. 30th at 7%. Find:

(a) The date of maturity, i.e. when the note is legally due.

(b) The term of discount.

(c) The proceeds of the note.

9. On June 18th, 1909, a merchant purchased goods amounting per catalogue price to \$4,000, subject to successive discounts of 25% and 10%. He was allowed 3 months' credit, after which he was charged interest at 8% per annum. Find the amount of his account February 11th, 1910.

10. A dealer sold 24 horses for \$150 each; on half of them he gained $\frac{1}{4}$ of what they cost, and on the remainder he lost $\frac{1}{5}$ of what they cost. Find his gain or loss per cent on the whole transaction.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Names the counties of your own province and classify them as follows:—Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern, and Central counties.

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2. Give the boundaries of the following provinces:—Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.
3. What important towns are situated on the following lines of railway:—
 - (a) Canadian Pacific Railway, from Montreal to Vancouver?
 - (b) Grand Trunk Railway, from Montreal to Toronto?
4. Name the leading river passing through your province, and also its tributaries.
5. What countries are included in the North Temperate Zone of America?
6. (a) Tell where the following canals are situated:—Welland, Erie, Lachine, Chambly.
 - (b) What bodies of water do they connect?
7. Describe the geographical position of the British Isles.
8. What are the boundaries of France?
9. (a) What islands are situated in mid-ocean, east of the United States?
 - (b) How could you reach New York by water, from Montreal?
10. What countries are included in the North Temperate Zone of Europe?

HISTORY.

Time allowed: 1½ hours.

1. Write brief notes (not more than six lines for each) on any *eight* of the following:—Roberval, Talon, Sir Wm. Dawson, Goldwin Smith, Joseph Howe, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Louis Riel, Sir John Thompson, Louis Fréchette, Benedict Arnold, and Marquis de Tracy.
2. Describe the system of Seigniorial Tenure as it existed in the Province of Quebec, telling as accurately as you can when and why it was introduced.
3. When and by whom was the British North America Act passed? Give its chief provisions.
4. Give brief explanations (not more than eight lines for each) of any *five* of the following:—Pilgrimage of Grace, Petition of Right, Spanish Armada, Act of Union (1707), Abolition of Slavery in British Dominions, Battle of the Nile, The Holy Alliance.
5. Outline the causes, chief events and results of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.
6. Give a concise account of the extension of the franchise in England during the Nineteenth Century; *or*
Describe social conditions as they existed in France immediately preceding the Revolution of 1789.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Values.

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- 50 1. Write to a friend in England a letter of about 400 words, describing any well-known city of Canada. The following plan is suggested as the basis of such a description:—
- (1) General plan.
 - (2) General aspects of streets and buildings.
 - (3) Commercial advantages—
 - (a) Transportation facilities.
 - (b) Manufactures.
 - (c) Trade.
 - (4) Educational facilities.
 - (5) General impressions.

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- 50 2. The proceedings of the opening day of the Colonial Conference, held in Ottawa during the year 1894, were presided over by Lord Aberdeen, then Governor General of Canada, who delivered the following address of welcome. Make a synopsis of this address which will give in a clear and concise form the important points in it. The synopsis should not exceed two pages of foolscap. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar and style.

LORD ABERDEEN.—The most cordial expressions to which utterance can be given will be needed in order adequately to convey the heartiness of the greetings which I desire to offer to you, gentlemen, on your arrival on this most interesting and memorable occasion. For your own sake, for the sake of the countries which you represent, for the sake of the Empire which those countries compose, for the sake of the work which has brought you here, I say welcome to Canada, welcome to Ottawa. (Cheers.) And although this is the earliest opportunity for offering to you officially and collectively these assurances, I venture to hope that ere now, since your arrival on Canadian soil, you have observed indications of the fact that in endeavouring thus to bid you a most cordial welcome, I am only voicing or endeavouring to voice, the sentiments and the purpose of the Canadian Government and the Canadian people. (Loud cheers.) I trust, therefore, that you will have reason to form the opinion that there will be no cause to regret that Canada, and Canada's official capital, have been selected for the place for holding the meetings of this Conference. That such should have been the arrangement is certainly both natural and appropriate, not merely because of the fact that the idea and suggestion of holding this Conference emanated from here, but also because of the position, geographical and otherwise, which Canada occupies in the British Empire; and not only so, but because of the use which has been made by the people of Canada of that position, in developing the resources of Canada itself, and in carrying out enterprises of vast and gigantic character, which cannot fail to be of the deepest and most permanent interest and importance to the Empire as a whole. (Cheers.)

This occasion, gentlemen, is in no small degree unique. There have been conferences similar in some respects to that which we are now about to inaugurate, but, these we may say, have been rather precursors than precedents, because of the distinctive characteristics which I make bold to say will characterize your proceedings and the result of those proceedings. The objects of your meeting are sufficiently well defined. I say 'sufficiently,' because if, on the one hand, there had been an attempt to lay down with rigid precision a programme which it might be proposed that you should follow, it might have had a hampering effect on your discussions and conclusions. If, on the other hand, too wide a margin had been left, there might have been an inevitable tendency to diffuseness of discussion, and a want of practical result; but, as I say, the objects before you, the development and increase of trade within the Empire, and the means which may be taken to carry out such an extension, undoubtedly furnish a topic which cannot fail to produce the most significant and valuable discussions and recommendations in the direction which we all desire to pursue. (Cheers.)

I think also that the coming together of representative men from all parts of the Empire to discuss such matters, is in itself of no small value, and I apprehend that to this among other features of the conference we may attribute the steadily increasing recognition of the importance of this occasion, which we have observed in process during the past months. And, gentlemen, when we speak of the value of meeting in conference to exchange ideas and to formulate views, those who have had any opportunities of travel, cannot fail in an especial manner to realize the advantage of such opportunities of contact with those in the case of whom such an opportunity must be of value. If, for example, one has had the opportunity, as regards Australasia, of visiting the splendid harbour of St. George, of inhaling the healthful breezes

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of Adelaide, of traversing the spacious and busy thoroughfares of Melbourne, of exploring the mines of Ballarat, of admiring the exquisite surroundings and the noble harbour of Sydney, of resting in the delightful island of Tasmania, or of contemplating the wonderful scenery and resources of New Zealand, it is not only the externally imposing and interesting features that bring value to such an experience, but it is the opportunities afforded on such occasions of meeting the leading men of these countries and of learning their views in regard to the affairs of their colonies, and of the Empire as a whole. This is the special value of such meetings, and, therefore, though we cannot all at once have the opportunities of seeing for ourselves what the Empire means, we can at least seize the occasion of meeting those who come from all parts of its world-wide territories, and who can by their own valuable experience, their own ability, convey to those who wish to learn what is really involved in the expression—the interests of the British Empire.

Again, when we speak of travelling, I must not forbear alluding to the fact that probably no small share of the success which we may already say has attended the preparations at least for this conference is due to the fact that a highly esteemed Canadian statesman, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, has travelled through a large part of Australia, accompanied by Mr. Sandford Fleming, and was thus able personally to come in contact with the leading men of the Australian Colonies and others, and to shape views and ideas regarding the advisability of holding a conference and the results which would accrue from such a gathering.

There are just two other points which I wish to refer to as illustrating the representative, and, therefore, the far-reaching character of this gathering. We note the presence here of distinguished members from a colony, one geographical feature of which is so notable in history and in contemporary affairs, that among the innumerable headlands of the world one alone can claim the distinctive designation of 'The Cape.' We rejoice to see the representatives of Cape Colony, because in that, as in other ways, we observe how comprehensive is this gathering. (Cheers.)

The Imperial Government, the central government of Her Majesty the Queen, have shown their sense of the value of this occasion by intrusting their representation to a statesman whom I claim as a personal friend of my own, and whom all the more I rejoice to see here to-day, the Earl of Jersey. (Cheers.) The Earl of Jersey combines the experience of a British statesman with that of a colonial administrator, and a successful administrator. (Loud cheers.) And, therefore, it is clear that they attach importance to the nature of the proceedings here and are determined to recognize it. It may have been expected by some that the British representative was to come here in a different capacity from the other delegates. In one sense that may be so; but we cannot help observing that the fact of a representative of the British Government coming here to listen, to observe, to report, and, as far as he may find occasion to do so, to take part in the discussions, is most significant, and cannot fail to bear fruit. (Cheers.)

In concluding these general observations, such only being suitable for this stage of the proceedings, may I be permitted to express the earnest hope that from the one ever effectual source of wisdom and justice, your deliberations may be fraught with benefit to the British Empire, and to the world at large. (Loud cheers.)

TYPEWRITING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Same as on page 131.

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TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time allowed: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

BOOKKEEPING.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Same as on page 133.

SHORTHAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

To be dictated in five minutes.

Same as on page 134.

I remain, yours faithfully.

SHORTHAND—One Hundred Words a Minute.

To be dictated in five minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER,—I rise to a point of order. I do not wish to interrupt my hon. friend in his able argument; but he is claiming some rights on behalf of people who are much interested in the passing of this Bill, and is quoting from the evidence that was given before the special committee which has considered it. I have a copy of this evidence before me; it covers more than 500 pages. It has not been translated into French, and I know that a number of members of the House have not had the time or the opportunity to read all the evidence, and I am told that the great majority of the members have not read it. To speak for myself alone, I have not had the time to read one page of that evidence, having been much occupied in the committee dealing with the election affair, where four of us have to do the work of seven, sitting morning, afternoon and night. Therefore, I am not at all prepared to give my opinion on this Bill, or to take part in the discussion, and I would ask my hon. friend, in all fairness and justice—and I know he is moved by a great spirit of fairness and justice—not to proceed any further with his argument now, or until, according to the rule and custom of this parliament, in order to give full effect to the right of the minority in this House to the use of the French language, the evidence given before the special committee is translated into French, in accordance with rule 133, which I have now the honour to invoke. It is not only a question of considering the Bill. My hon. friend from Grey had to withdraw his first motion. We have had similar legislation in the State of New York, in the State of Michigan, in nearly all the leading horse-breeding States of the American Union. With a larger and longer experience than we have had, they have passed legislation prohibiting race-track gambling in those States. I do not say that in legislation, along the lines of moral reform or otherwise, we should always follow their example, but I say that in legislating along these lines we have usually supposed ourselves to be at least up to as high a standard as the citizens of the United States, and I ask whether it is to be tolerated, whether it is to be supposed that we will continue to make Canada a dumping-ground for the professional gamblers of the

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race-track banished by this legislation from the race-tracks of the American Union. It has been said that we ought to follow English precedent, and that in place of that we are in this legislation seeking to follow American precedent. If the men who carry on the races persist in following, not the English, not the British, but the American system, they cannot, I think, find fault with us.

V.—REGULAR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN SUB-DIVISION B OF THE SECOND DIVISION IN THE INSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 7, 1910. (No. 87).

SPELLING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

Battles, seeges, triumphs, the exployts of the chase were portrayed on the walls, skullptured in allabaster, and painted in georgus collors. Under each pictur were ingravd in collors, filled up with bright koper, enscriptions discribing the seens represented. Above the skullptures were painted other events—the king atended by his unucks and wareors, recieving his prisoners, entering into alliansees with other monarks or preforming some sacerd dootie. These representations were inklosed in collored bourders of elaborite and ellegant designs. The emblemattic tree, winged bulls and monstrus animals were conspicuous among the ornaments. At the uper end of the hall was the collosel figger of the king in addoration before the supreem diety, or recieving from his unuck the holy cup. He was attended by wareors bearing his arms and by the preists or presiding divinnities. His robes and those of his folowers were adorrned with groops of figgers, animals, and flowers, all painted with brillaint collors. The stranger trod upon allabaster slabs, each bearing an inscription recording the tittles, geneology, and acheevments of the great king. Severel doorways, formed by jigantic winged lions or bulls, or by the figgers of gardian dieties, led into other appartments, which agen opened into more distant halls. The ceelings above him were divided into square compartements, painted with flowrs or with the figgers of animals.

DICTATION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

How soon shall the average man be able to add flight to his list of available sports? This is the natural query suggested by the recent successful experiments with flying machines that culminated with the unexpected and greatly admired manœuvres of some of the world's most daring adventurers. These flights indicate that after decades of study man is at last on the verge of realizing the ambition entertained by the human race since the beginning of history. None of the tedious hours of scientific observation and none of the dangerous attempts at ariel navigation with machines developed as a result of such careful work, has been in vain, however futile it may have seemed. The success of scores of builders of aeroplanes within the last few years is due directly to the facts and physical laws relating to aerostatics discovered by original investigators. Some of these laws were known to experimenters centuries ago, but the great and insurmountable difficulties were the development of means for attaining sufficient velocity, without excessive weight, to cause the

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machine to leave the ground, and of means for preserving the equilibrium of the aeroplane under all conditions. The mechanism of an aeroplane is simple and easily understood. The box-like tail is for the purpose of keeping the machine approximately level in a longitudinal direction. Almost centrally of the whole apparatus is placed a powerful gasoline engine, usually of five to eight cylinders. As the engine is designed to run at high speed, the propellor rotates with terrific velocity. This engine is in reality an adaptation of the automobile engine, but the aviator gives little attention to the engine beyond starting it and stopping it when he wishes to alight. Notwithstanding the hazardous nature of this sport of aviation, it seems within the range of possibility that men of average intelligence and dexterity will be able to enjoy it in a few years with comparative safety.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are advised to give attention to their penmanship.

Values.

-
- 20 1. Write an essay of at least five well-constructed paragraphs on one of the following subjects:—
 (a) The Boy Scouts.
 (b) My Favourite Recreation.
 (c) The Development of the Canadian West.
 (d) Great Men I have met.
 (e) International Arbitration.
- 10 2. Give in proper form the superscription on an envelope addressed to:—
 (a) A Cabinet Minister.
 (b) The Mayor of your own city.
 (c) The firm of Ingersoll Brothers, dry goods merchants, Montreal.
 (d) The wife of a clergyman of your town.
 (e) Miss Grace Darling, who is visiting her friend, Mrs. E. J. Sanford, London, Ont.
- 10 3. Show by examples of their use, or by precise definition, that you are able to use the following pairs of words with discrimination:—
 ability and *capacity*.
 recipe and *receipt*.
 artist and *artisan*.
 vocation and *avocation*.
 evidence and *testimony*.
- 45 4. Write in concise sentences and properly constructed paragraphs a synopsis of the following speech. Supply a suitable title to the speech as a whole and to each of your paragraphs. Construct your précis so as to present the salient ideas in consecutive and readable form. Attend to spelling, punctuation and grammatical accuracy.
- 15 5. Write a short critical note on each italicized word, justifying it if used accurately, or correcting it if used inaccurately.

I must say that I am somewhat averse to entering upon a discussion of the motion moved by the hon. senator for Ottawa, largely for two reasons. In the first place, I fear I cannot, in controverting, or attempting to controvert some of the arguments he advanced, treat them with that delicacy which I *would* like to treat the remarks of an hon. gentleman of his age and experience, and I wish to protect myself at the outset by saying that if by any divergence I should treat them more strongly than, perhaps, the hon. gentleman might feel that I should, *that* he will not attribute it to any want of

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discretion on my part, but rather to the difficulty one has in expressing himself as tenderly as he would like *to* in dealing with his arguments. In the first place, I feel that there is, perhaps, nothing very material that *could* be gained by repeating a prolonged discussion on Senate reform in the present state of public opinion. It would almost appear from what has *transpired* within these walls during the last four or five years that the Senate itself is more anxious for reform than the public opinion to which we appear to pay so much deference. In 1906, before I had the honour of a seat in this House, I understand that for several days there was a prolonged discussion of the question. Last year a similar discussion took place, and now we are resuming the same subject, without any proposition before us to which we can attach more responsibility than we can to the measures of any private member of the Senate. I feel that what has been said in this House on the subject during the last four or five years would, perhaps, warrant *us* discontinuing this discussion unless we had before us a conclusive and well thought out proposition emanating from the government and carrying with it the responsibility which always attaches to a government measure. It goes without saying that anything we propose involves an amendment to the constitution. Our constitution has already been amended on five different occasions, in every instance such amendment emanating from or originating with the government. This resolution proposes a more momentous, a more drastic amendment to our constitution than any which has hitherto been proposed. I feel myself very strongly that before we enter upon a further discussion of this question—at least beyond the present occasion—that we should have submitted to us a proposition which met with the approval of the government, and in regard to which we would have the assurance that so far as our consent was concerned, if that consent were given, that the measure would be pushed through to a conclusion. We have fired sufficient arrows *in* the air now to discontinue such an amusement, if amusement it is. I *might* be mistaken, but I do not feel that there is a very strong opinion outside in demanding Senate reform. The battle has not been pushed to the gates by any means. The hon. gentleman from Ottawa said that the time is opportune as we have just been through a general election. So we have, but did we hear much of Senate reform in the last campaign? Was there an election in a single constituency that turned upon this question? Did either the leader of the opposition or the leader of the government make it one of *their* foremost planks in their respective platforms? Did the journalists of the day press it upon the public attention as one of those vital questions demanding immediate consideration? There has been no such pressure, as far as I can understand. There has been no such demand thrust upon the attention of the electorate for reform of the Senate. Outside of the occasional observation of an emotional journalist, or of an fantastic caricaturist, very little is said about the Senate. We are not open to the charge that we have observed public opinion. At least if the charge has been made it has not been proven. There has been no petition presented to either House in favour of so-called Senate reform. If the question appears to be urgent we are making it urgent, largely by the line we are pursuing. My hon. friend referred to the motion made by the Hon. David Mills in 1875. We have crossed many a river since that time. The Hon. Mr. Mills was for thirty years or more a member of parliament after he moved that resolution, but he never repeated his motion, so far as I can remember. Even when submitted to the House it was *only* carried by a majority of three votes. Twenty-one Liberal members of the House voted against Mr. Mills' resolution. So that taking that as a starting point in the history of the movement toward Senate reform, it cannot be said that it was a movement that disturbed *the* public opinion, which agitated either branch of the parliament of Canada, which was dismissed itself, practically, by the Hon. Mr. Mills, as a motion out of which there was little or no political capital to be made, if he had that object in view, or what was not essential to the successful operation of our constitution, so that we may dismiss that as the starting point for Senate reform. Then we were referred to a resolution passed by the Liberal convention in 1893, a resolution

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which indicated in terms, as such resolutions usually do, that something had to be done, but how it was to be done, by what process, was not stated. However, it gave a basis for the demand for Senate reform. We have travelled now sixteen years beyond the meeting of that convention, and there is no proposition emanating from the Liberal party. They were sincere, no doubt, and the convention was unanimous in adopting that resolution; but there was no pressure of public opinion outside to urge the Liberal party to any further declaration or action. It was simply a declaration of opinion to which there was no sufficient response that warranted the Liberal party in advancing further, and it not unfrequently *happened* that in laying a party platform, it is afterwards found by experience that some of the planks, so-called, may be either in advance of public opinion, or may be an assumption of a condition which might be afterwards dismissed from public attention. So that taking either of these two propositions as an indication of Senate reform, they have been practically abortive. True, there was some agitation in the House of Commons by one party in favour of the abolition of the Senate, and by another party in favour of an elective Senate, but how far these appeals to the House of Commons will meet with the approval of the members of that House remains to be seen. I, therefore, arrive at this point, and I feel it somewhat strongly, that as it is the government of the day who is responsible for legislation, and who is in a special sense responsible for amendments to the constitution, the Senate would act wisely in its own interests—I do not fear Senate reform—and would do justice to a large question, if hereafter it were left in abeyance until the government of the day, who is responsible for the legislation, takes it up, and as far as I am concerned, as a private member of the Senate, I propose treating it in that way. My hon. friend suggests that the season for reform is opportune, because of the action of the *English* House of Lords, and he argued that because they have recommended that certain members of that House should be made elective by their own colleagues, therefore that an elective Senate was seriously considered by leading legislators in Great Britain. His quotations from the report of the House of Lords do not prove quite as much as would appear from his statement. Hon. gentlemen are aware, and the hon. gentleman from Ottawa has so stated, that the peers from Scotland are elected by their fellow peers, and the peers from Ireland similarly elected, 16 in one case and 28 in the other. The proposition of the committee was that the peers of England, or of *Great Britain* rather, which number about 400, I think, should be elected up to the number of 200 by their fellow peers, just as the peers of Scotland are elected now. The *object was*, as stated in the report I have before me, first to eliminate from the list of members who receive a writ of summons to attend a session of the House of Lords, those who are irregular in their attendance, or, perhaps who do not attend at all, except under very strong whip, and, secondly, to eliminate those who take very little part in the business, and, thirdly, to reduce the House of Lords from about 600 to a House of about 400 members.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Only eight questions are to be attempted.

1. Recount the plot of any one of Shakespeare's plays you may have read, or seen acted, describing the main characters.

2. Name one tragedy, one comedy and one history by Shakespeare, and explain as well as you can what is 'comic,' 'tragic' and 'historical' in each respectively. Does Shakespeare mix 'comic' with 'tragic' and 'historical' incidents? Give examples.

3. Name some of the chief works of each of the following writers:—Geoffrey Chaucer, Edmund Spenser, Francis Bacon. Give a brief description of each work you name.

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4. What is the nature of the poetry written by Dryden and Pope? Name and describe any *two* works of each.

5. Describe the prose work and give some account of the career of *either* Addison or Swift.

6. Name *one* novel written by each of the following authors:—Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, Sterne, Goldsmith; and describe the general character of any *one* of the novels you have named.

7. For what is the poetry of Wordsworth and Coleridge remarkable? Give the substance of *two* poems by these authors, one of each.

8. Describe briefly the following Dickens characters, naming the novels in which they appear:—Sam Weller, Jr., Sairey Gamp, Mr. Pecksniff, Mr. Micawber, Sidney Carton, Little Nell, Bill Sykes, Mr. Squires, Miss Havisham, Jefferson Brick.

9. Outline the plot of any novel by Thackeray or George Eliot, describing briefly the chief characters.

10. Name the authors of the following works:—*Midshipman Easy*, *Charles O'Malley*, *Plain Tales from the Hills*, *Treasure Island*, *Hypatia*; tell what they are about, and make lists of other works by the same authors.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Only six questions are to be attempted. The details of the work of each question must be given.

1. Multiply 69578.4 by 360985.79.

2. Simplify $13\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{0.039}{43\frac{7}{8}} \div \frac{1}{75} \left(2.692 \right) - \frac{8}{13}$.

3. A square field contains $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Find the length of a side, to the nearest foot.

4. The population of a country is 6,000,000, and it increases 10% each year. Find the population at the end of 3 years, and the increase per cent in that time.

5. A certain institution supports 525 persons each year. In 1901, 123 of these were of foreign birth; in 1902, 64; in 1903, 141; in 1904, 27, and in 1905, 79. What is the average percentage of foreigners among those supported?

6. How much would a bank give on January 16th for a note for \$348.00, drawn on December 3rd for 5 months, the rate of discount being 6%?

7. A man paid a broker $\frac{1}{4}\%$ for purchasing stock for him at $106\frac{1}{2}$. What per cent does he make on his money, if the stock pays $6\frac{1}{4}\%$?

8. A boy is to be given \$500.00 at the end of each year for the next 3 years. What sum would be equivalent to this, if money is worth 4%?

9. A man paid \$271.95, including duty, for two foreign articles, one of which was valued at twice as much as the other. The duty on the dearer one was 20%, and on the other 30%. What was the value of each?

10. The depth of a cistern is 8 ft., and its horizontal section is a circle of radius 4 ft. 8 in. If water weighs 1,000 oz. per cub. ft., find the weight of the water in tons when the cistern is full.

ALGEBRA.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Simplify $\frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x+2)} \times \frac{3(x+2)}{2(x+1)} \div \frac{6(x-2)}{4(x-1)}$.

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2. Add together $\frac{3}{x-2}$, $\frac{2}{3x+6}$, $\frac{5x}{x^2-4}$.
3. Divide $1-2x$ by $1+3x$ to four terms.
4. Solve $7(x+2a)^2+3a^2=5a(7x+23a)$.
5. Decompose into three or more real factors:
 - (1) x^4-y^4 , (2) x^6-y^6 , (3) x^9+y^9 .
6. Simplify (1) $8^{\frac{4}{3}}$, (2) $16^{-\frac{3}{2}}$, (3) $\sqrt{(25)^{-1}}$.
7. The logarithm of 7623 is 3.8821259; write down the numbers whose logarithms are .8821259, $\overline{6.8821259}$, 7.8821259 .
8. If $\frac{x}{b-c} = \frac{y}{c-a} = \frac{z}{a-b}$; prove that
 - (1) $x+y+z=0$, (2) $(b+c)x+(c+a)y+(a+b)z=0$.

9. The volume of a pyramid varies jointly as its height and the area of its base, and when the area of the base is 60 square feet and the height 14 feet, the volume is 280 cubic feet. What is the area of the base of a pyramid whose volume is 390 cubic feet and whose height is 26 feet?

10. The receipts of a railway company are apportioned as follows:—49% for working expenses, 10% for the reserve fund, a guaranteed dividend of 5% on one-fifth of the capital, and the remainder, \$200,000, for division amongst the holders of the rest of the stock, being a dividend at the rate of 4% per annum. Find the capital and the receipts.

GEOMETRY.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Only seven questions are to be attempted.

1. A side of two angles of one triangle are equal to the corresponding parts of another triangle. Prove the triangles equal in all respects.

State the other cases in which the triangles are equal in all respects; and also the cases in which they may or may not be equal.

2. Show that the area of a triangle is one-half that of a rectangle with the same base and altitude.

Find the area of the equilateral triangle with side 25.

3. Prove that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

State the corresponding theorem for the square on the side opposite (i) an acute angle, (ii) an obtuse angle, in any triangle.

4. The sum of the squares on two sides of a triangle is equal to twice the sum of the squares on one-half the third side and the median to that side.

Find the length of the median from the greatest angle in a triangle with sides 13, 15, 18.

5. Prove that a tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius at the point of contact.

Describe a circle to pass through a given point, and touch a given straight line at a given point.

6. Two chords intersect within a circle. Show that the rectangle on the segments of the one chord is equal to that on the segments of the other chord.

Explain what this becomes when the chords (i) meet on the circumference, (ii) meet without the circle, (iii) become tangents.

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7. If the angles of one triangle are respectively equal to the angles of another triangle, the corresponding sides in the two triangles are proportional; and conversely.
PT touches a circle at T, and the line PAB cuts it in A and B. Prove the triangles PTA and PTB similar.
8. Inscribe in a given circle a triangle similar to a given triangle.
The sides of the triangle ABC are respectively double those of the triangle DEF.
Prove that the radius of the circle ABC is double that of the circle DEF.
9. Divide a line segment internally and externally in a given ratio.
Draw a straight line that will divide the area of a given triangle in the ratio 3 : 4.
10. Describe an isosceles triangle having each base angle double the vertical angle.
Give a construction for obtaining an angle of (i) 108° , (ii) 18° , (iii) 12° .

PHYSICS.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. How long will it take a body to fall 650 feet, and what velocity will it acquire? Express in feet per second and miles per hour.
2. 240 c.c. of a gas at a pressure of 48 cms. of mercury and temperature 16° C. are to be reduced to standard pressure of 76.0 cms. and temperature 0° C. Find the new volume.
3. 500 grams of mercury (specific heat, .033) at 100° C. are stirred with 120 grams of water at 16° C. Find the resulting temperature of the mixture.
4. Explain *relative humidity* and *dew-point*. Describe some form of hygrometer.
5. What is a *harmonic* in sound? How do you explain difference of quality in notes of the same pitch?
6. What is meant by the refractive index of a substance? Describe briefly any method of measuring it.
7. Describe, with diagrams, the construction of a simple telescope and microscope.
8. Describe a Daniell cell, or a telephone dry cell.
How many cells, each of 2 ohms resistance and 1.1 volts will be required to send a current of 3 milliamperes through a line 240 miles long with a resistance of 13 ohms per mile?
9. Explain and describe the action of a dynamo.
10. Describe a telephone transmitter, or a telegraph relay.

CHEMISTRY.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Only seven questions are to be attempted. All definite chemical reactions are to be expressed by equations.

1. State the law of definite proportions, and describe some experiment which you think furnishes evidence in support of it.
2. Describe the preparation of nitric acid, and tell what you know of its properties. How would you distinguish it from (a) sulphuric acid, (b) hydrochloric acid?
3. Name the principal constituents of the air, and indicate the approximate proportion by volume of each present. Explain why the air in ill-ventilated rooms occupied by human beings becomes vitiated.
4. Describe experiments which you think establish the composition of any one of the following gases:—carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, ammonia.
5. A compound known to contain only hydrogen and oxygen is found to contain 94.12 per cent of the latter element. Deduce the simplest formula expressing this composition.

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6. How many grams of ammonium chloride would be required to yield (a) ten litres of ammonia gas measured at normal temperature and pressure, (b) ten grams of ammonia gas?

7. Describe the preparation on an industrial scale of *either* (a) chlorine, *or* (b) caustic soda, *or* (c) white lead.

8. What occurs when (a) nitric acid is added to solution of caustic soda; (b) solutions of sodium carbonate and calcium chloride are mixed? Explain in each case why the reaction you describe occurs, and write an equation for it.

9. Name two of the elements that most resemble carbon, and point out what the resemblance is.

10. Assign a formula to each of the following:—quartz, borax, baking soda, slaked lime, Epsom salts.

GEOLOGY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Define the following terms:—Lava, Dyke, Amygdaloid, Trap, Laccolite, Denudation, Geosyncline.

2. What is the mineralogical composition of Gabbro and of Rhyolite. What is the volcanic equivalent of each of these rocks respectively?

3. Describe generally the action of the aqueous and of the igneous forces respectively in modelling the surface of the earth.

4. Describe a normal fault, illustrating your answer by a sketch. Explain the importance of faults in connection with mining, illustrating your answer by sketches.

5. What do you understand by the terms *conformable* and *unconformable* as applied to strata? Illustrate your answer by sketches.

6. Describe a typical volcano, illustrating your answer by sketches.

7. What are the chief services rendered to the science of geology by the study of fossils?

8. State what you know of the subdivisions, character and distribution of the Ordovician in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Describe four typical fossils found in these rocks.

9. What do you understand by the term Old Red Sandstone? What are the chief forms of life which it contains?

10. Write briefly on the origin of Coal, stating what you know of the position, extent and age of the coal-fields of the Dominion of Canada.

BIOLOGY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: three from each section.

BOTANY.

1. What are the characteristics of living protoplasm?

2. What are the chief plant foods? In what form and by what means is each absorbed?

3. Describe the process of photosynthesis.

4. Compare the seeds and seedlings of monocotyledons with those of dicotyledons.

5. Give an account of different kinds of buds, mentioning an example of each.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Discuss the nature and function of the blood in animals.
2. Describe, with the aid of a diagram, the structure of the eye in man.
3. Give the scientific names, the classification and the natural history of the following fishes:—Lamprey, Sturgeon, Dogfish, Salmon, Codfish, Herring.
4. Discuss the natural history of the mammals which are important in the fur trade of Canada.
5. Describe the different phases of the metamorphosis of an insect and of an Amphibian (Batrachian).

LATIN.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take two of the first three questions and five of the last seven.

I. *Translate*:—*Erant hae difficultates belli gerendi, quas supra ostendimus, sed multa Caesarem tamen ad id bellum incitabant: iniuriae retentorum equitum Romanorum, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, tot civitatum coniuratio, in primis ne, hac parta neglecta, reliquae nationes sibi idem licere arbitrarentur. Itaque cum intellegeret omnes fere Gallos novis rebus studere, et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines natura libertati studere et conditionem servitutis odisse, priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit. (Caesar, Bellum Gallicum.)*

(a) *Parse: gerendi, neglecta, licere, odisse and partiendum.*

(b) *Belli gerendi.* How would the change of *belli* to *bellum* affect the construction of *gerendi*?

II. *Translate*:—*Quare suo iure noster ille Ennius sactos appellat poetas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse videantur. Sic igitur, iudices, sactum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poetae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt, nos institui rebus optimis, non poetarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant: itaque etiam delubrum eius in oppido dedicaverunt: permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt. (Cicero, Pro Archia.)*

(a) *Parse: contendunt, contulerit and attigit; legibus and laudem.*

(b) *Noster.... poetas.* Express passively.

III. *Translate*:

Tum brevitur Dido, vultum demissa, profatur:
 "Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
 Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
 moliri, et late fines custode tueri.
 Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Troiae nesciat urbem,
 virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
 Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni;
 nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe.
 Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
 sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten,
 auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque iuvabo.
 Vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis;
 urbem quam statuo, vestra est: subducite naves;
 Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
 Atque utinam rex ipse, Noto compulsus eodem,
 adforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
 dimittam, et Libyae lustrare extrema iubebo,
 Si quibus eiectus silvis aut urbibus errat."

Virgil, Aeneid, I.

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- (a) Parse: *nesciat, iuvabo* and *iubebo*; *custode* and *discrimine*.
- (b) Compare: *breviter, late*.
- (c) Genitive plural of *opibus*.
- (d) Construction of: *vultum, urbem*.

IV. Write the following forms:—

- (1) Present and future indicative and present subjunctive of: *ago, malo* and *possum*.
- (2) All four participles of: *fero, do* and *iuvo*.
- (3) What forms are used for the present indicative and subjunctive passive of *facio*?

V. State the rules for natural gender applying to all nouns, and cite the endings of feminine nouns of the third declension. Indicate the gender of: *corpus, ordo, virgo, lex, rex, turris, animal, mare, princeps*, and *linter*.

VI. How do the gerund and the gerundive resemble each other, and how do they differ? Translate into Latin:

We learn by seeing and hearing.
 All must die.
 His father sent him to hear Cicero.
 He came to Rome for the sake of seeing Livius.

VII. Translate into Latin:

He says he will answer if you ask.
 If the allies had come quickly we should have conquered.
 They tell us that they will set out at daybreak.
 The father says that his son was not at home when he himself arrived.
 They feared that the enemy would attack the town.

VIII. Indicate the various ways of expressing purpose, and illustrate each by an appropriate Latin sentence. How is result expressed?

IX. Decline in full the following nouns and pronouns:—*bos, domus, genu, merities*, and *gens*; *neuter, ipse*, and *illo*.

X. Write lists of the following:—

- (1) Verbs that govern the ablative.
- (2) Pronouns that have genitive in *-ius*.
- (3) Prepositions which, prefixed to verbs, govern the dative.
- (4) Both numeral signs and words in full for: 5, 50, 500, 1500, and 5000.

GERMAN.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are expected to treat questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and either 6 or 7, and either 8 or 9.

1. (a) Translate, and explain the position of the finite verb:

- I. Letzten Sommer *bin* ich in Frankreich gewesen.
- II. Nachdem er Ihren Brief gelesen *hatte*, *wurde* er sehr ärgerlich.

(b) Translate into German:

- I. At nine o'clock we came home.
- II. The third got very little, though he had worked more than the others.

2. (a) Translate, and explain the construction in italics:

Das von der Eisenbahn gekaufte Land ist sehr wertvoll.

(b) Translate, and imitate the construction in 2 (a):

The books you have bought are old.

3. Translate, and make a note on the translation of the present participle:
 (a) Not knowing what to do, he stayed at home.
 (b) Reading the evening papers, he smokes his pipe.
4. Translate, and explain the construction in italics:
 (a) Suchen Sie nicht darnach, das Buch *wird sich* schon *finden*.
 (b) *Man erwartete* seinen Besuch.
 (c) Der Ober-Bürgermeister von New York *war* von einem Tunichtgut gefährlich *verwundet worden*.
5. Translate:
 (a) Er sagt, dasz er um acht Uhr zurück sein $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{werde.} \\ \text{wird.} \end{array} \right.$
 (b) Justify in 5 (a) the Indicative 'wird' and the Subjunctive 'werde.'
 (c) Translate:
 I. Ich täte es sehr gern, wenn ich könnte.
 II. Das hätte ich nie gedacht!
 III. Dein Wille geschiche!
 IV. Ehre Vater und Mutter, auf dasz Dir's wohl gehe und Du lange lebest auf Erden!
 (d) Translate:
 I. I would do it, if I had the time.
 II. Would you have done it, if you had had the time?
6. Translate:
 Der türkische Gesandte in London wohnte einst einem lebhaften Fussballspiel bei. Er folgte dem Spiel mit groszem Interesse. Als es vorüber war, fragte ihn sein Begleiter: 'Nun, was denken Sie vom Fussballspiel?' Der Gesandte antwortete: 'Ich bin noch nicht im Klaren darüber; für ein Spiel scheint er mir ein bisschen zu blutig und für eine Schlacht zu wenig.'
7. Translate:
 Ein Fremder vom Lande, auf Besuch in London, wollte einem Konzerte beiwohnen. Er erkundigte sich am Schalter nach dem Preise der Sitze. 'Vordersitze, zwei Schilling; Rücksitze, einen Schilling; Programme, einen Penny.' 'Na, dann geben Sie mir ein Programm: darauf sitzt sich's schon ganz bequem,' sagte der Fremde.
8. Translate into German:
 Nearly every one knows the story of Mr. Lafitte, who was a celebrated French banker. When he was quite young, he applied to a Paris banker, and asked for a position in his bank. It is true he had letters of recommendation. Nevertheless the banker dismissed him, for he didn't need even an errand-boy. As young Lafitte was going out, however, the banker saw that he picked up a pin, which lay on the floor.
9. Translate:
 A certain man called his sons to him before dying and told them that there was a treasure buried in his field. After his death they began digging everywhere, without, however, finding the treasure. One of them finally guessed what his father meant. 'Since digging the ground,' he said 'we have better crops, and that is what father meant.'
10. Make a short description in German of the city or town where you are writing for this examination. (About 35 lines.)

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Translate into French ONE of the TWO following passages:

(a) I have now described my first loves, my happiness and my misery, and my first journey into Italy. Since that time, Italy became my own country, or, at least, the country of my affections. But my life was about to change entirely. We were in the year 1812-13. Bonaparte, like a man chased by the Furies, had returned from Moscow, where he never should have gone, while the other half of his forces were engaged in Spain, to which country he had no right to pretend. Of seven hundred and fifty thousand men whom he had under arms, only a few thousand remained this side of the Vistula. But in the midst of his reverses he was grand. He never despaired. He gathered together the fragments of his glorious army, and with these hundred thousand men was fighting a brilliant campaign, though he could not recover the lost ground.

(b) When he left the Southern Railroad, letters came to him eloquent with this loyalty. Under date Sept 17, 1896, a subordinate writes: 'I desire to frankly state that in my whole experience in railroad business, I have never come in contact with a superior officer in whom I had greater confidence, and whose energy, ability, and general consideration for subordinates, were more marked.'

'In my poor way,' writes another, 'I said to you when I last saw you, what I now repeat: that the very high order of intelligence, the earnestness of purpose, the firm but kindly discipline, and the just and considerate treatment of your associates and subordinates, which universally characterized your management of the Southern Railroad, have given you a place in the estimation and affection of those who were fortunate enough to be associated with you, that might be well envied by any one.'

Traduire en anglais UN des deux morceaux suivants:

(a) Un fond de timidité naturelle l'empêchera de briller dans un salon. Non qu'il ait plus de difficulté à parler qu'un autre; mais, devant des inconnus ou des indifférents, il ne se livre pas. Aussi ne cause-t-il bien qu'entre amis, lorsqu'il se passionne. Devant des figures qui ne lui sont pas familières ou qui ne lui reviendront pas, il ne lâchera que quelques phrases brèves, tranchantes, n'arrondissant pas les angles, laissant voir aux imbéciles qu'il les juge comme tels. Quand on a cet excès de franchise, on passe pour un ours. Mieux vaut dès lors ne pas se déranger, rester en pantoufles au coin de son feu, au milieu d'un petit cercle d'intimes, devant lesquels, sans chercher à briller, on pourra tout dire. C'est ce qu'il fait la plupart du temps. Alors, il est vraiment lui-même: affectueux, modeste, s'intéressant à vous, sachant écouter, faire cas de votre pensée, vous laissant aussi pénétrer aux plus intimes replis de la sienne.

(b) Si l'on admet que les guerres doivent se perpétuer entre peuples européens, évidemment la France est en danger, avec sa natalité stationnaire, bientôt décroissante. Mais cette probabilité de grands conflits entre nations civilisées, commerçantes, sourdement travaillées toutes par le socialisme pacifique, va en diminuant. D'ailleurs, en tenant compte de la nécessité d'être prêt, et armé suffisamment pour repousser une agression injuste, ou pour maintenir des droits légitimes, est-il absolument indispensables de disposer de masses considérables? Dans le passé, les grandes victoires ont été remportées par de petites armées, mais bien commandées et bien organisées. Et puis, les moyens scientifiques nouveaux, les engins perfectionnés, les explosifs, les ballons dirigeables, les sous-marins, ne peuvent-ils diminuer les tentations belliqueuses des souverains?

Ecrire une composition d'au moins 200 mots sur *un* des sujets suivants:

Le libre échange.

Une expédition polaire.

Shakespeare, poète mondial.

La formation d'une classe dirigeante par l'éducation universitaire.

MODERN HISTORY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. What caused The Wars of the Roses? Estimate the effect of the struggle upon England.
2. What were the most striking events of the reign of Henry IV of France?
3. Show briefly by what successive steps the French Revolution developed until Napoleon Bonaparte became emperor. Give the dates.
4. Account for the liberation of Greece and the setting up of the existing Royal House.
5. Estimate the services of Washington to the United States, showing clearly what he did.
6. Give an account of the discovery of the Mississippi River.
7. Describe briefly the campaigns undertaken by the English against Canada in 1759 and 1760.
8. Give an account of the causes and results of the trouble of 1837-38 in Canada.
9. Explain why Oliver Cromwell became supreme in England.
10. Explain the causes of the Union of England and Scotland.

ECONOMICS.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. 'The productivity of human labour is immensely heightened by co-operation between workers in the first place, and in the second by the division of employments among them. These two phenomena are entirely distinct.'
Discuss. What is meant by the territorial division of labour?
2. Explain the following terms:—Value, capital, seigniorage, Gresham's Law, clearing-house, legal tender, incidence of taxation.
3. Indicate the qualities that a commodity must possess to serve as money, and show how gold and silver fulfil these conditions. Should bank-notes be considered money?
4. What are the functions of the modern bank? What safeguards are provided by Canadian banks for (a) the note-holder, (b) the depositor, (c) the shareholder?
5. (a) Point out the considerations which especially bear upon the difference of wages in different employments.
(b) Is a wide development of profit-sharing to be looked for?
6. What are the chief causes of the recent rise in prices?
7. 'Progressive taxation rests upon no argument of justice; it is marked by the most serious practical inconveniences, and contains the germ of out-and-out spoliation. It is a tax whose mother is envy and whose daughter is oppression.'
Discuss.
8. Explain the importance in the development of economic science of Colbert, Quesnay, Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo and Karl Marx.
9. Set forth the arguments for and against government ownership and operation of railways.
10. State the causes of the growth of industrial combinations, and indicate the types of combination developed in Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Canada.

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GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: two from each group.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) What is the form of the earth? Explain.
(b) What position does the earth occupy in the universe?
(c) Define sidereal year, and also tropical year.
2. (a) At what season is the earth nearest the sun?
(b) On what does the relative length of day and night depend?
(c) Draw a diagram locating the different zones and tropics.
3. (a) What does the British Empire comprise?
(b) Name the British Isles.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Discuss the probable condition of the interior of the earth.
2. (a) What constitutes the relief of a country?
(b) What two forms of relief exist?
(c) What influence has the relief of a country upon the climate, life, etc.?
3. (a) Upon what does the distribution of rain depend?
(b) How are clouds formed?

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) Compare Ontario with Quebec from an industrial point of view.
(b) Compare Manitoba with British Columbia from a productive point of view.
2. Show how far the navigable rivers and canals of Canada help to develop its commerce.
3. Compare England with France from an industrial and agricultural point of view.

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. What do we understand by the term 'Philosophy'? Give and explain any definition of philosophy.
2. Describe a syllogism, and illustrate your answer with examples of three kinds of fallacious reasoning.
3. What is meant by a 'pure sensation'? Is it a possible condition of mind? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Enumerate the forms or kinds of imagination, with explanations and examples.
5. Why is Socrates considered the founder of Idealism? Give some account of his philosophy.
6. Examine the claim that Bacon's philosophy is the beginning of modern thought; or examine Descartes' view that doubt is the starting-point for philosophy.
7. How, according to Locke, is knowledge gained? Examine his theory; or State and interpret Kant's doctrine of Freedom; or Outline and criticize Spencer's theory of the Unknowable.
8. Explain the nature of evil.

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9. What is the psychological basis of religion? Give careful reasons for your answer.

10. Select for examination one argument for the existence of God, and form your own opinion of its value.

ENGLISH LAW.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. What are the provisions of Magna Charta on the subject of levying taxes, and on the subject of the security of the liberty of the subject? Discuss whether these provisions can be taken away by subsequent laws.

2. What is the Statute of Frauds, and in what form is it now in force in the law of this country?

3. Give a definition of Criminal Law, and indicate the effect of the Habeas Corpus Act in protecting the individual from arbitrary arrest.

4. What is the general character of the rights of married women in their husband's property under the English Common law, and to what extent has it been modified by statutory legislation?

5. In respect of merchant shipping, how is the ownership of vessels made known to the public, and in what shares is the ownership of ships usually divided among their owners?

6. What is the object of an advance upon bottomry and respondentia, and how are such advances secured?

7. Give the characteristics of a negotiable instrument, and mention a number of documents in common use belonging to this class of security.

8. What is the distinction between mutual insurance, and insurance in a stock company?

9. For what cases has the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council appellate jurisdiction, and what relation does the Committee bear to the House of Lords sitting as a Court of Law?

10. Under the Banking Acts, what are the disabilities and rights possessed by banks respecting loans on the security of real estate?

11. What are the main features of the English law of evidence as distinguished from the rules of evidence of the old Civil Law?

12. In what civil cases is trial by jury allowed under our present laws?

CIVIL LAW.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. What is the system of community of property between consorts as derived from the custom of Paris?

2. What is the right of dower, legal and conventional?

3. What is an emphyteutic lease?

4. What rights does the possession of a bill of lading confer upon the agent in possession thereof?

5. What are the liabilities of a dormant partner or an undisclosed member of an anonymous partnership?

6. Under what laws are cities, towns and village municipalities governed?

7. In what cases can creditors set aside a deed of sale of the property of their debtor?

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8. Give definition of positive and of negative prescription, and to what do they respectively apply?

9. What is tacit renewal of a lease, and how is it put an end to?

10. When a person dies, what is it necessary for his heirs to do to obtain possession of his property?

TYPEWRITING.

Time allowed: 30 minutes.

(Same as on page 131.)

BOOKKEEPING.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

(Same as on page 133.)

SHORTHAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

To be dictated in five minutes.

(Same as on page 134.)

SHORTHAND—One Hundred Words a Minute.

To be dictated in five minutes.

(Same as on page 141.)

VI.—REGULAR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CADETSHIPS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE OF CANADA, NOVEMBER 9, 1910. (No. 88).

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates must do Nos, 1 and 2 and any other *six* questions. No more than eight questions are to be attempted. The work of each question must be given.

1. (a) Multiply .0626 by 3.045078. (b) Divide 5.681 by .0019. (c) Multiply 4513.86 by .0096, and divide the product by 57.87.

2. The receipts of a departmental store for a certain week were as follows—Boots and shoes, \$998.75; carpets, \$9,765.98; groceries, \$1,769.85; hardware, \$7,876.96; dress goods, \$9,876.75; furniture, \$1,895.68; drugs, \$1,779.65, and from all other departments, \$10,965.06. If this were an average week, how much would the total receipts be for a year of 52 weeks?

3. During the first four months of 1910 a man's average daily expenditure was \$1.80. If his average was \$1.25 for January, 97 cents for February, and \$1.95 for March, find his average, to the nearest cent, for April.

4. A man bequeaths $\frac{1}{3}$ of his property to his wife, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder to his son, $\frac{1}{4}$ of what then remained to his daughter, and the balance, \$1,000 to a hospital. How much did each person receive?

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5. I sent \$5,250 to my agent in Toronto, instructing him to purchase sugar for me at 4c. a lb., after deducting his commission at 5%. How many pounds of sugar should I receive?

6. A Montreal merchant imported goods invoiced in New York at \$2.40 a yd. He paid an ad valorem duty of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ and marked his goods at such a price as would enable him to give a discount of $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ and still leave him a clear profit of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$. Find the marked price per yd.

7. A building is assessed for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value, and the rate of taxation is 17 mills on the dollar. What will be the amount of the tax if it costs \$72 to insure the building for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value $1\frac{1}{2}\%$?

8. A 90-day note for \$1,500 bearing interest at 6% was drawn on Sept. 7th and discounted on Sept. 30th at 7%. Find:

(a) The date of maturity, *i.e.* when the note is legally due.

(b) The term of discount.

(c) The proceeds of the note.

9. On June 18th, 1909, a merchant purchased goods amounting per catalogue price to \$4,000, subject to successive discounts of 25% and 10%. He was allowed 3 months' credit, after which he was charged interest at 8% per annum. Find the amount of his account February 11th, 1910.

10. A dealer sold 24 horses for \$150 each; on half of them he gained $\frac{1}{4}$ of what they cost, and on the remainder he lost $\frac{1}{3}$ of what they cost. Find his gain or loss per cent on the whole transaction.

MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Only four questions are to be attempted in each section.

(A) ALGEBRA.

1. Prove that $(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 + 2(a + b)(a - b) = (2a)^2$; and show by substitution that it is true for $a = 1$ and $b = -2$.

2. Find the value of $x^3 - 3x^2y + 4xy^2 - y^3$, and of $(2y - 3x)^3$, when $x = 2$ and $y = -3$.

3. Factor $2x^2 + 5x - 12$, $x^3 - 1$, and $x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4$.

4. Solve (a) $2x - [-x + 3(5x - 6)] = 0$.

(b) $3x - 2y = 23$.

$4x + 7y = 21$.

5. The sum of two numbers is 343. Three times one of them is equal to four times the other. Find the numbers.

6. If A's money were increased by \$72, he would have three times as much as B; but if it were diminished by \$18, he would have half as much as B. How much has each?

(B) GEOMETRY.

7. (a) If two sides of one triangle are respectively equal to two sides of another, and the included angles are equal, the two triangles are equal in all respects.

(b) The line bisecting the vertical angle of an isosceles triangle divides the triangle into two parts which are equal in all respects.

8. (a) If a side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.

(b) Show that a triangle cannot have two obtuse angles.

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9. (a) Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

(b) Obtain a rectangle equal in area to a given parallelogram.

10. (a) The complements of the parallelograms about the diagonal of a parallelogram are equal in area.

(b) State how a parallelogram can be found on a given base and equal in area to a given parallelogram.

11. Give a construction (without proof), using ruler and compasses, for—

(a) obtaining an angle of 30° ;

(b) dividing a line 2 inches long into seven equal parts;

(c) obtaining a square with each side 2.3 inches long.

12. Construct a triangle with two sides 2.5 inches and 4 inches respectively, and with an angle of $22\frac{1}{2}$ degrees opposite the side 2.5.

How many different triangles can you construct with these three parts?

HISTORY.

Time allowed: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Write brief notes (not more than six lines for each) on any *eight* of the following:—Roberval, Talon, Sir Wm. Dawson, Goldwin Smith, Joseph Howe, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Louis Riel, Sir John Thompson, Louis Fréchette, Benedict Arnold, and Marquis de Tracy.

2. Describe the system of Seignorial Tenure as it existed in the Province of Quebec, telling as accurately as you can when and why it was introduced.

3. When and by whom was the British North America Act passed? Give its chief provisions.

4. Give brief explanations (not more than eight lines for each) of any five of the following:—Pilgrimage of Grace, Petition of Right, Spanish Armada, Act of Union (1707), Abolition of Slavery in British Dominions, Battle of the Nile, The Holy Alliance.

5. Outline the causes, chief events and results of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

6. Give a concise account of the extension of the franchise in England during the Nineteenth Century; *or*

Describe social conditions as they existed in France immediately preceding the Revolution of 1789.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Name the counties of your own province and classify them as follows:—Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern, and Central counties.

2. Give the boundaries of the following provinces:—Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

3. What important towns are situated on the following lines of railway:—

(a) Canadian Pacific Railway, from Montreal to Vancouver?

(b) Grand Trunk Railway, from Montreal to Toronto?

4. Name the leading river passing through your province, and also its tributaries.

5. What countries are included in the North Temperate Zone of America?

6. (a) Tell where the following canals are situated:—Welland, Erie, Lachine, Chambly.

- (b) What bodies of water do they connect?
- 7. Describe the geographical position of the British Isles.
- 8. What are the boundaries of France?
- 9. (a) What islands are situated in mid-ocean, east of the United States?
(b) How could you reach New York by water, from Montreal?
- 10. What countries are included in the North Temperate Zone of Europe?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION—PART I.

Time allowed: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Candidates are advised to give attention to spelling, punctuation and penmanship.

Write a composition of at least one page of foolscap on *one* of the following subjects:..

- (a) How we observed Thanksgiving Day.
- (b) The British Navy.
- (c) The history of our Club.
- (d) The first money I ever earned.
- (e) My favorite character in history.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION—PART II.

Time allowed: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—This Part is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will advise them to give attention to spelling, punctuation and penmanship.

Each of the following is to be twice read aloud: once as a whole to give the meaning, and once by phrases to enable the candidates to write.

- (a) Poetry is literature that embodies beautiful thought in metrical language.
- (b) After he had read the epitaphs in a churchyard, Charles Lamb said, "Where are all the bad people buried?"
- (c) The address of that business man was so badly written that it was illegible.
- (d) Believe me to be, Sir,
Yours very truly.
- (e) J. W. Robertson, LL.D., C.M.G.,
Chairman of the Commission of Technical Education.
- (f) Forty women and ninety children were present at the coronation of the May Queen.
- (g) Four years' interest is due on that officer's account.
- (h) "'Tis some poor fellow's skull," said he,
"Who fell in that great victory."
- (i) A paragraph is a connected series of sentences constituting the development of a single topic.

The following is to be twice read aloud to the candidates, who will then write the gist of it in their own words.

VOTING AT AN ELECTION.

A week after nomination day the elections are held. Suitable places are chosen throughout the constituency as voting or "polling" places, each being put in charge of a deputy returning officer.

Voting is done by ballots, which are small sheets of paper on which are printed the names of the candidates. The names are in alphabetical order and are separated from one another by broad black lines.

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When you go to a polling place to record your vote, you notice, besides the deputy returning officer and his assistant, a number of men called "scrutineers," who have been chosen by the different candidates to watch over their respective interests. If your name is on the voter's list and the officials present are satisfied that you are the person you claim to be, you receive from the deputy returning officer a ballot. You retire to an adjoining room or behind a screen and make a cross opposite the name of the man for whom you wish to vote.

You then fold the ballot and take it back to the deputy returning officer, who puts it into the ballot-box. In the meantime his assistant checks off your name in the poll-book to indicate that you have voted.

FRENCH.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

1. *Translate into English:*

LA BANNIÈRE DE JEANNE D'ARC.

Lorsque Jeanne d'Arc attaquait les ennemis dans la bataille, elle tenait toujours d'une main son épée, et de l'autre son étendard. Après avoir forcé les Anglais à lever le siège d'Orléans, elle conduisit Charles VII à Reims pour le faire sacrer roi de France. Jeanne assista à la cérémonie, placée à peu de distance du roi et du maître-autel (*high altar*), tenant à la main sa bannière victorieuse.

Lorsqu'elle parut plus tard devant ses juges, l'un d'eux lui dit:

"Vous cherchiez à faire croire aux soldats que votre étendard portait bonheur." (*brought good luck.*)

—"Je disais aux Français: Entrez hardiment (*fearlessly*) dans les rangs des Anglais, et j'y entraîs moi-même."

—"Pourquoi cet étendard, plutôt que les autres, fut-il porté en l'église de Reims?"

Alors Jeanne prononça ces paroles admirables:

"Il avait été (*It had a share in*) à la peine (*trouble*) c'était bien juste qu'il fût à l'honneur." (*triumph or reward.*)

2. *Translate into French:*

(a) The sailors were attacking the enemies with swords and rifles.

(b) They will give the midshipmen (*aspirants de la marine*) cake on Sunday at dinner or supper.

(c) Your story is good, but I know a better one.

(d) I owe (*devoir*) you five dollars for those three books.

(e) You will receive your clothes nicely (=well) washed and wrapped (*enveloppe*) in white paper.

3. Write five French sentences of at least ten words each, making use of the following:

In the first sentence, the word—*canot*.

In the second, the word—*vent*.

In the third, the word—*matelots*.

In the fourth, the words—*à bord*.

In the fifth, the words—*le pont*.

GERMAN.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Translate ONE of the two following passages:—

1. Friedrich der Grosse, der grösste General seiner Zeit, focht seine erste Schlacht bei Mollwitz. Seine Armee war siegreich (*victorious*), aber für sich selbst gewann er hier nicht den Titel eines grossen Feldherrn (*general*). Ja, es schien beinahe als ob er

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ein Feigling (*coward*) wäre, denn, als der Feind seine Kavallerie, die er in Person kommandierte, vom Felde trieb, floh auch Friedrich. Sein Pferd trug ihn viele Meilen vom Schlachtfelde fort, und am Abend fand er Zuflucht (*refuge*) in einer Mühle. Während er floh, kämpfte sein verwundeter General Schwerin und dessen Bataillone weiter. Ihr Mut und ihre Tapferkeit gewannen den Sieg und die Oestreicher wurden mit grossen Verlust in die Flucht geschlagen. Friedrich schämte sich sehr als er diese Nachricht (*news*) hörte. Er hatte Sicherheit in der Flucht gesucht, während seine Soldaten gekämpft, geblutet und gesiegt hatten.

2. Ein Herr am offenen Fenster sah einen Knaben vor seiner Haustür sitzen. In der einen Hand hielt dieser ein Butterbrot, in der andern einen Stock. Nicht weit von ihm lag ein Hund und schlief. Der Knabe rief den Hund. Da dieser das Butterbrot in des Knaben Hand sah, lief er nach ihm hin. Der Knabe hielt ihm das Butterbrot entgegen, als aber der Hund das Maul danach ausstreckte, gab der Junge ihm einen Schlag auf die Nase. Der Hund lief heulend davon; der Knabe jedoch lachte herzlich. Der Herr am Fenster, der alles mit angesehen hatte, trat aus dem Hause und rief den Jungen zu sich. "Möchtest du dies haben?" sagte er, indem er ein Stück Geld in die Höhe hielt. "Ja, wenn es Ihnen gefällig ist" antwortete der Knabe, und streckte seine Hand danach aus. Aber der Herr schlug ihn mit seinem Stock über die ausgestreckte Hand. Der Knabe rief heulend: "Warum schlagen Sie mich? Ich habe Ihnen nichts getan, und Sie auch nicht um Geld gebeten." "Tat der Hund dir etwas zu Leide, dass du ihn schlugst?", fragte der Herr. "Ich habe dir nur Gleiches mit Gleichem vergolten (*paid*)."

3. *Decline in full, singular and plural:*

(a) der gute Mann, (b) schöne Frau, (c) ein kleines Kind.

4. *Translate into German:*

(a) I shall go (*gehen*). I was going. I had gone. I must go. I shall have to go. If I had to go.

(b) He will arrive in Berlin on the fifteenth of March.

(c) What time is it? I think that it is about half-past ten.

(d) That table is large, but we have a still larger one.

5. *Translate into German:*

Two men were walking in a garden. One of them said: "I do not understand how people can quarrel (*sich zanken*)."

"O, that is very simple (*einfach*)," answered the other. "We will have a quarrel. Here is a little stone; I will say that it belongs to me, you must say that it is yours, and then we shall quarrel." With these words he picked up a stone and said: "This stone is mine." "Of course it is yours, if you say so," answered his friend. The other laughed and said: "I see now that you really cannot understand how people can quarrel."

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

1. What is a lever? What is the "fulcrum" of a lever? State where the fulcrum is in a pump-handle, a spade used in digging, a wheelbarrow, a balance.

2. Describe a thermometer. Tell how to graduate a Centigrade thermometer.

3. Define the *unit of heat*. Twenty-five grams of water at 20° C. are cooled till frozen. How many units of heat are set free?

4. Name and describe the different methods of transmission of heat.

5. Name the three states of matter, and describe the qualities peculiar to each state.

6. Define *tenacity* and *hardness*. Name substances which possess these properties in a high degree.

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7. Tell how you would prepare a bottle of (a) hydrogen, (b) oxygen, (c) carbon dioxide. Make a diagram of the apparatus you would use in preparing each, and describe three properties of each substance mentioned above.

8. What are the constituents of water? Describe a method by which the constituents may be obtained from water. Tell how you would distinguish them

DRAWING.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—The candidates may use ink or pencil, as desired, in either the freehand or mechanical work.

(A) FREEHAND.

1. In a rectangle 8" by 5", make an illustration of a scene from "Rip Van Winkle" or from any other well-known story. Give the title of the scene.

2. Draw the picture of an ink-bottle, full size. (This must be in light and shade, and not in outline.)

3. Design the front view of a clock, total height about 8". Indicate the kind of materials to be used in its making.

(B) MECHANICAL.

4. Do any *three* of the following geometrical problems:—

(a) Make an ellipse on axes of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".

(b) Inscribe a regular pentagon inside a circle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter.

(c) Divide a given angle into four equal parts.

(d) Circumscribe a given triangle ABC with a circle.

5. *Orthographic Drawing*—

(a) Using a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ ", make drawings of the plan and elevations of a solid hexagonal prism, 2" side and 10" height.

(b) A plane cuts the prism at 45° to its base; show the development of the surface of the section.

6. *Lettering*.—Make the letters A to L (inclusive) in plain block type $\frac{1}{2}$ " high, suitable for titles of working drawings.

LATIN.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

I. Decline together: *alta porta*, *magnum templum*, and *mala tussis*.

II. Decline in full the pronouns: *ego*, *quis* (all three genders), and *alter* (all three genders).

III. Compare the following adjectives and adverbs:—*bonus*, *magnus*, *brevis*, *pulcher*, and *interior*; *male*, *fortiter*, *prope*, *saepe* and *bene*.

IV. Conjugate in the present indicative and imperfect subjunctive the following verbs:—*fero*, *eo*, *nolo*, and *miror*.

V. Translate into Latin *ten only* of the following sentences:—

1. Does he not wish to go?

2. The enemy had three legions.

3. I believe that she is the king's daughter.

4. They fought bravely for two hours.

5. Let us carry our baggage to the river.

6. To live well is better than to live long.

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7. We wish to see the city.
8. The general has twenty-six ships.
9. They set out for home the third day.
10. My brother is taller than my father.
11. The town being taken, the Belgæ fled to the woods.
12. He said the man had sent his sons to the war.
13. Are you leading the horse to the field?
14. Do you think the legions will come?
15. The large island which they saw was Britain.

(Candidates are permitted to omit one of the following extracts with the question pertaining thereto.)

VI. Translate:

TWO KINGS OF ROME.

Tum Tarquinius Priscus, qui in urbem ab Etruria pervenerat, rex creatus est. Tarquinius et in bello et in pace nobilis erat. Multa oppida occupavit et agrum Romanum latiore fecit.

Servius Tullius, rex sextus, prudentissimus erat omnium regum. Pauca bella gessit sed multa consilia cepit quae ad salutem rei publicae pertinebant. Pacem cum Latinis confirmavit et principatum omnium finitimorum populorum obtinebat. Septem colles magnis et firmis munitionibus cinxit (*surrounded*). Post multos annos a Tarquinio, filio regis quinti, necatus est.

VII. State the tense and mood of *pervenerat*, *fecit*, *cepit*, and *obtinebat*. Write the principal parts of each.

VIII. Translate:

CÆSAR INVADES BRITAIN.

Cæsar in Britanniam proficisci constituit et legatum cum navi longa praemisit. Huic imperat ut exploratis omnibus rebus, ad se quam primum revertatur. Interim ab insula nonnulli legati ad eum veniunt qui polliceantur obsides. Legatus perspectis legionibus quinto die ad Cæsarem revertitur, quaeque ibi perspexisset, nuntiat. Caesar naves circiter octoginta, quot satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimavit, habebat. Terti fere vigilia profectus est et hora diei circiter quarta ad Britanniam pervenit. Ibi in omnibus collibus instructas hostium copias vidit.

IX. State the tense and mood of *praemisit*, *veniunt*, *perspexisset*, and *vidit*. Write the principal parts of each.

VII.—REGULAR QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION TO THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE INSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 7, 1910. (No. 89).

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. What requirements have to be complied with before Dominion Lands are thrown open to homestead entry? |
| 10 | 2. How are the claims of squatters before survey dealt with? |
| 10 | 3. What are the conditions under which pre-emption entries are granted? |
| 10 | 4. How are fractional areas disposed of? |

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- 10 5. How are lands disposed of for church or mission purposes?
- 10 6. How are lands disposed of for school site purposes?
- 10 7. How are applications to acquire land formerly covered by water dealt with?
- 10 8. What are the Hudson's Bay Company's sections?
- 10 9. Designate school lands.
- 10 10. What disposal is made of moneys collected for the value of the improvements on land entered for as a homestead?

Paper No. 2.

- 10 1. State briefly procedure in vesting land in the Railway Belt in His Majesty the King for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia where the mineral rights have been disposed of by the Province.
- 10 2. How are the claims of persons in occupation of land, at the time a treaty is concluded for the extinguishment of the Indian title, dealt with?
- 10 3. What grants of Dominion lands may be made by the Governor in Council for public purposes?
- 10 4. By whom are fiats and Letters Patent signed?
- 10 5. By whom are special draft patents prepared?
- 10 6. What lands are open to homestead entry?
- 10 7. How often do Agents of Dominion Lands send in their Returns to the Department?
- 10 8. What are the usual reservations in Letters Patent?
- 10 9. For what cause may Letters Patent be cancelled by the Minister and Patents in lieu thereof issued?
- 10 10. How is forfeiture waived in the case of a homesteader having mortgaged his homestead before the issue of his patent?

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

- 1. When and by what Act was the Department of the Interior established?
- 2. Over what matters has the Department control?
- 3. What branch of the Department was created at the same time and by the same Act?
- 4. Name the several branches of the Department.
- 5. Briefly state the duties of each branch.
- 6. Before the establishment of the Interior Department who looked after the administration of Dominion lands?
- 7. John Smith writes to the Secretary asking:
 - (a) For a permit to cut hay:
 - (b) For information about the Peace River Country:
 - (c) For an extension of time to go on his homestead. Detail the work of the Registration Branch in each case.
- 8. Show by figures how the work of the Registration Branch since your entry into it compares with that previous to your entry.
- 9. Wherein does the work of the Registration Branch differ from that of the Dominion Lands Branch?
- 10. State as fully as you can the action to be taken by your Department when a clerk is promoted from Division 3A to Division 3B.

Paper No. 2.

1. Give the names of the three men in Ottawa, with their official titles, who are specially charged with the administration of the affairs in connection with Dominion lands.
2. In what parts of Canada have they little or no jurisdiction? Why?
3. What public lands are administered by this Department in the four older provinces?
4. Name the Dominion Lands Agents with their addresses.
5. What are the duties of E. F. Stephenson, R. E. A. Leach and J. W. Martin?
6. Who are the present incumbents of the following offices: High Commissioner, Commissioner of Immigration and Gold Commissioner? Where are these offices located?
7. Explain: Homestead, Railway Belt, Pre-emption, South African Veteran Land Warrant.
9. On what grounds may a homestead entry be cancelled?
10. What lands are not open to homestead entry?

The other papers on which candidates wrote were the same as the corresponding papers for the Second Division Examination (See page 142.)

VIII.—SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ASSISTANT ACTUARIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, DECEMBER 20, 1910. (No. 94).

MATHEMATICS.

Paper No. 1.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Prove that

$$a^x = 1 + x \log_e a + \frac{x^2 (\log_e a)^2}{2} + \frac{x^3 (\log_e a)^3}{3} + \dots$$

and use this expression to obtain an expansion of $\log_e (1 + x)$.

2. (a) Fifteen persons are arranged at random in a straight line, find the probability that three given persons, out of the fifteen, will be consecutive.

(b) A has in his pocket a sovereign and four shillings, taking out two coins at random he promises to give them to B and C. What is the worth of C's expectation?

3. Two persons, A and B, play for a stake each throwing alternately two dice, A commencing. A wins if he throws 6 and B wins if he throws 7, the game ceasing as soon as either event happens. What ratio will A's chance of winning bear to B's?

4. Give verbal interpretations of the symbols

$$f(x), \quad df(x), \quad \int f(x) dx \quad \text{and} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Describe different methods of ascertaining the value of a variable for which the function of the variable has its maximum or minimum value.

Find this value of x in each of the following functions and determine the maximum and minimum values :

$$(a) \quad 3x^5 - 125x^3 + 2160x.$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{x - 10}$$

$$(c) \quad x \cos x.$$

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5. (a) Evaluate the following integrals:—

$$(1) \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx; \quad (2) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \quad (3) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} \quad (4) \int x^2 e^x dx.$$

(b) Differentiate the functions:—

$$(1) (1+x) \sqrt{1-x+x^2} \quad (2) \log (x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}).$$

6. (a) Obtain a formula for expressing u in terms of u

and the successive finite differences $\Delta u, \Delta^2 u$, etc.

(b) Having given that $\log 50 = 1.698970$, $\log 52 = 1.716003$, $\log 54 = 1.732394$ and $\log 55 = 1.740363$, find as accurately as possible the value of $\log 53$.

7. Show how the several payments of an annuity-certain may be divided into principal and interest and demonstrate that the amount of principal remaining outstanding at the end of any year is equal to the present value of the annuity for the remaining term.

8. A company on Jan. 1, 1900 issued debentures for \$100,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent payable yearly and redeemable at 115 per cent on Jan. 1, 1926. It is proposed on the 1st January, 1910 to redeem these debentures by the issue of a new loan repayable in 7 equal annual instalments of principal and interest. What sum will the company have to provide annually assuming the above conversion can be made on a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent basis?

$$a_{\overline{16}|} \text{ at } 4\frac{1}{2}\% = 11.23401; \quad a_{\overline{7}|} \text{ at } 4\frac{1}{2}\% = 5.89270;$$

$$v^{16} \text{ at } 4\frac{1}{2}\% = .49447.$$

9. Find the sum of the series

$$1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{1.2.3.4} + \dots$$

where n is a positive integer.

MATHEMATICS.

Paper No. 2.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Solve the equations

$$(a) \sqrt{x^2 + a} + \sqrt{x^2 - bx} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$(b) \begin{aligned} x + 2y - z &= 11 \\ x^2 - 4y^2 + z^2 &= 37 \\ xz &= 24 \end{aligned}$$

2. What is the chance of throwing at least one ace in a single throw with three dice? Prove the accuracy of your result by showing it to be the sum of the probabilities of throwing (1) exactly one ace, (2) exactly two aces, (3) exactly three aces.

3. If the chance of any one of n persons dying in the course of a year be represented by q , find the chance of exactly r of them dying in the year.

4. (a) Obtain the differential coefficients of the following functions with respect to x :—

$$(1) a_{\overline{n}|} \quad (2) (2x + \log x^2)^n \quad (3) \sin \frac{x}{a}$$

(b) Employ the integral calculus to obtain an expression for the volume of a sphere in terms of the radius and thence deduce an expression for the area of its surface.

5. Evaluate the following integrals:—

(1) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$ (2) $\int x^3 \cos x \, dx$ (3) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 20}}$

6. (a) Derive a formula for the summation of the series
$$u_0 + u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$$
in terms of u_0 and its successive differences.

(b) Find the sum of the cubes of the first twenty natural numbers.

(c) The premiums for a whole life assurance of \$1000 at ages 35, 40, 45 and 50 are \$23.30, \$27.63, \$33.19 and \$40.49 respectively. Determine approximately the premium for a whole life assurance of \$1000 at age 42.

7. The purchaser of an annuity certain for n years wishes to obtain interest at rate i from his investment and to provide for the accumulation of the sinking fund annually at rate j . Find the annual amount received by him if the sum invested be s .

8. A bond for \$1000 bearing interest at 5 per cent payable half-yearly on June 1 and December 1 is redeemable on June 1, 1920 at par. What could a purchaser afford to pay for the bond on 2nd June, 1910 to realize 3 per cent, convertible half-yearly, on his investment?

a_{20} at 3% = 14.8775.

9. An assurance company under a certain class of contract has 100 policies of various amounts issued on the lives of men, women and children. The total premium income under this class of insurance is \$100. The average amount or premium per policy paid by the men is \$10, that by the women \$3, and by the children 50 cents. How many policies are issued (1) on the lives of men, (2) on the lives of women, (3) on the lives of children?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are advised to give attention to their penmanship.
Values.

- 25 1. Write an essay of at least five well-constructed paragraphs on *one* of the following subjects:
 (a) The Essentials of National Greatness.
 (b) Life Insurance in a Chartered Company versus Life Insurance in a Fraternal Society.
 (c) "The Twentieth Century belongs to Canada."
 (d) My Hobby.
 (e) The Work of an Actuary.
- 10 2. A number of young people have arranged to meet together for the purpose of organizing a club or association. None of them have had any experience in conducting a public meeting.
 Write a letter to the leader of the movement giving him directions as to the mode of procedure.

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10 3. A vacancy in the office of the Actuary of the Imperial Life Insurance Company, Toronto, has been advertised in *The Globe*. Write a letter applying for the position.

10 4. Show by examples of their use, or by precise definition, that you are able to use the following pairs of words with discrimination:

oral and *verbal*,
invention and *discovery*,
haply and *happily*,
allusion and *illusion*,
practicable and *practical*.

25 5. Write in concise sentences and properly constructed paragraphs a synopsis of the following speech. Supply a suitable title to the speech as a whole and to each of your paragraphs. Construct your *précis* so as to present the salient ideas in consecutive and readable form. Attend to spelling, punctuation and grammatical accuracy.

20 6. Write a short critical note on each *italicized* word, justifying it if used accurately, or correcting it if used inaccurately.

'I am sorry to trouble the House for even a short time discussing a subject which I think has already been sufficiently debated in this Chamber. Several motions in the last two or three years have been made by hon. gentlemen with a view to reforming the Senate. Each gentleman when introducing his resolution endeavoured to point out that the people of Canada *were* very desirous that reform of the Senate should take place. Upon each occasion the simple statement was made, but no evidence was given why the Senate should be reformed, so far as public opinion is concerned. None of the provincial legislatures *have* passed resolutions with that object in view. No board of trade and no public body representing the people *has* passed resolutions of that nature that I am aware of. I have never heard in my travels in the many places I have visited in Canada any expression of desire on the part of the people for a change in the mode of constituting the Senate. I *will* admit at once, that some of my political friends, if I may say I have political friends, because I think when a gentleman comes into this Chamber he should cease to be a politician entirely, and I claim to be in that position myself, *have* advocated Senate reform. While I, of course, am a radical and my natural tendencies are towards the Liberal party, I shall do *equal* justice to all so far as legislation is concerned. It is quite true that while in opposition the Liberal party in Canada did on many occasions suggest the reformation of the Senate. It is also true that at the convention which took place in Ottawa in 1893 a resolution was passed calling for the reformation of the Senate. The Liberal party at that time had but a few members in this Chamber, and I am frank to say that I believe their desire for the reformation of the Senate originated from *that* and from no other cause. It is like many of the principles which a party *advocates* in opposition, not only in Canada but in many other countries. Gentlemen in opposition always have a habit of advocating that which they are unable to perform when they come into power. Grover Cleveland was a free-trader, and he and his party were pledged to wipe out protection. When they came into power they *only* modified the tariff to a slight extent and their Act was repealed when the other party returned to power. They did not go the length they intended or expected to go. We have another illustration in Canada. When the party to which I formerly belonged, and to which I still adhere, *were* in opposition we preached from one end of Canada to the other the principle of free trade, and promised to introduce free trade when we *got* into power. Have our friends introduced it? Not at all. They have modified the tariff to some extent, but protection still exists in Canada, very greatly to the detriment of the people. Some of our friends, in the days when they were in opposition, suggested so many reforms that if they should live for a *couple* of hundred years they could never bring them all about. I am afraid some of them have since forgotten the many reforms

they then advocated. Coming more directly to the question before the House, my hon. friend the ex-Secretary of State deals with it in a very fair way from his standpoint. He used for an illustration the conditions of affairs in republics on this continent, and referred also to the agitation going on at present in Great Britain for the reformation of the House of Lords. In dealing with this question you cannot make the bald statement that the Senate is to be reformed, and use such illustrations. You must take the conditions. Would any member of this House like to introduce the United States system for the Constitution of the Senate? The Senate of the neighbouring republic is so constituted that only very wealthy men can get the position, and because they are *only* elected for a few years, the greatest study that occupies their attention the whole of their term is how they are to be re-elected when their term expires. Our system may be defective, but I prefer it to any system to be found to-day in the republics of America. In so far as the House of Lords is concerned, my hon. friend suggested that what we should bring about is a system more in accord with the popular will. Why use the House of Lords as an illustration, when the fact is they as a House are going to have nothing to say in the matter? It is an election among the peers themselves, and not among the people. In my earlier parliamentary experience in another place, our education *was* that it was not proper to refer directly to this Chamber, and when necessary it was always delicately done. In the Senate there is greater freedom in that respect, and it is not unusual to discuss the House of Commons. If I refer to the other Chamber I shall *simply* do it because the hon. gentleman suggests what he considers the improvement of the Senate. He considers this body is not in accord with the popular will, and suggests that some members of the Senate be elected and others appointed. I do not agree with that idea. The result would be that there would be large electoral districts, and only men of large means would be able to contest them for seats in this Chamber. That would be a very deplorable result. It is a happy thing for Canada that we have the safeguard of the Senate. Although I did not approve of it formerly, I think it is a safeguard in some of the provinces that there is an upper chamber. Why? There seems to be to-day a leaning toward radical ideas, so far as legislation is concerned, a tendency to trample on individual rights. There seems to be an opinion among certain *individuals* who are not conversant with our legislative operations that the Senate is a safeguard in so far as the Government and its legislation are concerned. I do not hold that ground at all. My opinion is that the great use for the Senate to-day is in watching private legislation, and in the protection of private rights. But for the Senate, private rights would be trampled upon continuously. Is there any great danger to public legislation so far as the Senate is concerned? Have we had any examples of it? Not at all. If the Senate, or any large portion of it, were elected we *would* have simply a second House of Commons, and there is no telling where our legislation would land us. There are some who hold that the life term is unfortunate, and that short terms of office would be better. This is my twenty-fourth session in parliament, and I have closely followed at least some of the events which have taken place, especially in the committees. This session certain causes have hindered me from doing so, but I hope *it* will not occur again. The change in so far as legislation is concerned is very considerable, and in an unfavourable direction, largely because unfortunately representation in the House of Commons changes too rapidly. In each successive election we have a large change of the membership, as a consequence of which the gentlemen who compose that body are not long enough in public life to get the experience necessary to make a *man* a suitable legislator. The changes have been too rapid. At the last election, I think, nearly one-half of the House of Commons was changed. There are only some five or six gentlemen there to-day who were in the Commons when I first entered it, and there are very few indeed who were there ten years ago. It is a new body. There could be nothing more undesirable and unfortunate than a condition which would shorten the term of representation, and I favour in the strongest terms the life tenure of office for senators."

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SPELLING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

Let us consider the comparative value of literature to mankind. By comparative value I mean its worth to men in comparison with other things of acknowledged importance, such as the creation of industries, the government of states, the manipulation of the politics of an age, the achievements in war and discovery, and the lives of admirable men. It kneads a certain perspective to judge of this awrite, for the near and the immediate always assume importance. The work that an age has on hand, whether it be discovery, conquest, the wars that determine boundaries or are fought for policies, the industries that develop a country or effect the character of a people, the wielding of power, the accumulation of fortune, the various activities of any given civilisation or period, assume such enormous proportions to those engaged in them that such a modest thing as the literary product seems insignificant in comparison; hence it is the man of action always holds in slight esteem the man of thought, and especially the expreser of feeling and emotion, the poet and the humorist. It is only when we look back over the ages, when civilisations have passed or changed, over the rivalries of states, the ambitions and enmities of men, the shining deeds and the base deeds that make up history, that we are enabled to see what remains, what is permanent. Perhaps the chief result left to the world out of a period of heroic exertion, of passion and a struggle and accumulation, is a sheaf of poems, or the record by a man of letters of some admirable character.

DICTATION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

Medical science labours under a disadvantage, in comparison with other sciences, which is inherent in the conditions under which it must be carried on. The very obligation lying upon the medical practitioner to do whatever seems most likely to benefit his patient deprives him of the chief weapon of the scientific investigator in any other field of research. Everywhere else, the scientific worker's cardinal resource is freedom of experiment.

But this debarment from the resources of experimentation is not the only fundamental disadvantage under which medicine has laboured, in comparison with other sciences. Of anything like that minute and unremitting observation which is the key of so many of the great achievements in the biological sciences generally, the practice of medicine, up to a comparatively recent time, except in a few signal instances, offered hardly a trace.

In modern days there has been an enormous advance toward supplying both these deficiencies, and with it there has come that magnificent progress of medical science and practice which is reflected in the conquest of some of the most deadly diseases and in a decisive reduction of the general death-rate. The sciences of physiology and chemistry, as such, have contributed greatly to this result; but pre-eminently important have been, on the one hand, laboratory research, amply endowed and directed with perhaps unprecedented perfection of system, and on the other, the idea of the hospital as a means of investigating disease to a degree of efficacy never before attained.

IX.—SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN SUB-DIVISION B OF THE THIRD DIVISION ON THE CENSUS STAFF, FEBRUARY 8, 1911. (No. 101).

SPELLING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

The Restoration of 1660 was such a revolushun. Kumpleet and instantanous invershun of the too partys in the nashun, it ocasioned much individuel hard-ship. But this was only the fortun of war, the necesarie konsekuensi of partie assendency. The Restoration was much more than a tryumf of the partie of the roialists over that of the Roundheds; it was the deth-blo to nashunal aspirashun to awl those ames which raze man above imself. It distroied and trampeled under foot his ideel. The Restoration was a morel katastrofee. It was not that their wanted good men among the churchmen, men as pyus and vertuous as the Puritans whom they displaced. But the roialists came back as the partie of reactshun, reactshun of the spiret of the wurld against aseticism, of self-indulgense against dutie, of materielism against ideelism. For a time vertu was a publick lafing stok and the word "saynt," the hiest expreshun in the language for morel persecktshun konoted everything that was ridickelus. I do not speke of the galantrees of whitehall which figger so prominentlie in the histories of the rein. Far to much is maid of these, when they are maid the skapegote of the morelyst. The stile of kort maners was a meer insident on the cirfuss of the sochul life. The nashunal life was far more profoundlie taynted by the diskuragment of all good men which penetrated every shyre and every parish, than by the dystant reports of the luse behaviour of Charles II. Cervilitie, mcenness, tyme serving and a disbeleaf in vertu difused themselves over a nashun like a pestilentiel miasma, the depressing influence of which was hevy, even upon those soles which individually resisted the poysen.

DICTATION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

It seems, too, from various unequivocal statements and allusions contained in the narratives of the times, that Alfred did not possess, during this period of his reign, the respect and affection of his subjects. He is accused, or rather, not directly accused, but spoken of as generally known to be guilty of many faults which alienated the hearts of his countrymen from him, and prepared them to consider his calamities as the judgment of Heaven. He was young and ardent, full of youthful impetuosity and fire, and was elated at his elevation to the throne. They charged him with being tyrannical and oppressive in his government, being so devoted to gratifying his own ambition and love of personal indulgence that he neglected his government, sacrificed the interests and the welfare of his subjects, and exercised his regal powers in a very despotic and arbitrary manner.

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It is difficult to decide, at this late day, how far disposition to find fault with Alfred's early administration of his government arose from, or was aggravated by, the misfortunes and calamities which befell him. On the one hand, it would not be surprising, if, young, and ardent, and impetuous as he was at this period of his life, he should have fallen into the errors and faults which youthful monarchs are prone to commit on being suddenly raised to power. But then, men are prone, in all ages of the world, and most especially in such rude and uncultivated times as these were, to judge military and governmental action by the sole criterion of success. Thus, notwithstanding Alfred's efforts to avert them, it was natural that they should look at and exaggerate his faults, and charge all their national misfortunes to the influence of them.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates must do the first question and any other seven questions. Not more than eight questions are to be attempted.

1. (a) Find the value of $(36 \times 217 \times 528 \times 75) \div (84 \times 396 \times 155 \times 27)$.
(b) Reduce .34 wk. to days, hours, minutes and seconds.
2. A man divided his farm among his three sons; to the first he gave 80 acres, to the second $\frac{4}{9}$ of the farm and to the third $\frac{3}{4}$ as much as to the other two together. How many acres did the farm contain?
3. A merchant, engaged in business with a capital of \$15,600 is making $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on his money. If he sells out and invests the money at $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., how much would he lose by the change in 3 years and 7 months?
4. I bought a quantity of goods for \$227.92 payable 12 months hence, and sold them at once for \$275.56 payable 9 months hence. Find the cash gain, allowing discount at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
5. My agent in Toronto sold a shipment of flour at \$8 a barrel, on a commission of 3 per cent. I then instructed him to purchase certain goods for me on a commission of 2 per cent. If his whole commission was \$500, find how many barrels of flour were shipped.
6. A real estate agent bought a lot at 10 per cent below its assessed value, and sold it at an advance of 30 per cent above its assessed value, thereby gaining \$810. What per cent did the agent make on his investment, and at 20 mills on the dollar what was the amount of the taxes paid on the lot?
7. A 60-day note for \$300 without interest is dated 1st June, 1905, and is discounted at the bank on 29th June, 1905, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Write the note and find the proceeds.
8. A grocer has two kinds of tea, one of which he can sell at 75c. a lb. and make 25 per cent on his outlay, and the other at 45c. a lb. and make 12 per cent. What per cent profit will he make if he mixes them in equal quantities and sells the mixture at 65c. a lb.?
9. What will be the cost of 34 three-inch planks each 18 ft. long and 10 in. wide at \$18 per thousand board feet?
10. Mr. Taylor bought a house for \$8,000 which rented for \$52.50 a month. The taxes were 18 mills on an assessment of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the value of the house, and the annual repairs amounted to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the value of the house. What rate of interest did Mr. Taylor make annually on his investment?

ARITHMETIC (SPECIAL PAPER).

Time allowed: 1 hour.

NOTE.—The candidate will write the additions required by the first question in the proper spaces on the printed slip supplied and attach the slip to a leaf of the answer-book.

Value.

- 50
1. The following are the receipts of a wholesale house for seven weeks. Find the total receipts for the Mondays, the Tuesdays, the Wednesdays, the Thursdays, the Fridays and the Saturdays; also the receipts for each week and for the whole time.

—	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total.
First Week..	12135 75	9899 87	13989 47	15675 47	3909 88	7987 45	
Second “ ..	9350 25	10877 69	699 88	13709 62	12308 76	14699 69	
Third “ ..	14539 87	17769 76	12319 87	7968 89	4679 84	878 79	
Fourth “ ..	9889 78	8786 59	7799 85	16466 98	13987 66	15979 64	
Fifth.. “ ..	12345 67	19877 67	19880 49	876 49	999 88	11869 97	
Sixth “ ..	10203 99	7654 32	9088 77	6979 99	14376 87	6798 56	
Seventh “ ..	8769 38	12469 99	14567 39	12937 68	9879 37	14696 49	
Total.....							

- 15
2. How much difference between 6287569 and 7201325 greater than the sum of 98763; 67978; 3784; 98979; 59897; 69759; 55667; 879; 176798 and 96?
- 10
3. Multiply 9758769 by 95768.
- 1
4. Divide 261449109180 by 8723694.
- 15
5. Divide the product of the sum and difference of 59723 and 58957 by the quotient of 6192138 and 1653.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

- I. Write an essay of about 250 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
1. The Great Snow-storm—A Description.
2. Statutory Holidays.
(Candidates may use headings such as these,—(a) What is meant by the term, (b) Chief statutory holidays, (c) Reasons for observing them, (d) How they are observed, (e) Benefits resulting from them.)
3. Bicycling—A Convenience and a Pleasure.
4. Party Politics should not Enter into Municipal Elections.
(Candidates may take either side of this question.)

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5. An Interesting Incident from a Book I have Recently Read.

II. Suppose a friend who is now in the upper classes of a High School has written you about his difficulty in choosing an occupation. Answer his letter, giving your opinions on the relative advantages of going into business or studying law or medicine. (About 250 words.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will attempt *seven* questions only. Four must be taken in the first group; three in the second.

FIRST GROUP.

1. Give the exact boundaries of the British Isles. Give them as follows:—N., N.E., N.W., S., S.E., S.W.

2. Name ten (10) important cities situated in the British Isles. Tell what they are noted for, and give their approximate population.

3. Name the provinces of the Dominion in the order of their importance. Name the seat of government of each. Locate geographically four cities in each.

4. Describe a journey by water, made from Port Arthur to Montreal; and name the important places met *en route*.

5. Describe the drainage of North America, giving special attention to Canada.

SECOND GROUP.

1. Name the States (U.S.) that border on Canada; give also their capitals and three of their leading towns or cities.

2. (*For Candidates of the Western Provinces*):

Name the cities and towns of your own province.

(*For Candidates of the Eastern Provinces*):

Name the countries of your own province, and the chief town of each.

3. Name the countries of Europe, and tell which send to Canada the largest number of immigrants. Tell what languages those people speak and under what forms of government they live.

4. Name the Asiatic countries which border on Europe. By what races are such countries inhabited? Which of the above send the largest number of immigrants to Canada?

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time allowed: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

X.—SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN SUB-DIVISION B OF THE SECOND DIVISION ON THE CENSUS STAFF, FEBRUARY 6, 1911. (No. 102).

DICTATION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

His genius was not dramatic; vigorously as he portrayed emotions, he was not successful in drawing characters; he was not a master of variety; all his most prominent personages are strictly resolvable into one. There were diversities, but they were diversities of age, clime and circumstance, not of character. Even the lively and the serious moods belonged alike to one being; but there was a bitter recklessness in the mirth of his lively personages, which seems only the temporary relaxation of the proud misanthropic gloom that is exhibited in his serious heroes; and each might easily become the other. It may also be objected to many of his personages, that, if tried by the standard of nature, they were essentially false. They were sublime monstrosities:—strange combinations of virtue and vice such as had never really existed. In his representations of corsairs and renegades, he exaggerates the good feeling which may, by a faint possibility, belong to such characters, and suppresses the brutality and faithlessness which would more probably be found in them, and from which it is not possible that they should be wholly exempt.

His plan was highly conducive to poetical effect; but its incorrectness must not be overlooked in an estimate of his delineation of human character. In his tragedies there is much vigour; but their finest passages are either soliloquies or descriptions, and their highest beauty is seldom of a strictly dramatic nature. Many of his dialogues are scarcely more than interrupted soliloquies; many of his arguments such as one mind would hold with itself. In fact, in his characters, there is seldom that degree of variety and contrast which is requisite for dramatic effect. The opposition was that of situation rather than sentiment; and we feel that the interlocutors, if transposed, might still have uttered the same things.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Value.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 25 | 1. Write an essay of at least five well-constructed paragraphs on <i>one</i> of the following subjects:—
(a) The Advantage of Travel.
(b) The Trans-continental Railroads of Canada.
(c) A Review of the Great Events of 1910. |
| 10 | 2. Write a letter of at least two paragraphs on some matter of business. Be particular in the details of the form of the letter. |
| 15 | 3. Give clear directions regarding the doing, the making, the playing, or the organizing of something on which you are able to write with the authority of an expert. |

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- 10 4. Write five telegrams, each consisting of not more than ten words and each containing at least two distinct statements.
- 25 5. Set out in condensed form the salient points in the following speech. Arrange your summary on one page and give to the arguments advanced a prominence that would enable a busy man readily to grasp them. Attend to spelling, punctuation and accuracy of expression.

I may offer a few reasons why the government proposed to create this particular department. In a general way, I concur with the remarks made by my hon. friends on both sides as to the undesirability of increasing the number of ministers, and I have also my own particular views as to what might be done and which I explained on a former occasion. But with respect to this particular measure, I *would* call the attention of the House to the fact that within the last very *moderate* number of years the whole industrial situation, and more especially on this continent, has undergone many and very important changes. Within a comparatively *short* number of years, three things have occurred in the neighbouring republic, and to a lesser extent in Canada, none of which, I may say, I regard with much favour. There has been too great a congestion, I think, in the various towns and cities in the United States and in certain parts of Canada. Agriculture has been rather at a discount, and a great number of our people *have* betaken themselves rather to the task of distribution than to the task of production. Now, I believe that, particularly in a country like Canada, the agricultural element is the backbone of the prosperity of *this Dominion*, and that anything which tends in any way to divert men from the soil and bring them into the cities, particularly where they are not going to engage in productive occupations, but rather act as middlemen, is not best for Canada. Another thing, that has occurred in a very much larger degree in the adjoining republic than with ourselves, has been the terrible accumulation of huge fortunes in individual hands. That I hold to be a threat to civilization of the very worst kind, and I have regarded with increasing apprehension the tremendous accumulations that have taken place, notably in the United States, in a much smaller degree with ourselves, and which I think are more likely to endanger the prosperity of *both* the United States and of other countries where the same state of things prevail than almost any other cause I know. From that has arisen the state of things which, I think every hon. gentleman here who has studied the matter will agree with me in saying, requires the earnest and serious consideration of the legislatures of every country where it arises; I mean the very marked division which now exists between labour and capital. It is hardly too much to say that *these* two forces both of which are eminently necessary to the prosperity of a country, and which ought to work together in harmony, are, one might say, almost arrayed in hostile camps against each other. We have seen in other countries, and to some extent in our own, what tremendous mischiefs arise from a collision between organized labour and its employers. The cost of a great strike, such for example, as that which occurred a few years ago in connection with the coal fields in the United States, almost equals the cost of a great war. For the purpose mainly of doing what can be done by the government to reconcile what I may say are these hostile factions, at any rate to provide means whereby a better understanding may be arrived at between these parties, the government *have* thought it expedient to create a department which *should* be very specially charged with the duty of looking after the interests of labour, and incidentally of everything connected with labour, and in particular would be charged with the duty for which an Act has been specially provided, of establishing and maintaining courts of arbitration, whereby and through which these disputes may be averted. I need not say that the cost of a Department of Labour, organized as it is proposed to be, is a most insignificant thing compared *with* the cost of any considerable work. The smallest strike almost would involve a greater loss to the community than probably the Department of Labour would in several years. I may also observe that in other countries similar

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departments and Ministers of Labour have been created, and I think that on the whole the result has been very satisfactory, and that the experience of what is known as the Lemieux Act has, on the whole, been very satisfactory in Canada. For all these reasons, the government *has* deemed it wise to ask parliament to permit *them* to create a new department which shall be specially charged with the adjustment of the differences that I have alluded to, that have arisen and are arising *all over* this continent, though more especially in the republic to the south of us, between organized labour and the capitalists and other employers of labour. *Those* are the reasons which move the government to advise the creation of this department. I move the second reading of the Bill.

- 15 6. Write a short critical note on each italicized word, in the above speech, justifying it if used accurately, or correcting it if used inaccurately.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Only seven questions are to be attempted.

1. Tell briefly the story of Chaucer's life. Why is he called our first national poet? Give the plan of the Canterbury Tales, mentioning some of the more important pilgrims described in the Prologue.
2. Give a brief sketch of the origin and rise of the drama in England. Be careful to explain clearly the development of Miracle and Morality plays.
3. Outline the chief facts in the life of Shakespeare. Mention the more important plays written in each of the periods into which his literary activity is usually divided.
4. Give a brief account of the plot and the most important character in any one of Shakespeare's tragedies.
5. Tell briefly the story of Bacon's life. Give an account of his Essays, mentioning some of the more important ones, and describing their general style and thought.
6. What was the general character of the literature of the Restoration period? Give a brief sketch of the principal works of Dryden, noting the good qualities and the defects of the heroic couplet as used by him.
7. What are the chief works of Goldsmith? Give a short account of any one of them. Name some of his characters that have found a permanent place in literature.
8. Name three of the more important early novel writers. Give a brief outline of one important novel written by any one of them.
9. Give a brief sketch of the life and work of Carlyle, *or* Ruskin, *or* Matthew Arnold. Outline the chief ideas expressed in any one of the more important works of the author you select.
10. Name the author of each novel in the list below. Write a sufficient account of any one of the novels in the list to give a person who has not read it some idea of the plot and style:—Vanity Fair, Kenilworth, Lorna Doone, A Tale of Two Cities, The Newcomers, Pride and Prejudice, David Copperfield, Ivanhoe, Adam Bede, Westward Ho!, The Cloister and the Hearth, Silas Marner, The Scarlet Letter, and Last Days of Pompeii.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take the first two and any six of the remaining eight questions.

1. (a) Subtract .0176543 from 2.
 (b) Multiply .407 by 4.03 by .06.
 (c) Divide .65220834 by .00854.

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2. (a) Simplify $\frac{8\frac{3}{5} - 7\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{2}{3} - 4\frac{1}{2}}{13 - 11\frac{9}{10} + 10\frac{7}{9} - 9\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{9}} \times \frac{10}{11} \times 73$

(b) Find the value of $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$ to 4 places of decimals.

3. A wholesale house lists an article at \$100.00 and gives discounts of 20%, 10% and 5% off the list price. Find the cost of the article to a retail merchant.

4. A man deposited \$100 in a bank on Dec. 31st, 1908, and another \$100 on Dec. 31st, 1909. Find his bank account on July 1st, 1910. The bank pays 3% per annum, compounded half-yearly at the end of June and December.

5. I owe \$359.96 and give my note at 60 days. What must be the face of the note to pay the exact debt when discounted at 8% per annum?

6. How much money must a man invest in a 6% stock at 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ to have an annual income of \$840, if he buys through a broker who charges $\frac{1}{4}$ %?

7. An insurance company took a risk at 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ % and reinsured $\frac{3}{4}$ of it at 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ %. The premium received exceeded the premium paid by \$38.50. What was the amount of the risk taken?

8. An agent received \$30,056 to buy cotton after deducting his commission at the rate of 4% on the amount spent in cotton. Find the amount of his commission and the amount spent in cotton.

9. Find the cost of flooring a bridge 85 feet long and 18 feet wide with plank 3 inches thick at \$24.00 per 1,000 feet board measure.

10. In a 400-yard race A beats B by 10 yards and C by 40 yards. By how much would B beat C in a mile race?

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take the first question and any *five* of the others.

1. Sketch a large map (full size of answer-book page) which will show clearly:

(a) The provinces of Canada, with capital of each.

(b) The States which touch the boundary between Canada and the United States, with capital of each State.

(c) Six places where railway lines cross the boundary; name each railroad and locate on it a town or city on each side of the line.

(d) Two places where railway-car ferryboats are operated.

(e) Six of the leading lake ports on each side of the boundary line.

2. Describe the surface characteristics of Canada west of the Great Lakes. Give a brief but particular description of the resources of the forest, field, and mine in the provinces west of Lake Superior.

3. Divide, in general terms, Great Britain into its chief industrial areas. State fully the nature and general extent of the industry carried on in each area, and name one or more centres of each industry.

4. Indicate clearly the principal trade routes existing between Great Britain and her colonies, naming the ports of export and import and showing the character of the trade in each route.

5. There are four divisions in which most of the various peoples or races of Europe may be classified. Make a detailed classification of the nations of Europe on this basis. What European nations are not included in this classification? What are the spoken languages in Austria? in Switzerland? in Southern Russia?

6. Why is immigration to Canada encouraged by our Government? From what European countries do immigrants chiefly come? What responsibility is thrown on Canadians in making good citizens of the immigrants? State, with brief but pointed

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reasons, why you are or are not in favour of encouraging immigration from each of the following:—Italy, Greece, Japan, India.

7. Describe the New England States under the following headings:—

- (a) Drainage.
- (b) Climate.
- (c) Soil and natural products.
- (d) Industries of each State. (Name industrial centres.)
- (e) Educational facilities.

HISTORY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. In what circumstances did Henry IV become King of France?
2. What causes led to the expedition of the Spanish Armada against England in 1588?
3. What led to the setting up of a republic in France in 1792?
4. Why is Pitt, Earl of Chatham, regarded as a great organizer of war?
5. What did Champlain effect in Canada? Compare his work with that of Jacques Cartier.
6. What were the causes of dispute between Frontenac and the Church?
7. What prospect of defeating the English in Canada had Montcalm? Why did he fail?
8. Explain the circumstances which led to the Quebec Act.
9. What were the aims of Papineau? What did he achieve?
10. Show why Confederation became inevitable in Canada in 1867.

ECONOMICS.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Define these terms: value, wealth, capital, stocks, bonds, the law of diminishing returns.
2. Give the main features of (a) the mercantile system, (b) the laissez-faire doctrine.
3. Indicate (a) the main causes of the industrial revolution and (b) the important economic and social changes that it brought about.
4. Discuss the principles that determine price (a) in competitive market or industry, and (b) under monopoly.
5. What justification or criticism may be made of the general position of labour organizations in reference to (a) the closed shop, (b) the limitation of output, (c) the strike, and (d) the boycott?
6. What do Socialists mean by (a) surplus value, (b) the iron law of wages, (c) the materialistic conception of history?
7. (a) State the main features of the reciprocity treaty which existed between Canada and the United States. (b) What was the effect of this treaty upon trade? Why was it abrogated, and why has it not been renewed? (c) What are the main arguments now urged for and against a reciprocity treaty between these two countries?
8. Discuss the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act with reference (a) to its essential features, and (b) to its actual operation since enacted.

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9. What is meant by the principle, "charging what the tariff will bear"? State arguments in favour of government regulation of railroads. How is such regulation secured in Canada?

10. Wages might be increased (*a*) at the expense of profits, (*b*) at the cost of the consumer, and (*c*) by increased efficiency in production. Discuss the opportunity and limitations for increase in each of these ways.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Translate into French:—

CONSOLATIONS IN OLD AGE.

There is a conscience of the head as well as of the heart, and in old age we feel as much remorse, if we have wasted our natural talents, as if we have perverted our natural virtues. The profound and exultant satisfaction with which a man who knows that he has not lived in vain—that he has entailed on the world an heirloom of instruction or delight—looks back upon departed struggles, is one of the happiest emotions of which his conscience is capable. What, indeed, are the petty faults we commit as individuals, affecting but a narrow circle, ceasing with our own lives, to the incalculable and everlasting good we may have produced as public men by one book or by one law? Depend upon it that the Almighty, who sums up all the good and all the evil done by his creatures in a just balance, will not judge the august benefactors of the world with the same severity as those drones of society, who have no great services to show in the eternal ledger, as a set-off to the indulgence of their small vices.

Traduire en anglais:—

LES SOUVENIRS DE LA VIEILLESSE.

Le plus doux privilège que la nature ait accordé à l'homme qui vieillit, c'est celui de ressaisir avec une extrême facilité ses impressions d'enfance. A cet âge de repos, le cours de la vie ressemble à celui d'un ruisseau que sa pente rapproche à travers mille détours des environs de sa course et qui, libre de tous les obstacles qui ont embarrassé son voyage inutile, vainqueur des rochers qui l'ont brisé à son passage, se déroule et s'aplanit tout à coup pour refléter une fois encore, avant de disparaître, les premiers ombrages qui se sont mirés à ses bords. A le voir si calme transparent, réfléchir à sa surface immobile les mêmes arbres et les mêmes rivages, on se demanderait volontiers de quel côté il commence et de quel côté il finit. Il faut qu'un rameau de saule, dont l'orage de la vieillesse lui a confié les débris, flotte un moment sous vos yeux pour vous faire connaître l'endroit vers lequel son penchant l'entraîne. Demain, le fleuve qui l'attend à quelques pas de là l'aura emporté avec lui, et ce sera pour toujours.

Ecrire une composition française d'au moins 200 mots sur *un* des sujets suivants:

Funestes conséquences de l'alcoolisme au point de vue social.

Les avantages de l'épargne.

L'hiver canadien: description et impressions.

XI.—SPECIAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FEBRUARY 8, 1911. (No. 103).

ARITHMETIC, LOGARITHMS AND ALGEBRA.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. A party were to divide their expenses equally. Had there been three persons more and each paid 5 cents more, the bill would have been \$3.75 more; but if there had been 10 persons less, and each had paid 7 cents less, it would have been \$9.56 less. How many persons were there and how much did each pay.

2. Factor $2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2 - a^4 - b^4 - c^4$.

3. Find the value of

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} - \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)} + \frac{\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{\frac{5}{3}}}{\left(\frac{8}{7}\right)} - \frac{\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^{-\frac{1}{5}}}{\left(\frac{7}{7}\right)}$$

4. Give the first four and last four terms of ex-

n

pansion $(x + a)^n$ where n is a positive integer.

5. Solve the simultaneous equation

$$3x + 4y + z = 22$$

$$7x - 9y + 8z = 19$$

$$2x + y - 4z = -9$$

6. Solve the equation

$$2y^2 - 4xy + 3x^2 = 17$$

$$y^2 - x^2 = 16$$

PLANE GEOMETRY.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. All the interior angles of any rectilineal figure, with four right angles, are together equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

2. Divide a given straight line so that the square on one part may be double of the square on the other.

3. Divide a given finite straight line into any number of equal parts.

4. The difference of the squares on two straight lines is equal to the rectangle contained by their sum and difference.

5. In any triangle the sum of the squares on two sides is equal to twice the square on half the third side together with twice the square on the median which bisects the third side.

6. In equal circles the arcs which subtend equal angles, whether at the centres or at the circumferences shall be equal.

7. Describe a circle to touch a given circle and also to touch a given straight line at a given point.

7A. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.

8. Similar rectilineal figures are to one another as the squares on their homologous sides.

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9. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the two rectangles contained by its sides.

10. Prove that the locus of the intersection of tangents drawn to a circle at the extremities of all chords which pass through a given point is the polar of that point.

11. Find the locus of points from which the tangents drawn to two given circles are equal.

12. In any triangle, the middle points of the sides, the feet of the perpendiculars, drawn from the vertices to the opposite sides and the middle points of the lines joining the orthocentre to the vertices are concyclic.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Show that $\tan \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2}$

2. Given $a = 798$, $b = 460$, $c = 654$
Find A.

3. Given $a = 214$, $b = 191$, $A = 41^\circ - 19' - 15''$
Find C.

4. Given $a = 512$, $b = 627$, $C = 42^\circ - 53' - 45''$
Find c.

5. Give first five terms of development of $\sin x$ in terms of x .

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solution of triangles.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Deduce $\cos a = \cos b \cdot \cos c + \sin b \cdot \sin c \cdot \cos A$.

2. Deduce $\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a+b)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b)} = \frac{\cot \frac{C}{2}}{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}}$

3. In a spherical triangle A B C
Given $c = 110^\circ - 46' - 20''$, $A = 80^\circ - 10' - 30''$
 $C = 90^\circ - 00' - 00''$

Solve the triangle.

4. In a spherical triangle A B C
Given $A = 72^\circ - 49' - 45''$, $b = 47^\circ - 44' - 30''$
 $a = 90^\circ - 00' - 00''$

Solve the triangle.

5. In a spherical triangle A B C
Given $a = 40^\circ - 31' - 15''$, $b = 50^\circ - 30' - 30''$
 $c = 61^\circ - 05' - 00''$

Find A.

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solution of triangles.

MENSURATION.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. The sides of a triangular field are 10.36, 12.42 and 14.82 chains. What is its area?

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2. The chain used in question 1 having afterwards been found to be half a link too short, what is the corrected area of the field?

3. A circular half mile race track is 30 feet wide; the half mile line is 3 feet from the inner limit of the track. How many acres are covered by the track.

4. Divide a quadrilateral in a given ratio by a straight line starting from a given point in one of the sides.

5. If the river of a drainage basin of 15,000 square miles discharges 750 cubic yards of water per second, and if 25% of the precipitation (rainfall) is lost by evaporation and 30% is absorbed by vegetation, what is the annual rainfall over the drainage basin.

6. The ratio of the diameters of the front and hind wheels of a buggy is as 7 to 9, and the circumference of two (one front and one hind) is 40 feet. How many revolutions do they respectively make in going over a mile.

XII.—SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, MARCH 29, 1911. (No. 110).

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: Three hours.

N.B.—The method of reasoning must be clearly indicated.

Values.

-
- 15 1. Find the value of $(1.07)^8$ correct to five places of decimals. Use your work to find:
- (a) The amount of \$500 in 8 years at 7 per cent., compounded annually.
- (b) The compound interest on \$350 in 8 years at 7 per cent.
- (c) The difference between the simple and the compound interest on \$125 in 8 years at 7 per cent.
- 10 2. How much water must be added to wine that cost \$1.50 a gallon so that by selling the mixture at \$1.40 a gallon, there may be a gain of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent?
- 10 3. A draft on Manchester for £180 costs \$868. What was the rate of exchange?
- 10 4. I bought land at \$80 an acre. What price must I ask per acre so that I may abate 20 per cent. from the asking price and still make 40 per cent. on my purchase?
- 10 5. Express each of the following as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms:
- (a) Fifteen mills on the dollar.
- (b) Eighteen carats fine.
- (c) $28\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
- (d) .0875.
- (e) .428571
- 10 6. An agent receives \$1945. with instructions to invest in sugar at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound, retaining his commission at $2\frac{1}{2}$ % and paying in advance the freight at 25c per cwt. How many pounds of sugar does he buy?

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- 10 7. I owe \$245. and give my note for 70 days. What must be the face of the note to pay the exact debt, when discounted at 10 per cent per annum?
- 10 8. A lot is 7 chains 32 links long and 5 chains 9 links wide; find its value at \$1,500 an acre.
- 15 9. Show a short-cut device for securing the result in each of the following:
- (a) $48 \times 87\frac{1}{2}$.
 - (b) $3 \times 7 \times 16 + 6 \times 8 \times 9 + 4 \times 12 \times 14$.
 - (c) The L. C. M. of 4, 6, 8, 12, 15, 24 and 48.
 - (d) The sum of the odd numbers under 50.
 - (e) The continued product of 5, 8, 19 and 25.

COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: Three hours.

N.B.—Candidates are advised to give attention to their penmanship.

Values.

- 25 1. Write an essay of at least five paragraphs on *one* of the following subjects:
- (a) Courtesy as a Charm in Character.
 - (b) The Turning Point of my Life.
 - (c) The Georgian Bay Ship Canal.
 - (d) The Premiers of the Dominion of Canada.
 - (e) My Favourite Poet.
- 15 2. Write, in reply to an advertisement, an application for the position of clerk in a railway office.
- Write the reply of the manager setting a time for a personal interview.
Give attention to the form of your letters.
- 10 3. Give three synonyms for each of the following words:
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Beneficent,</i> | <i>Diligence,</i> |
| <i>Exhilarate,</i> | <i>Perennial,</i> |
| <i>Vindication,</i> | <i>Majestic,</i> |
| <i>Envelop,</i> | <i>Ingenuous,</i> |
| <i>Synopsis,</i> | <i>Acquiesce.</i> |
- 10 4. Criticise the following sentences:
- (a) Whom would you like to be?
 - (b) He don't make hardly any effort.
 - (c) Her's is the best of the two.
 - (d) I can and have cured this disease.
 - (e) Was you surprised at him blushing?
- 10 5. Show by examples of their use, or by precise definition, that your are able to use the following pairs of words with discrimination:
- genus* and *genius*,
 - pennies* and *pence*,
 - latter* and *later*,
 - less* and *fewer*,
 - indexes* and *indices*.
- 20 6. Show that you have a practical knowledge of the punctuation marks by using as many different kinds as possible in a one-page report of a conversation carried on by two or more persons.

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- 10 7. Give a rule or rules governing the use of the indefinite articles, *a* and *an*. Rewrite the following words or phrases with the proper indefinite article:
 ——— union; ——— historical event; ——— humble dwelling; ——— hotel;
 ——— European settler; ——— one and ——— eight; ——— hundred sheep;
 ——— hour and ——— half.

SPELLING.

Time allowed: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling five marks will be deducted.

The ideel road for electric moters shuld be as strait as possibel, sharp curves being more objectionible than heavy gradiants. Crossings at track levell shuld be absolutly elliminated; the entiar line shuld be covered at sutable distanses with otomatick signels, with which every switch shuld be interlocked. In fact, it is practicible to use switching aplianses by which the main line rails remain unbroken, and the posibility of cassualtys from defective switches wud therby be altogether obveated. Trains at slow speads making frequent stops shuld not run on the same tracks with expres trains, and this requirement wud only permit electric moters on the fore-track road. The pas-enger equipement on such a road shuld be provided with the best power breaks and with safety vestabule platforms from the tender to the rear car, and shuld be as far as posible so construcked as not to flie into splinters and be set on fire in case of derailment. If the railroad companys were held to such standards by eficiant inspection, the executif authority of the state would thereby be benefishially exerted in the general wellfare for the prevention of unsafe and objectionable railway operation, as its judisial othority is invocked to penalise the consequenses of such operation.

DICTATION.

Time allowed: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

George Stephenson, the celebrated English engineer, has been made responsible for the assertion as an axiom that where competition is possible, combination is probable; and this axiom may be emphasized in its application to railway companies that where unrestricted competition exists between them, consolidation will certainly result. In this country, unrestricted competition had done its best and its worst. On the one hand, it had peopled the wilderness; it had built up great cities in solitudes; it had necessitated a reduction in rates to a minimum before deemed impracticable. That reduction, however, had been attained at great cost to the investors in railroad property and with injury to communities that were not so situated as to be the beneficiaries of natural competition, and had not been admitted within the zones of artificial competition established by rivalry among railroad managements. Worse than all, it had engendered a public opinion so hostile to those managements that the people would neither listen to arguments in support of their policies nor to appeals for justice on their behalf.

While this cloud of disapprobation was gathering over their heads, the work of reorganization was in progress. Of course, it took the direction of consolidation, and great trunk line systems were built up, following natural trade routes and administering to the wholesome development of interstate commerce.

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SHORTHAND.

Time allowed for transcribing notes: One hour.

Three tests will be given at the rates of 100, 120 and 150 words per minute.

ONE HUNDRED WORDS PER MINUTE.

1. The applicant shall, at its or his own expense, erect and place the lines, wires, cables, or conductors authorized to be constructed across the said railway, and shall at all times, at its own expense, maintain the same in good order and condition and at the height shown on the drawing, and in accordance with the specifications hereinafter set forth, so that at no time shall any damage be caused to the company owning, operating, or using the said railway, or to any person lawfully upon or using the same, and shall use all necessary and proper means to prevent any such lines, wires, cables, or conductors from sagging below said height.

2. The applicant shall at all times wholly indemnify the company owning, operating, or using the said railway, of, from and against all loss, cost, damage, and expense to which the said railway company may be put by reason of any damage or injury to person or property caused by any of the said wires or cables or any works or appliances herein provided for not being erected in all respects in compliance with the terms and provisions of this order, as well as any damage or injury resulting from the imprudence, neglect, or want of skill of the employees or agents of the applicant.

3. No work shall at any time be done under the authority of this order in such manner as to obstruct, delay, or in any way interfere with the operation or safety of the trains or traffic of the said railway.

4. Where, in effecting any such crossing, it is necessary to erect poles between the tracks of the railway, the applicant, before any work in connection with such crossing is begun, shall give the railway company owning, operating, or using the said railway, at least seventy-two hours' prior notice thereof in writing, and the said railway company shall be intitled to appoint an inspector, under whose supervision such work shall be done, and whose wages, at a rate not to exceed three dollars per day, shall be paid by the applicant. When the applicant is a municipality and the crossing is on a highway under its jurisdiction, the wages of the inspector shall be paid by the railway company.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

4a. It shall not, however, be necessary for the applicant to give prior notice in writing to the railway company as above provided in regard to necessary work to be done in connection with the repair or maintenance of the crossing, when such work becomes necessary through an unforeseen emergency.

5. Where wires or cables to be erected across the railway are to be carried above, below, or parallel with existing wires, at the crossing, either within the span to be constructed, across the railway or within the span next thereto on either side, such additional precautions shall be taken by the applicant as an engineer of the board shall consider necessary.

6. Nothing in these conditions shall prejudice or detract from the right of the company owning, operating, or using the railway to adopt at any time the use of electric or other motive power, and to place and maintain over, upon, or under its right-of-way, such poles, lines, wires, cables, pipes, conduits, and other fixtures and appliances as may be necessary or proper for such purpose. Liability for the cost of any removal, change in location or construction of the poles, lines, wires, cables, or other fixtures or appliances erected by the applicant over or under the tracks of the said railway company, rendered necessary by any of the matters referred to in this paragraph shall be fixed by the Board on the application of any party interested.

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7. Any disputes arising between the applicant and the said railway company as to the manner in which the said wires or cables are being erected, placed, maintained, used, or repaired, shall be referred to an engineer of the Board, whose decision shall be final.

8. The wires or cables of the applicant shall be erected, placed and maintained across the said railway in accordance with the drawing approved by the Board and the specification following. If the drawing and specifications differ, the latter shall govern unless a specific statement to the contrary appears in the order of the Board.

9. In every case in which the line of a railway company shall be constructed under the wires or cables of a telegraph or telephone company, the construction of the telegraph or telephone company shall be made to conform to the foregoing specifications, and any changes necessary to make it so conform shall be made by the telegraph or telephone company at the cost and expense of the railway company.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

This matter arose over the consideration of a proposed order respecting joint freight and passenger tariffs where the tolls exceed the sum of the toll for the same or like traffic of the several companies singly or jointly operating the continuous route between the point of origin of the traffic and the destination thereof.

Complaints have arisen that, in various instances, traffic moving over railways, subject to the jurisdiction of the Board, has, when moving on a through rate, been charged a higher toll than would have been obtained from a combination of the locals. In various instances railways have admitted that this apparently anomalous condition is not justifiable, for they have stated their willingness to refund the difference between the combination of locals and the higher through rate.

It is a fundamental proposition under the policy outlined by the Railway Act that when a rate, whether joint or whether limited to points situated on one line of railway alone, has come into force in conformity with the provisions of the Railway Act, it is the only legal rate in respect of the traffic mentioned and between the points mentioned. This policy is not limited to Canada alone. In 1906 the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has had to deal with the problem now before us established the same position.

While the provisions of the Canadian Railway Act differ in various respects from those of the Act to Regulate Commerce and while the findings of the Commission organized under that Act are by no means applicable in their entirety in Canada, it is manifest that when that body has dealt with problems identical with those coming before the Board, the findings and experience of that commission demand most careful attention. Prior to 1906, a practice had at times prevailed in the United States of stating in a tariff quoting through rates, that where the sum of the locals was less, such lower combination would apply. It was as a result of the disadvantages attaching to such an arrangement that the position of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to the single legal rate, referred to above, was established in 1906.

It has been suggested that the practice, found objectionable in the United States, might be used in Canada to relieve a shipper from the burden of paying a through rate exceeding the sum of the locals. While this suggestion would apparently solve the difficulty, it is of the nature of a rapid fire solution to create other and more important difficulties. It is of course apparent that the arrangement whereby a lower combination of locals takes in time the place of higher through rate, is an outcome of traffic conditions not of a mere concession by the railways. For it is open to the shipper to treat his shipment as a local one, billing it to the junction point or points and so on to destination.

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TYPEWRITING.

Time allowed: Thirty minutes.

Copy the following extract.

STANDARD CONDITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR WIRE CROSSINGS.
PART I.—OVER-CROSSINGS.*Specifications.*

A. Labelling of Poles.—Poles, towers, or other wire-supporting structures on each side of and adjacent to railway crossings, to be equipped with durable labels showing (a) the name of the company or individual owning or maintaining them, and (b) the maximum voltage between conductors; the characters upon the labels to be easily distinguished from the ground.

B. Separate lines.—Two or more separate lines for the transmission of electrical energy shall not be erected or maintained in the same vertical plane. The word “lines”, as here used, to mean the combination of conductors and the latter’s supporting poles, or towers, and fittings.

C. Location of Poles, &c.—Poles, towers, or other wire-supporting structures to be located wherever possible a distance from the rail not less than equal to the length of the poles or structures used. Poles, towers, or other wire-supporting structures must under no consideration be placed less than 12 feet from the rail of a main line, or less than 6 feet from the rail of a siding. At loading sidings, sufficient space to be left for driveway.

D. Setting and Strength of Poles.—Poles less than 50 feet in length to be set not less than 6 feet and poles over 50 feet not less than 7 feet in solid ground. Poles with side strains to be reinforced with braces and guy wires. Poles to be at least 7 inches in diameter at the top. Mountain cedar poles to be at least 8 inches at the top. In soft ground poles must be set as to obtain the same amount of rigidity as would be obtained by the above specifications for setting poles in solid ground. When the crossing is located in a section of the country where grass or other fires might burn them, wooden poles to be covered with a layer of some satisfactory fire-resisting material, such as concrete at least two inches thick, extending from the butt of the pole for a distance of at least 5 feet above the level of the ground. Wooden structures to have a safety factor of five.

E. Setting and Strength of Other Structures.—Towers or other structures to be firmly set upon stone, metal, concrete, or pile footings or foundations. Metal and concrete structures to have a safety factor of four.

F. Length of Span.—Span must be as short as possible consistent with the rules of setting and locating of poles and towers.

G. Fittings of Wooden Poles for Telegraph, Telephone, or Low Tension Lines.—The poles at each side of a railway must be fitted with double cross-arms, dimensions not less than three inches by 4 inches, each equipped with 1½ inch hardwood pins nailed in arms or some stronger support and with suitable insulators; cross-arms to be securely fastened to the pole in a girth by not less than a ½-inch machine bolt through the pole; arms carrying more than two wires or carrying a cable must be braced by two stiff iron or substantial wood braces fastened to the arms by ½-inch or larger carriage bolts, and to the pole by a ¾-inch or larger bolt.

H. Fittings of all Poles, Towers, or other Structures.—All wire-supporting structures to be equipped with fittings satisfactory to an engineer of the board.

I. Guards.—Where cross-arms are used, an iron hook guard to be placed on the ends of and securely bolted to each. The hooks shall be so placed as to engage the wire in the event of the latter’s detachment from the insulators.

J. Insulators.—All wires or conductors for the transmission of electrical energy across a railway to be supported by and securely attached to suitable insulators.

Wires or conductors in 10,000 volt (or higher) circuits, to be supported by insulators capable of withstanding tests of two and one-half times the maximum voltage to be employed under operating conditions. An affidavit describing the tests to which the insulators have been subjected and the apparatus employed in the tests shall be supplied by the applicant. The tests upon which reports are required are as follows:

Ja. Puncture test.—The insulators having been immersed in water for a period of 7 days, immediately preceding and ending at the time of the test, to be subjected for a period of five minutes to a potential of two and one-half (2.5) times the maximum potential of the line upon which they are to be installed.

Jb. Flash-over Test.—State the potential that was employed to cause arcing or flashing across the surface of the insulator between the conductor and the insulator's point of support when the surface was (1) dry, and (2) wet.

K. Height of Wires.—(a) Low tension conductors.—The lowest conductor must not be less than 25 feet from top of rail for spans up to 145 feet; 2½ feet additional clearance of rails or other wires must be given for every twenty feet or fraction thereof additional length of span. The words "low tension," as here used, to mean conductors for telegraph, telephone, and kindred signal work, as well as conductors connected with grounded secondary circuits of transformers.

STATEMENT showing the number of the accidents sustained by the persons killed and injured on the various railways in Canada for year ending March 31, 1910.

Name of Railway.	Killed.	Injured.
Grand Trunk.....	104	287
Canadian Pacific.....	257	311
Canadian Northern.....	20	262
Michigan Central.....	23	177
Canadian Northern, Quebec.....	6	18
Pere Marquette.....	3	
Quebec, Montreal & Southern.....	1	3
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo.....	2	1
Ottawa & New York, New York & Ottawa.....	1	
Great Northern Ry.....	6	11
Niagara, St. Catherines & Toronto.....	1	1
Montreal Terminal.....	1	1
Montreal Park & Island.....		1
Dominion Atlantic.....		3
Oshawa.....		1
Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Ry. & N. Co.....	24	16
Canadian Northern, Ontario.....	4	4
Wabash Railway.....		7
Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore R.R.....	1	
Esquimalt & Nanaimo.....	1	1
Central Vermont.....		15
Brantford & Hamilton Electric Ry.....		3
Hereford Ry.....	1	
	456	1,123

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**XIII.—SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR TECHNICAL CLERKS
IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR, APRIL 10, 1911. (No. 111).**

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 1 hour.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

The most convenient form of barometer for travelling is the pocket aneroid. These by the best makers give fairly constant readings, but no aneroid can be depended on as unchangeable. It should be compared with a standard mercurial barometer as late as possible before starting, and recompared, as often as opportunity may offer, with any mercurial barometer the correction of which is known.

The readings of thermometers are understood to show the temperature of the air, and the sling thermometer does this very nearly, even in the sunshine, and very accurately in the shade. But thermometers suspended and at rest are affected by radiation from all objects round about them. They must in any case be fully screened from the sun and sky, and from any strong reflection of sunlight. The use of the screen is to afford a tolerably uniform exposure, and a sufficient, but not excessive, protection. In order to ascertain how far it fulfils this purpose, simultaneous readings should sometimes be taken with the sling thermometer and the suspended thermometers, and the two compared.

The astronomy of such countries as India has been described by professional astronomers; but among ruder nations there is still a great deal unrecorded, for instance, as to the constellations into which they map out the heavens. This likening stars and star groups to animals and other objects is almost universal among mankind. Savages like the Australians still make fanciful stories about them. Such stories enable us to understand the myths of the Classical Dictionary, while modern astronomers keep up the old constellations as a convenient mode of mapping out the sky.

It is easy, on looking into the proceedings of the magician, to see that many of them are merely attempts to work by false analogy or deceptive association of ideas. It will often be noticed that arts belonging to the systematic magic of the civilized world, which has its source in Babylon and Egypt, have found their way into distant lands more readily indeed than useful knowledge so that they may even be met with among barbaric tribes. Thus it has lately been pointed out that the system of lucky and unlucky, which led the natives of Madagascar to kill many infants as of inauspicious birth, is adopted from Arabic magic.

ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. A sum of money at compound interest doubled itself in fifteen years. Find the rate of interest.

2. How long would a column of men, extending 1140 yards in length take to march through a street a mile and a quarter long at the rate of 57 paces a minute, each pace being 30 inches.

3. Reduce to vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.

$$(1.\overset{\cdot\cdot}{3}\overset{\cdot\cdot}{0}\overset{\cdot\cdot}{7} \times .\overset{\cdot\cdot}{5}\overset{\cdot\cdot}{6}\overset{\cdot\cdot}{0} \times .\overset{\cdot\cdot}{3}\overset{\cdot\cdot}{4}) \div (.9\overset{\cdot}{1} \times .0\overset{\cdot}{9} \times 4.12)$$

4. Find the H.C.F. of 141219 and 67158 and the L.C.M. of 50, 338, 675, 702, 975.

5. Find the angle to the nearest tenth of a second

the logarithmic cosine of which is 9.7530075n

“ “ cotangent “ “ “ 9.94280105

“ “ sine “ “ “ 9.8440018

6. Find the numerical value of $\tan A + \sec B \times \cos C$

when $A = 92^\circ 17' 10''$, $B = 111^\circ 15' 20''$, $C = 18^\circ 40' 30''$

7. To what power must 39 be raised to give 819.

ALGEBRA.

1. Factor (a) $X^4Y - X^2Y^3 - X^3Y^2 + XY^4$ (b) $4(ab + cd)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2)^2$

2. Simplify (a) $\frac{X^{\frac{5}{2}} + A^{\frac{5}{3}}}{X^{\frac{1}{2}} + A^{\frac{1}{3}}}$

$$(b) \left(\frac{X^2}{Y^3} + \frac{1}{X} \right) \div \left(\frac{X}{Y} - \frac{1}{Y} + \frac{1}{X} \right)$$

3. Solve (a) $4X^2 + 8x + \frac{8}{X} + \frac{4}{X} = 37$

$$(b) \frac{X^3}{Y} - \frac{Y^3}{X} = \frac{65}{6}$$

$$\frac{X}{Y} - \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{5}{6}$$

4. Solve (a) $X + Y - Z = A + B + C$
 $bx + cy + az = cx + ay + bz$
 $= ab + bc + ca$

$$(b) 6X^{\frac{3}{4}} = 7X^{\frac{1}{4}} - 2X^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$(c) 3X^{\frac{1}{2n}} - \frac{1}{X} - 2 = 0$$

5. The difference of the squares of two numbers, the sum of the two numbers and the product of the two numbers are all equal. What are the numbers?

6. Two regular polygons are so related that the number of their sides is as 2 to 3, and the magnitude of their angles as 3 to 4. Find the figures.

PLANE GEOMETRY—FIRST PAPER.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Define, acute-angled triangle, hypotenuse, medial section, projection of one straight line on another straight line, sector, segment, ratio, mean proportional.

2. If from the ends of any side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these straight lines shall be together less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.

3. In every triangle the square on the side opposite an acute angle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides diminished by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides and the projection on it of the other side.

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4. To inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.
5. If on the same base and on the same side of it any number of triangles be placed having equal vertical angles, their vertices will all lie on an arc of a circle.
6. A ladder stands upright against a perpendicular wall. The foot of it is gradually drawn outwards till the ladder lies on the ground. Prove that the middle point of the ladder has described part of the circumference of a circle.
7. Divide a given straight line into two parts such that the sum of their squares may be equal to a given square. Is this always possible?
8. The difference of the squares on two sides of a triangle is double the rectangle contained by the base and the distance of its middle point from the perpendicular on it from the vertex.

PLANE GEOMETRY—SECOND PAPER.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

9. The square on the sum of two straight lines diminished by the square on their difference, is equal to four times the rectangle contained by the two straight lines.
10. If a straight line be a tangent to a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which the chord makes with the tangent shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.
11. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the two rectangles contained by its opposite sides.
12. Bisect a given triangle by a line parallel to its base.
13. Construct a rectangle equal to a given square such that the difference of two adjacent sides shall be equal to a given straight line.
14. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.
15. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, the triangles are equal in area.
16. If one circle pass through the centre of another, the angle in the exterior segment of the latter circle is acute.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Deduce expressions for $\cos \frac{1}{2}A$ and for the area of the triangle in terms of the sides.

$$2. \text{ Prove } \frac{\cos (A - B)}{\cos A \cos B} = 1 + \tan A \tan B$$

$$\cos A = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{1}{2}A}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{1}{2}A}$$

$$3. \text{ Prove } \cot \frac{1}{2}A = \frac{1 + \cot A}{\sin A}$$

$$\sin x \sin (y - z) + \sin y \sin (z - x) + \sin z \sin (x - y) = 0$$

4. Given $a = 62.4$, $b = 23.5$, $C = 110^\circ 32'$. Find c .
5. Given $A = 50^\circ 38' 52''$, $B = 60^\circ 07' 25''$, $a = 412.67$. Find b .
6. Given $a = 31.24$, $b = 49$, $A = 32^\circ 18'$. Solve the triangle.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Prove $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$.
2. Deduce $\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}c}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}$
3. Prove $\cos A = -\cos (B+C) - 2\sin B \sin C \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}a$.
4. A side of a spherical triangle which differs more from 90° than another side, is in the same quadrant as its opposite angle.
5. Given $c = 110^\circ 46' 20''$, $A = 80^\circ 10' 30''$, $C = 90^\circ$. Solve the triangle.
6. Given $A = 132^\circ 16'$, $B = 139^\circ 44'$, $b = 127^\circ 30'$. Find a .
7. Given $a = 99^\circ 40' 48''$, $b = 64^\circ 23' 15''$, $C = 97^\circ 26' 29''$. Find c .
8. Given $a = 100^\circ 49' 30''$, $B = 95^\circ 38' 04''$, $C = 65^\circ 33' 10''$. Find b .

MENSURATION.

1. The sides of a field are 8.74 ch., 10.2 ch. and 15.1 ch. Find its area in acres.
2. The volume of a tetrahedron having 5 inch edges is changed to a sphere. Find the radius of the sphere.
3. A pyramid 11 inches high with a base of 15 inches square is converted into a cylinder of equal surface, the diameter of the cylinder being half the height. Find the radius of the cylinder.
4. The largest possible cube is cut from a sphere 28 inches in diameter. Find (a) the length of an edge of the cube and (b) the volume of the unused portion of the sphere.
5. A certain township which is rectangular in shape is 3 chains longer than wide and contains 23,502.879 acres, is plotted on a scale of 40 chains to an inch. What are the dimensions of the plot?
6. Find the circumference of the stump of the smallest tree from which a stick of timber 13 inches square and 14 feet long can be cut if the tree tapers one inch in four feet and the bark is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick.
7. On testing the 66 foot chain used in question one it was found to be 3.3 inches too short. What is the true area of the field?

**XIV.—SPECIAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR TRANSLATOR IN THE
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1911. (No. 112).
TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH.**

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Translate into English two of the three following extracts.

Cela ne veut pas dire au moins que, sur la foi de Montesquieu, nous ayons eu raison jadis de leur emprunter leur forme de gouvernement; et, au contraire, quand on voit ce qui se passe depuis de longues années déjà, non seulement en France, mais en Italie, ou en Espagne, et même ailleurs, on est tenté de se demander si le parlementarisme, puisqu'il faut l'appeler par son nom, ne serait pas quelque chose d'aussi parfaitement, profondément, et exclusivement "national" que la cuisine anglaise, par exemple, ou que ces sports dont nous aurons deux mots à dire tout à l'heure. Nous répondra-t-on que c'est nous, Français ou Latins, qui n'avons su nous approprier le régime parlementaire. Mais la question est précisément de savoir si nous aurions pu

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nous l'approprier, et, sans faire intervenir ici la question de race ou d'aptitude originelle, si le parlementarisme n'aurait pas pour conditions d'existence, ou de fonctionnement régulier, la stabilité de l'institution monarchique, ou la continuité d'une aristocratie de naissance, ou généralement tout ce qu'en France, comme en Italie d'ailleurs et comme en Espagne, depuis cent ans, nous avons travaillé consciencieusement à détruire. On dit aujourd'hui de beaucoup de choses bonnes et désirables en soi qu'elles sont malheureusement "incompatibles avec la démocratie," et bien entendu ce n'est pas la démocratie qu'on propose de leur sacrifier; on le voudrait qu'on ne le pourrait pas, et plutôt on s'y briserait. Mais, en fait d'incompatibilité, je n'en connais guère de plus irréductible que celle du "parlementarisme" avec la "démocratie."

Tel est mouvement intellectuel qui aboutit, dès le XVII^e siècle, à cette double conquête, dont la fécondité n'est pas épuisée; la première, la conquête de moyens d'observation indéfiniment révélateurs; la seconde, la conquête d'un mode de représentation, la représentation mathématique, prodigieusement souple et fidèle.

La différence donc entre la science du moyen âge et la science moderne, c'est d'abord que dans la première le champ de l'observation était limité, et que l'on n'y revenait plus, tandis que, dans l'autre, le champ de l'observation est incomparablement plus vaste, et le savant y revient sans cesse; c'est ensuite que dans l'une, la représentation des choses se faisait par concepts, et les concepts se combinaient suivant la pure logique abstraite du syllogisme; dans l'autre au contraire la représentation est mathématique, et les formules mathématiques se combinent selon les lois des mathématiques.

Or le XVI^e siècle se trouve placé entre la science du passé et la science de l'avenir; il est chargé de détruire l'une et de préparer l'autre; mais il ne peut pas voir très nettement le dessin de l'avenir. Il travaille dans une demi-lumière, il sait bien que c'est une aube et où est l'orient, mais il ne discerne pas le contour des choses; ses coups portent souvent à faux. Il insiste sur l'insuffisance des observations faites par les anciens et sur les vices qui les rendent incomplètes et suspectes. Il multiplie les railleries sur la vaine logomachie du syllogisme des écoles. C'est bien, mais c'est dangereux. Supposez qu'un penseur, dans des circonstances déterminées, exagère ses idées; supposez qu'il s'effare ou veuille s'effarer devant la multitude des faits nouveaux à observer et devant la difficulté, tranchons le mot, devant l'impossibilité de bien observer; supposez encore qu'il affecte de considérer la dialectique syllogistique comme le processus unique et vain de l'esprit humain. Ce penseur sera peut-être en fait un précurseur de Bacon, de Galilée, de Descartes; mais pourra aussi bien être le maître d'un sceptique.

Je ne veux pas non plus examiner à fond si Pascal était réellement sceptique à l'égard de l'existence de Dieu. Si vous vouliez absolument connaître ma pensée sur ce sujet, je vous dirais que je crois que Pascal, abstraction faite des lumières du christianisme, croyait à l'existence d'un Dieu et à l'ensemble des dogmes qui constituent ce qu'on appelle la religion naturelle. Mais je ne puis vous le prouver rigoureusement, et ce qui, en revanche, est certain, c'est qu'il a déclaré ne trouver ni dans la nature, ni dans la métaphysique des raisons assez fortes pour convaincre des athées endurcis. Mettons la chose au pis: Pascal était athée.

S'il l'était, ce fut un malheur. S'il l'était, nous pouvons nous en étonner. Toutefois, il est juste de placer ici quelques observations, qui, sans servir d'excuse à une si prodigieuse erreur, expliquent sa présence dans le monde.

Savoir qu'une chose est, sans savoir ce qu'elle est, fort souvent c'est ne rien savoir. Séparée de son mode, l'existence n'est qu'un mot. Et selon le mode qu'on lui assigne, une existence est quelque chose ou n'est rien. Croire à l'existence de Dieu, et ne pas croire à la personnalité, à la souveraineté, à la justice de Dieu, décidément ce n'est pas croire en Dieu. Croire à l'existence de Dieu, et hésiter sur ses attributs essentiels, c'est hésiter sur l'existence même de Dieu. Enfin croire en Dieu, et se trouver incapable d'en tirer aucune conséquence pratique, c'est, si vous voulez, croire en Dieu, mais c'est

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être sans Dieu. Sur ce pied, vous serez peut-être obligés de convenir que la croyance en Dieu, une croyance ferme, énergique, réelle, n'est pas tout à fait aussi commune qu'on le pense.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Traduire en Français :—

(a) Sec. 1. Quarantine stations shall be under the care and subject to the orders of the officers appointed for that purpose hereinafter referred to as superintendents, who shall have the general superintendence and control of the servants or other persons and of all other matters connected therewith.

Sec. 2. Animals in any quarantine station shall be treated and dealt with under the direction of the superintendent of the said station, and all articles used for, about, or in connection with the said animals shall be in like manner subject to his direction and supervision.

Sec. 3. Cattle six months old or over imported from countries other than the United States and Mexico shall not be discharged from quarantine until they have been submitted to the tuberculin test by the superintendent of the quarantine or other duly authorized officer.

Sec. 4. Cattle reacting to the tuberculin test, but not showing clinical symptoms, shall be permanently marked in the right ear with the letter "T" by the officer making the test, and may then be released at the expiry of the prescribed period of quarantine if found free from all other infectious or contagious diseases.

(b) The Minister of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) may, upon application being made as hereinafter mentioned, grant to any person or company for any term not exceeding twenty years the right to use the water from any stream or lake, at any particular part thereof, for the purpose of generating power, and the right to transmit, sell or use the power so generated.

Every applicant for a grant shall, for sixty days previous to the making of the application, post at the following places a notice in writing of his intention to apply to the Minister for the grant therein referred to, viz.: at the point where the water is to be diverted, in the immediate vicinity of the place where the power plant is to be constructed, and in the office of the mining recorder for the district in which the water sought is situated.

The said notice shall contain the following particulars:—

(a) The name of the applicant;

(b) The name of, or if unnamed, a sufficient description of the stream, lake or other source from which such water is intended to be diverted and taken.

(c) By Order in Council of the 23rd of July, 1906, section 3 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and within the railway belt in British Columbia, established by order of the Governor General in Council, dated the first day of July, 1898, as amended by subsequent orders, was amended by adding to the first sentence thereof immediately after the words 'the area licensed,' the following, 'provided, however, that such renewal shall be granted subject to any changes which may have been made in the regulations increasing or altering the rental or dues to be paid or otherwise varying the terms and conditions under which licenses are granted.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

FRENCH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Traiter, en français, *un* des sujets suivants:
La loi d'enquête en matière de conflits industriels;
Les terres de la Couronne dans la Province de Québec;
La réciprocité;
Le chemin de fer de la baie d'Hudson.
2. Traiter, en français, *un* des sujets suivants:
L'aviation;
Le procès des Camorristes à Viterbes;
Le conflit religieux en Portugal;
La providence.

XV.—SPECIAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR TRANSLATOR ON THE
STAFF OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 5, 1911. (No. 113).

TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

In the Session of 1888 the Quebec Government passed an Act called the District Magistrates Act. It provided for the abolition of the Circuit Court at Montreal—presided over by judges of the Superior Court, who are appointed by the Dominion Government—and created in lieu thereof a new court, to be known as the “District Magistrate Court”. By the Act in question, the Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to appoint to this court two justices, at a salary of \$3,000 each, to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, who were to be styled district magistrates, and were to be irremovable except on the joint address of the Legislative Council and Assembly”. All the powers and jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the Superior Court judges in their capacity as judges of the Circuit Court, being vested in these magistrates, made them virtually judges as the words “judge of the Superior Court,” “judge” or “judges”, whenever referring to their powers and duties respecting matters connected with the Circuit Court sitting in that district, should mean the District of Montreal.

This Act was disallowed, as by section 96 of the British North America Act it is provided that judges of the superior and district courts in each province are appointed by the Governor-General on address of the Senate and House of Commons; and by Section 100, that their salaries are fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Let me recall the seasonable words of caution contained in Lord John Russell's despatch to the Governor-General of Canada, of Oct. 14, 1839, a despatch which has been termed “the charter of responsible government”, as it was the first official communication to introduce that system into a British colony: Every political constitution in which different bodies share the supreme power is only enabled to exist by the forbearance of those among whom this power is distributed. In this respect the example of England may well be imitated. The sovereign using the prerogative of the Crown to the utmost extent, and the house of commons exerting its power of the

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purse to carry all its resolutions into immediate effect, would produce confusion in the country in less than a twelve-month. So in a colony, the governor thwarting every legitimate proposition of the assembly, and the assembly continually recurring to its power of refusing supplies, can but disturb all political relations, embarrass trade, and retard the prosperity of the people. Each must exercise a wise moderation. The Governor must only oppose the wishes of the assembly where the honour of the Crown or the interests of the empire are deeply concerned; and the assembly must be ready to modify some of its measures for the sake of harmony and from a reverent attachment to the authority of Great Britain.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

D'année en année, j'ai eu occasion d'apprécier l'attachement des habitants de Québec au trône, au gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine, ainsi qu'aux intérêts de l'empire, et lorsque tout récemment, un nuage portant la guerre dans ses flancs menaca la Grande Bretagne, rien ne me causa de plus légitime orgueil que de voir que les sujets franco-canadiens de Sa Majesté ne restaient pas d'un iota en arrière de leurs compatriotes écossais et irlandais, dans l'expression de leur désir de se rallier pour la défense de ses possessions.

Il est bien vrai que les différences de races qui existent au Canada compliquent jusqu'à un certain point les problèmes que les hommes d'Etat ont à résoudre, cependant les inconvénients qui peuvent quelquefois en résulter sont plus que contrebalancés par plusieurs avantages qui en dérivent. Je ne crois pas que l'homogénéité ethnologique soit un bienfait sans mélange pour un pays. Il est incontestable que le côté le moins attrayant du caractère social d'une grande partie des populations de ce continent, est le cachet d'uniformité que présentent plusieurs de ses aspects, et je pense qu'il est heureux pour le Canada de pouvoir compter sur la coopération de différentes races. L'action réciproque des idiosyncrasies nationales introduit dans notre existence une verdure, une fraîcheur, une variété, une couleur, une impulsion éclectique qui sans cela, ferait défaut; il serait d'une très mauvaise politique de chercher à les faire disparaître.

Le traité de Washington fut l'oeuvre d'une commission conjointe, nommée par l'Angleterre, les Etats-Unis et le Canada, pour régler les questions irritantes suscitées en grande partie par l'abrogation du traité de réciprocité, et en particulier pour résoudre la question des pêcheries.

Sous l'empire du traité de réciprocité les Américains avaient le droit de pêcher dans les eaux canadiennes, mais l'abrogation de ce traité faisait revivre le traité de 1818 qui leur interdisait la pêche en dedans de trois milles marins de nos rives.

La question en litige était de savoir d'où devraient partir ces trois milles.

Les Américains continuaient de pêcher, comme ils l'avaient fait sous le traité de réciprocité, sans s'occuper le moins du monde des remontrances du gouvernement canadien et même des ordres du président des Etats-Unis. Des croiseurs anglais et canadiens recurent l'ordre de protéger les droits des Canadiens et d'arrêter ceux qui les enfreindraient. Plusieurs vaisseaux américains furent saisis et confisqués; une agitation violente s'ensuivit dans la presse, et l'opinion publique irritée se fit entendre jusqu'au capitol de Washington.

Les autres questions soumises à la commission avaient trait aux fameuses réclamations de l'Alabama, à la navigation du St. Laurent et des canaux canadiens, à la délimitation de la frontière entre les Etats-Unis et la Colombie Anglaise, ou au droit de posséder l'île San-Juan sur la côte de Vancouver.

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FRENCH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Principes fondamentaux de la constitution anglaise.
2. Vos vues sur le rôle du Sénat Canadien.
3. Le capital et le travail, facteurs nécessaires à la prospérité publique.
4. Les qualités d'une bonne traduction.

XVI.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE OUTSIDE SERVICE, MAY 9, 1911. (No. 114).

WRITING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Value.

100

FIRST DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS MADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The first discovery of diamonds in Canada which can be definitely announced has been made in British Columbia, on Divine Mountain, near the Tulameen river, by Mr. Chas. Camsell, while he was making a geological examination for the Dominion survey. Professor R. W. Brock, Director of the Geological Survey, who announces the discovery, states that the specimens obtained so far are all smaller than a pin-head, so that the discovery is of scientific rather than of commercial importance. Many appear under the microscope to be clear and bright. Mr. R. A. A. Johnston, Mineralogist of the Survey, has established beyond doubt, however, that the stones are genuine diamonds.

Professor Brock says: "It is possible that the new placer deposits found in the streams draining peridotite rock-mass may contain stones of greater size, although the fact that placer-mining for gold and platinum has been carried on for a number of years without such a discovery having been made, tends to lessen the possibility, as stones of commercial size in the sluice-boxes would be apt to attract the attention of the miners."

SPELLING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 3 marks will be deducted.

Value.

50

ACT REGARDING RIPAREAN RIGHTS.

The Ontario Government Act dippriving riparean oners of wrights they have hear-tofor held in the beds of streems has been totaly re-dran as a result of nummerous protists filled with the goverment.

While the purpurt of the act is the same, saveing clausses have been aded which protekt certan partees to whom a gret injustise would have reculted as a concequence of the act as originaly dran. The new bill stipoolates that where land boardering on a naviggabel body of water or streem has been heretofor or shall hearafter be grantid by

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the Crowne, it shall be prezumed in the abcence of an expres grant that the bed of suche boddy of water or streem was not intendid to pas to the grante, and the grant shall be so constrooed and not in acordence with the rooles of the English Comon law.

Howevver, this sexion is not to effect the rightes of a grante or of any person claming under him wher such wrights have been heartofor determinned by a coart in acordence with the rooles of the English Comon law.

DICTIONARY.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value.

50

LOW WATER IN THE OTTAWA RIVER.

Ottawa has had pretty low water since last fall, but according to a statement to the *Journal* to-day by Mr. C. R. Coutlee, engineer in charge of the Conservation Commission dams on Lakes Temiscamingue and Kipawa, the city can thank the conservation work that things have not been considerably worse.

It appears, (putting the matter in a nutshell,) that all along while the city has been worrying about the lowness of the river, the Conservation Commission engineers have been watching the situation, and gradually feeding out water, since early in January, from the big reserve supply held on Lake Kipawa.

It appears also, from what Mr. Coutlee says, that in November last, the city got the benefit of six feet of water from all the area of big Lake Temiscamingue, which has an area of 115 square miles. The accession of the city's supply on that occasion was due to the commission having to blow-up a coffer-dam at the Long Sault, owing to the rise of the dammed waters in the lake behind, flooding over the masonry work of the big dam that is being constructed there.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Write in figures: Five hundred and fifty million, seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand, six hundred and sixty-nine; Twenty-three billion, twenty-three million, twenty-three thousand and twenty-three . |
| 5 | 2. Write in numbers: MMCCLXXXIII. |
| 5 | 3. Express 75869 by Roman Notation, as in Question 2. |
| 16 | 4. Add: 6754928574; 5678953678; 97654832; 4965837695; 8756394753; 685387536; 788975364. |
| 10 | 5. Subtract 476890352642 from 7420516354062. |
| 16 | 6. Multiply 89643527863 by 80007. |
| 16 | 7. Divide 674358470972 by 7539. |
| 6 | 8. A farmer has 1,000 head of cattle in 5 fields. In the first he has 315 head, in the second 175 head, in the third 300, and in the fourth the same as in the fifth. How many has he in the fifth? |

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- 16 9. A labourer agreed to work for \$1.25 per day and his board, paying 50 cents per day for his board when he was idle. At the end of 25 days he received \$19. How many days was he idle?

100

XVII.—QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR THE OUTSIDE SERVICE, MAY 10, 1911. (No. 115).

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time allowed: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

SPELLING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to copy it, correcting the errors.

Pictur to yourself how beutiful it is—this streach of over a hundred miles of lovely country, with the Rockies on one side and the Selkirks on the other. You glid along past extencive fruit groaves and over high slopeing platoes of ranch land where cattel and horses wander allmost undisterbed; follow at times the winding picturesk Columbia River gliding threw this paredice, gleeming like a silver band, and stay awhile to gaze enrapptured at the exquisit loveleness of one of the British Columbia laks which lies in the center of the vallie. Mile after mile you travle, finding fresh beuties as you go, ever fasinated and thrilled above all, by the masive grandure and splendor of the snow-capped mountins on eather hand, reering their loftie peeks far into the clouds,—grim sentenals and gardiens of the marvelous beuty and richness of the country nesteling at their feet. Across the peeks the clouds flote slowly like drifting smoak, obskuring and then reveeling the snow-capped sumitts.

There can be but little dout that when the Goverment makes the emproved road which it contemplates and conection is estabished with the Pacific highway and the good eastern roads, adventurous motorists from all over the world will make the run across the Canadian highway. The atrachion of the boundless streaches of the prairie province, the glorius magnificense of the mitey mountins and the varied beuties of the forrests, laks and rivers of British Columbia will make Canada the "Mecca" of turists who now spend there sumers in Europe.

DICTATION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The city of London with its suburbs has seven millions of inhabitants, and still it grows. It grows through the passion which seems to be seizing mankind everywhere, on this continent as well as in Europe, for emigration from the country into the town, not only as the centre of wealth and employment, but as the centre of excitement, and, as the people fondly fancy, of enjoyment. The Empire and the commercial relations of England draw representatives of trading communities or subject races from all parts of the globe, and the faces and costumes of the Hindoo and the Chinaman mingle in the motley crowd with the merchants of Europe and America.

Here is the great market of the world, to which the best and richest products are brought from every land and climate, so that if you have enough money in your purse you may command every object of utility or fancy which grows or is made anywhere, without going beyond the circuit of the great cosmopolitan city. That London is the great distributing centre of the world is shown by the fleets of the carrying trade of which the countless masts rise along her wharves and in her docks.

Ancient Babylon may have vied with London in circumference, but the greater part of its area was occupied by open spaces. This modern Babylon is a dense mass of humanity.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take the first three and any six of the remaining 8 questions. The details of the work of each question must be given.

Value.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. Subtract the sum of 4768954; 8396057; 9758694; 3789586; 2768495 and 5368479 from the product of 864705 and 30958. |
| 8 | 2. Divide .0390625 by .625 and subtract the quotient from 2. |
| 8 | 3. Simplify $\frac{8\frac{3}{5} - 7\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{2}{3} - 4\frac{1}{2}}{13 - 11\frac{3}{10} + 10\frac{7}{10} - 9\frac{1}{2}} \times 1\frac{4}{7}\frac{8}{3}$. |
| 12 | 4. Two properties were bought for \$5200 and \$6500 respectively; the first was sold at a gain of 15% and the second at a gain of 6%. What gain per cent was made on the total outlay? |
| 12 | 5. A farmer sold a horse, gaining 15% on his outlay; with the proceeds he bought another which he sold for \$120.75, losing 12½%. Find the cost of the first horse. |
| 12 | 6. A path 8 feet wide encloses a space 350 feet long by 200 feet. Find the cost of constructing the path at 18 cts. a sq. yard. |
| 12 | 7. A man borrowed \$1000 at 5% compound interest. At the end of each year for three years he paid \$200. Find how much he owed after making the third payment. |
| 12 | 8. Find the interest of \$783.50 at 7% from 17th of July till the 14th of November in the same year. |

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- 12 9. What amount of tea at 45c. per lb. should be mixed with 56 lbs. at 60c. per lb. to make a mixture with 50c. per lb.?
- 12 10. A man bought a farm for \$3770. For $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres he paid \$60 an acre, for 23 acres \$50 an acre, and for the remainder \$68 an acre. How many acres did the farm contain?
- 12 11. The fortunes of John and James respectively surpassed that of William by 6% and 4%. All three had \$22320. Find the fortune of each.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

Value.

- 25 1. Draw a map of Canada, showing on it,—
 (a) Ten of the most important rivers;
 (b) The C.P.R. from coast to coast, with ten cities properly located on it;
 (c) The Intercolonial from Montreal to Sydney and Halifax, with eight important towns or cities located on it;
 (d) The C.N.R. from Port Arthur to Edmonton, with six important towns or cities located on it.
- 6 2. Name, with their capitals, the six States (U.S.A.) lying nearest to your native province.
- 12 3. Compare British Columbia with Ontario under these heads: (a) Area; (b) Population; (c) Climate; (d) Mineral wealth produced yearly; (e) Fisheries.
- 12 4. What are Canada's six leading articles of export to Great Britain? to United States? What are Canada's six leading articles of import from Great Britain? from United States?
- 14 5. Where is each of the following, and of what use to the British Empire: Suez, Esquimalt, Jamaica, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Labrador, Cape Colony?
- 8 6. Name in order the canals on the great waterway between Lake Superior and the Atlantic Ocean.
- 9 7. Describe the great lakes of North America.
- 14 8. Where is each of the following, and for what is it important: Valleyfield, Amherst, White Horse, Revelstoke, Delhi, Spokane, Melbourne?

100

HISTORY.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted. Values; $12\frac{1}{2}$ marks each.

1. Give an account of the "Seven Years War," as follows:—(1) Cause and date, (2) Important countries involved, (3) Important battles and treaties, (4) Important leaders.

2. Describe the character and policy of Cromwell.

3. What was the "New Learning"? What brought it about? Mention some famous men associated with it, and its influence. During what period did it arise?

4. Give a brief account of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, as follows:—Her relations with Spain, Famous poets and their works, Navigation and Colonization, Dates of her accession and death.

5. Who was Colbert? Under whose reign did he live? How did his work contribute to the welfare and advancement of his country?

6. Write brief historical notes on the following:—Richelieu, Robespierre, Girondins, Charlotte Corday, and the Bastile.

7. What was the Company of "One Hundred Associates"? When, and by whom was it formed? What did it promise to do? How were these promises carried out?

8. Who was Champlain? When did he live? What explorations were carried out by him? What city did he found? How has he been remembered by Canadians?

9. Explain briefly and historically, giving dates, the following:—Ashburton Treaty, Confederation Act, Reciprocity Treaty, and Representation by Population.

10. Who was Lord Durham? Why was he sent to Canada? When did he arrive? Give the main clauses of his report to the British Government.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Values.

64 1. Write an essay of about 350 words on *one* of the following subjects.

(a) A story founded on the following news item:—

"The Rev. A. B. after thirty years has been cleared of any blame in connection with the disappearance of twelve letters (containing \$3,500) from the Peoria post office, of which he was registry clerk. In the bottom of an old mail-sack recently sent to the repair-shop was discovered a large manilla envelope, on opening which the workman found the twelve letters containing the missing money."

(b) A Scene at a Railway Station.

(c) Some Causes of Success in Business.

(d) An argument on *one* side of this question:—Does Novel-Reading Do More Harm than Good?

24 2. Make a clear distinction between the words in each of the following pairs, and use each word correctly in a sentence:—(a) learn and teach, (b) principal and principle, (c) affect and effect (used as verbs), (d) statue and statute, (e) healthy and wholesome, (f) stationary and stationery.

12 3. (a) Divide the following extract into three paragraphs.

(b) What is the subject of each paragraph?

(c) In each case what part does the first sentence play in the paragraph?

"It is in the country that the Englishman gives scope to his natural feelings. He breaks loose gladly from the cold formalities and negative civilities of town, throws off his habits of shy reserve, and becomes joyous and free-hearted. He manages to collect round him all the conveniences and elegancies of polite life, and to banish its restraints. His country-seat abounds with every requisite, either for studious retirement, tasteful gratification, or rural exercise. Books, paintings, music, horses, dogs, and sporting implements of all kinds are at hand. He puts no constraint, either upon his guests or himself, but, in the true spirit of hospitality, provides the means of enjoyment, and leaves every one to partake according to his inclination. The taste of the English in the cultivation of land, and in what is called landscape gardening, is unrivaled. They have studied Nature intently, and discovered an excellent sense of her beautiful forms and harmonious combinations. Those charms which, in other countries she lavishes in wild solitudes, are here assembled round the haunts of domestic life. They seem to have caught her coy and furtive graces, and spread them, like witchery, about their rural abodes. Nothing can be more imposing than the magnificence of English park scenery. Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green, with here and there clumps of gigantic trees, keeping up rich piles of foliage. The solemn pomp of groves and woodland glades, with the deer trooping in silent herds across them; the hare, bounding away to the covert; or the pheasant, suddenly bursting

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upon the wing. The brook, taught to wind in natural meanderings, or expand into a glassy lake—the sequestered pool, reflecting the quivering trees, with the yellow leaf sleeping on its bosom, and the trout roaming fearlessly about its limpid waters: while some rustic temple, or sylvan statute, grown green and dank with age, gives an air of classic sanctity to the seclusion.”

XVIII.—REGULAR EXAMINATION FOR LOWER GRADE POSITIONS IN
THE INSIDE SERVICE, MAY 9, 1911. (No. 116).

WRITING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
(Same as on page 199.)

SPELLING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
(Same as on page 199.)

DICTATION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
(Same as on page 200.)

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
(Same as on page 200.)

XIX.—REGULAR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN SUB-
DIVISION B OF THE THIRD DIVISION IN THE INSIDE SERVICE, MAY
10, 1911. (No. 119).

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time allowed: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

SPELLING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

(Same as on page 201.)

DICTATION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

(Same as on page 202.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. When the results of the Civil Service Examination are announced, it appears that you have failed in one subject but that your aggregate marks are satisfactory.

(a) Write a letter to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission asking that your papers be re-examined, and setting forth clearly your reasons for such an appeal.

(b) Write the Secretary's reply.

2. The following is an extract from the report of the Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration. Make a synopsis of this extract which will give in a clear and concise form the important points in it. This synopsis should not exceed *two* pages of foolscap. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar and style.

British Columbia is especially favoured by nature in the versatility and richness of her natural resources, which it is believed Canadians are able to develop, and which if properly applied are capable of supporting a vast and permanent population. This nation-building should be based upon a sound foundation of good citizenship, in which every useful employment is honourable, and where the dignity of labour is recognized and preserved.

If the end to be sought is the building up of the nation, and not the exploitation of these resources, the one vital interest to be secured above all others is an immigration of settlers of whom we may hope to make Canadians, in the highest and best sense of that word. That this object ought to be the one in view is supported by the recent public utterance of a very distinguished personage, when he said:

"No one who has the privilege which we have had during our tour could fail to be struck with the all-prevailing and pressing demand—the want of population. Even in the oldest of our colonies were abundant signs of this need—boundless tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden mineral wealth calling for development, vast expanses of virgin soil ready to yield profitable crops to the settler; and these can be enjoyed under conditions of healthy living, liberal laws, free institutions, in exchange for the overcrowded cities, and the almost hopeless struggle for existence which, alas, too often is the lot of many in the old country. But one condition, and one only, is made by our colonial governments, and that is—send us suitable immigrants. I would go further and appeal to my fellow-countrymen at home to prove the strength of the attachment of the motherland to her children, by sending them only of her best. By this means we may still further strengthen, or at all events pass on unimpaired, that pride of race, that unity of sentiment and purpose, that feeling of common loyalty and obligation which, knit together, alone can maintain the integrity of the Empire."

How far do the Chinese of the labour or coolie class approach to this standard? They come from southern China, drawn from the poorer classes, reared in poverty where a few cents a day represent the earnings which must suffice for a family; accustomed to crowd together in small tenements or huts, close, unhealthy and filthy; with customs, habits and modes of life fixed and unalterable, resulting from an ancient and

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effete civilization, with no desire to conform to western ideas. They form, on their arrival, a community within a community, separate and apart, a foreign substance within, but not of our body politic, with no love for our laws and institutions; a people that will not assimilate or become an integral part of our race and nation. With their habits of overcrowding, and an utter disregard of all sanitary laws, they are a continual menace to health. From a moral and social point of view, living as they do without home life, schools or churches, and so nearly approaching a servile class, their effect upon the rest of the community is bad. They pay no fair proportion of the taxes of the country. They keep out immigrants who would become permanent citizens, and create conditions inimical to labour and dangerous to the industrial peace of the community where they come. They spend little of their earnings in the country and trade chiefly with their own people. They fill the places that ought to be occupied by permanent citizens, many of whom leave the country on their account. They are unfit for full citizenship, and are permitted to take no part in municipal or provincial government. Upon this point there is entire unanimity. They are not and will not become citizens in any sense of the term as we understand it. They are so nearly allied to a servile class that they are obnoxious to a free community and dangerous to the State.

This class of immigration falls far short of that standard so essential to the well-being of the country. From a Canadian stand-point it is injurious and in the interest of the nation any further immigration ought to be prohibited. The great industries will not suffer. There is a surplus of this class of labour at the present time ready to enter any avenue of unskilled labour that may be open. If no more were admitted the supply is equal to the demand for years to come, and the change will be so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. There are more Chinese to-day in Victoria and adjacent thereto, than in the whole State of Washington. The Chinese labourers who are already in the country will be benefited by the change. Trade with China will rather be promoted than otherwise, by removing a cause of friction, as has been found to be the case in the United States in their trade with China since the Exclusion Act. The interest of the Empire can best be served by building up a strong and united Canada, able not only to defend herself, but afford help if need be to the Mother Country. Whatever permanently weakens British Columbia weakens the Dominion and the Empire, and no material gain to individual interests ought to weigh for one moment against this injury to the nation.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates must do the first question and any other seven: not more than *eight* questions to be attempted. The work of each question must be given.

1. Find the *total* cost of the following:—
 - 6824 pounds of coal at \$7.50 per ton.
 - 8960 feet of lumber at \$35.25 per thousand.
 - 6840 pounds of wheat at \$1.05 per bushel.
2. A bowling-green 140 feet long and 60 feet wide is to have a cement walk, 3 feet 6 inches wide, made around it, *outside* of the green, find:—
 - (a) The distance around the outside of the walk.
 - (b) The cost of the walk at 90 cts. per sq. yard.
3. Find the simple interest on \$1500 from Jan. 1st, 1909, until Oct. 20th, 1910, at 6% per annum.
4. A farmer sells 9 horses and 7 cows for \$1200, and 6 horses and 13 cows for the same sum. Find the selling price of 3 horses and 8 cows at the same rate.
5. A wholesale firm offered me a gasoline launch for \$3100 subject to a discount of 25%; another firm offered me a launch exactly like the first one for \$3300 subject to a discount of 30%. Which is the better offer and how much?

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6. The ice on a pond whose area is $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, is 10 inches thick. How many tons of ice may be taken from the pond if a cubic foot of ice weighs 56 pounds?

7. A grocer buys 80 lbs. of tea at 21 cents a lb., and mixes it with a dearer tea which he has in stock. He sells the mixture at 35 cents a lb. and receives altogether \$43.75, making a profit of \$15.25 in all. How many pounds of the dearer tea did he use, and what did it cost per lb.?

8. A man sold $\frac{3}{8}$ of his farm for \$7500 at \$50 an acre. He sold $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remainder at \$45 an acre, and what was then left at \$30 an acre. If he gained $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the whole transaction find the cost of the farm.

9. How much will it cost to lath and plaster the walls and ceiling of a store-room 40 ft. long, 18 ft. wide and 12 ft. high at 6 cts. per sq. yd. for lathing and 18 cts. per sq. yd. for plastering, deducting one-half the area of 2 doors each 9 ft. x 4 ft. and of 4 windows each $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.?

10. A dealer in Winnipeg shipped 1500 bushels of wheat to his agent in Montreal with instructions to sell it at \$1.02 a bushel and deduct his commission at 2%. He also instructed him to buy apples at \$2.10 a barrel with the proceeds, deducting his commission at 2%. Find,—

(a) How many barrels of apples the agent purchased.

(b) The agent's total commission.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

1. Describe an overland journey from Montreal to Vancouver, naming important places met *en route*.

2. Name all the towns and cities of your own province having a population of 4,000 and over.

3. Draw a contour map of the Great Lakes indicating the position of the following places:—Port Arthur, Fort William, Duluth, Sarnia, Detroit, Cleveland, Sault Ste. Marie, Buffalo, Chicago, Hamilton and Toronto.

4. Name the states bordering on the following provinces:—Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

5. (a) Describe the Laurentian Range.

(b) Describe the Rocky Mountains.

6. Name the confluents of the following rivers:—

(a) The St. Lawrence.

(b) The Fraser.

(c) The Mackenzie.

7. (a) Name all the oceans of the world.

(b) Name all the seas of the globe.

(c) Tell where such bodies of water are to be found.

8. Describe a trip by water from Toronto to Boston, and name important places met *en route*.

9. Name the leading river of each of the following countries:—England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Mexico and Brazil.

10. (a) Name the ten largest cities of North America, and tell where they are located.

(b) Name the ten largest cities of Europe, and tell where they are located.

(c) Name five cities, having a population of a million or over, located in any other part of the world.

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HISTORY.

Value.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

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- 20 1. Write brief notes (not more than six lines for each) on any *five* of the following:—Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sieur de Maisonneuve, Pierre le Moyne D'Iberville, Sir William Pepperell, Tecumseh, John Graves Simcoe, and De Mézy.
- 16 2. When and from whom did the Hudson's Bay Company acquire rights in America? Describe as well as you can these rights and the extent of the territory acquired. Does the Hudson's Bay Company still control this territory? Explain as fully as you can.
- 16 3. Has Canada ever had a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States? If so, when was it negotiated, what were its provisions, and why was it terminated?
- 16 4. What were some of the causes of the War of the American Revolution? Show that this war had an important effect upon the settlement of Canada.
- 16 5. Outline the chief events in the history of France from the *Coup d'Etat* of Louis Napoleon to the Battle of Sedan.
- 16 6. Write short sketches (not more than eight lines for each) on any *four* of the following:—The Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, Disestablishment of the Irish Church, Penny Postage, John Wilkes, Daniel O'Connell, Benjamin D'Israeli, and Sir Robert Peel.
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100

TYPEWRITING,

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

It may be remarked that Minneapolis wheat is now and often is at a premium over the current price in Chicago. That is true at times, for the reason that generally the demand for high-grade milling wheat at Minneapolis is much greater than at Chicago. Minneapolis is the greatest milling centre in the world. Minneapolis mills have a greater reputation throughout the world than mills of other sections. Their capacity being great, their cost of production is relatively low. With such facilities and reputation and low cost, they can afford to pay premiums for the better grades of wheat. There has recently been excessive competition among the mills of Minneapolis to attract wheat and hold it there.

It requires 6 bushels of wheat to make one barrel of patent flour. Even one bushel of high-class wheat combined with 5 bushels of average wheat will materially improve the one barrel of high-grade flour when produced by such a combination. The farmer may not realize what must be apparent to the thoughtful student, that the ability of the American mills to absorb practically all the wheat that is grown in the United States and so combine it into a finished product that every kernel of it has immediate value, is the most important influence in existence for maintaining the high level upon which American wheat is sold.

Every bushel of Canadian wheat thus used in the development of increased trade abroad will require its complement of 4 or 5 bushels of home-grown wheat that would not be required by the American mill if it were unable, as at present, to increase its foreign outlet for flour. . . . The question presented is whether the Canadian grain will reach the ultimate markets where the world's price is fixed on the low basis at which it is at present being marketed, or whether this grain will be handled by American methods, through American elevators, over American railways and by American flour-mills, all of which, with abundance of capital, established connections, and unparalleled facilities, provide channels and methods by which distribution may be

made more in accordance with the world's needs, thus subjecting the Canadian surplus to influences that will add to its ultimate value when it finally goes into consumption.

Why have we been losing the most thrifty and most valuable citizens of the Western States, who, from choice, have left the protection of our flag and renounced citizenship in a republic to become citizens in the Canadian provinces under the protection of a British flag? Why have these valuable citizens left their homes and firesides in a mild climate to settle in the frozen north? Here comes the startling thought: Why should any United States farmer care to repudiate the flag of his country for the flag of Great Britain? or why are Canadians opposed to annexation to the United States?

OATS AND BARLEY PRODUCTION FOR 1910 OF CERTAIN PROVINCES.

	Oats, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
Ontario.. . . .	128,917,000	20,727,000
Quebec.. . . .	48,927,000	2,547,000
New Brunswick.. . . .	6,351,000	73,000
Nova Scotia.. . . .	5,723,000	264,000
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	6,778,000	159,600
Totals.. . . .	196,696,000	23,770,600

Exported to the United States for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1910-11:

Flax.. . . .	\$2,321,000
Barley.. . . .	25,246
Beans.. . . .	32,540
Oats.. . . .	132,562
Pease.. . . .	15,565
Rye.. . . .	541
Split pease.. . . .	24,622
Hay.. . . .	614,041
Potatoes.. . . .	18,195

SHORTHAND.

NOTE.—Both the following passages should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes in manuscript.

Eighty Words a Minute.

It is the destiny of the colonies to become nations as it is the destiny of a child to become | a man, and while no doubt the idea of separation from the motherland causes a pang in the heart of | every one, yet there is not a child who leaves his father's house who does not do so with a | pang if his heart is in the proper place. There is a grander idea yet. John Bright truly said that | England is the living mother of nations, and we may yet hope to see British communities dotting the earth's surface | which I hold to be a grander idea than that of welding together a gigantic British Empire on the face | of the earth. For my part that is the view I favour. I say that I should like to see | a commercial alliance of all nations sprung from England. This is the policy I have favoured. But the fact remains, | however, that our colonial citizenship is

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inferior and must be reformed. For, in the opinion of all, what Canada wants | at this moment is foreign markets. There is not a country on the face of the earth which ever achieved | its independence except at the cost of blood and war and enmity with the parent State. I hold out to | my fellow countrymen the idea of independence, but whenever the day comes it must come by the consent of both | countries, and we should continue to keep the good feeling and the good will of the motherland. If we are | true to our record we will again exhibit to the world the unique, the unprecedented example of a nation achieving | its independence by slow degrees and as naturally as the severing of the ripe fruit from the parent tree. | But why should we wait for England to take action? England has dealt generously with us in the past. England | has given us a larger degree of liberty perhaps than is possessed by any other country on the face of | the earth. She has given us liberty to tax her wares even when she admits our goods free, and we | have taxed them to an enormous degree. Why should we wait for England to do more? Somebody must make a | move in this matter, and we propose that Canada shall lead the way in this great matter of a preference. |

One Hundred Words a Minute.

Canada is our neighbour on the north for three thousand miles. Her population is English, Scotch and French. Her soil is like ours. Her traditions | are the same as ours. Her language is ours. Her climate is temperate like ours, except that her growing seasons are shorter and she cannot | raise corn in any great quantity. She has a free popular government with a wage-earning class as intelligent and as well paid as ours. It | is difficult to see in what respect her farmers have any advantage over our own except a virgin soil in the far north-west. | "How is the farmer to be hurt?" he asked. He then took up the effect it would have on corn and wheat prices, on the | value of farm lands in the United States and on the milling industry in the United States. He declared that "in respect to corn | the American farmer is king and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity." As to wheat, he said the domestic price is governed by the | world price, and that "the sending of any part of Canada's surplus through our country instead of through Canada to be milled or to be exported | without milling will not perceptibly or materially affect the price of wheat for our farmers." The value of farm lands, he said, is affected | by the proximity to market more than by any other element, and he maintained that the American farmer would still have the advantage in this | respect. He also predicted a great increase in American milling as a result of the agreement. "It is a mere truism," said the president, "to | say that the farmers of a country constitute the greatest wealth-producing class of the country and that it is of the greatest importance to | conserve their welfare. When we have had good crops, the wheels of all industries have moved and wealth has been stored. Any one, therefore, who | would initiate a policy to injure the farmer has much to answer for at the bar of public opinion. The greatest reason for adopting this | agreement is the fact that it is going to unite two countries with kindred peoples and lying together across a wide continent, in a commercial | and social union to the great advantage of both. Such a result does not need to be justified by a nice balancing of financial profit to each. | Its undoubted general benefit will vindicate those who are responsible for it. I say this in order that by answering the arguments directed to the | detailed effect of the agreement upon different classes of persons, I may not be thought to abandon the broad ground upon which the opportunity to | confirm this agreement ought to be seized." Taking up first the effect of the agreement on corn, he said: "The total production of corn in the | United States in 1910 was 3,125,713,000 bushels."

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Brown and Jones are partners in a Wholesale and Retail Hat and Glove Business in Ottawa, Ontario.

TRIAL BALANCE, DECEMBER 1, 1910.

Accounts Receivable..	\$ 3,149 47	\$
Bills Receivable..	1,417 80	
Cash..	345 75	
Bank..	3,321 63	
Furniture and Fixtures..	500 00	
<i>Hat Department—</i>		
Inventories, Jan. 1, 1910..	425 63	
Purchases and Freight..	1,819 40	
Sales..		4,260 65
Returns and Allowances..	94 50	
<i>Glove Department—</i>		
Inventories, Jan. 1, 1910..	396 18	
Purchases and Freight..	1,402 25	
Sales..		3,016 75
Returns and Allowances..	53 75	
Expense..	825 00	
Freight Out..	47 60	
Insurance..	61 34	
Wages..	1,185 75	
Accounts Payable..		1,985 50
Bills Payable..		1,000 00
Brown Capital Account..		3,500 00
Drawings Account..	672 60	
Jones Capital Account..		2,500 00
Drawings Account..	544 25	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,262 90	\$16,262 90

Transactions for the Month of December.

1. Sold on account Johnston & Co.: Hats, \$40.00; Gloves \$16.00.
2. " " Williams, Ltd.: Hats, \$6.00; Gloves, \$34.00.
3. Paid by cheque rent in advance for Dec. and Jan., \$50.00.
4. Purchased from Blue Mfg. Co. \$260.00 worth of Gloves, net 30 days. Gave note @ 60 days with interest at 6%. Paid Clerks' Wages, \$26.50. Cash Sales for the week: Hats, \$187.50; Gloves, \$125.00. Deposited \$256.00.
5. Johnston & Co. returned Hats, \$10.00.
6. Accepted 10-days' sight draft made on us by Wilson Glove Co. for \$365.40 in full of account.
7. Shipped by freight to Guelph Supply Co.: Hats, \$210.00; Gloves, \$100.00 Charges, \$13.60, paid by Cash.
8. Bought Show-case, \$75.00. Paid \$35.00 by cheque on account.
9. Cash Sales for week : Hats, \$212.60. Gloves, \$187.65. Paid Clerks' Salary, \$26.50. Jones draws \$25.00. Paid by cash bill against Brown for groceries, \$18.75. Deposit, \$200.00.
10. Paid MacKenzie's note, \$375.00, due to-day by cheque. Bought on account : Hats, \$475.00; Gloves, \$363.00.

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13. Drew on Williams & Co. for bill, Dec. 1st, at 30 days from date of invoice. Discounting in Bank, 50c. exchange.

14. Paid cash for Stationery and Supplies for the store, \$15.75.

15. Note in favour of Dundas Hat Co. for \$576.75 due to-day. Paid \$250.00 by cheque and renewed balance 30 days, adding interest, 6%.

16. Sold to Reid & Walker: Hats, \$112.00; Gloves, \$88.00. Terms: 2% 10 days, net 30 days.

17. Cash Sales for week: Hats, \$193.00. Gloves, \$106.00. Paid Clerks' Salary, \$26.50. Deposited \$250.00.

19. Paid Wilson Glove Co. draft, \$365.40, by cheque.

20. Paid for cleaning store \$1.50. Received Hats from New York to value of \$620.00. Paid by cheque: duty, 35%, and freight, \$10.40.

21. Received cheque from Reid & Walker for bill 16th, less discount. Bought on note 60 days: Hats, \$460.00; Gloves, \$279.00.

22. Shipped to Brockville Trading Co. Hats, \$200.00. Freight paid, \$2.40. Draft of 13th on Williams & Co. was not accepted. Received cheque from them in full of account.

23. Sent cheque to New York in payment of bill of the 20th, less 5%. Customer returned pair of gloves worth \$2.50. Exchanged for one hat.

24. Cash Sales for week: Hats, \$260.00; Gloves, \$226.00. Paid Clerks \$26.50 and Christmas Bonus, \$30.00. Jones drew \$35.00, Brown \$40.00. Deposited in Bank, \$275.00.

27. Received note from Johnston & Co., payment items 1st and 5th.

31. Cash Sales for week: Hats, \$140.00; Gloves, \$87.50. Paid Clerks \$26.50. Jones drew \$25.00, Brown, \$25.00. Deposit, \$165.00.

Set up Ledger Accounts as on December 1st, and record transactions for month, using Columnar Cash-book and Journal, allowing for Accounts Receivable and Payable, the Bank, the two Departments, and such other accounts as you deem necessary.

At end of month close the accounts, take off Trial Balance, and prepare Trading Accounts for the Departments, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet, taking into consideration the following:—

Inventories, Dec. 31st—

Hats..	\$751 75
Gloves..	624 90
Unexpired Rent, one month..	25 00
“ Insurance..	28 10

Allow 5% Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures.

Reserve 5% of Open Accounts Receivable for Bad Debts.

XX.—SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN SUB-DIVISION B OF THE THIRD DIVISION ON THE CENSUS STAFF, MAY 10, 1911. (No. 120).

SPELLING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Same as on page 201.

DICTION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Same as on page 202.

ARITHMETIC.

Same as on page 207.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

ARITHMETIC (B) (SPECIAL PAPER).

Time allowed: 1 hour.

NOTE.—The candidate will write the additions required by the first question in the proper spaces on the printed slip supplied, and attach the slip to a leaf of the answer-book.

Values.

50 1. The following are the daily sales of a departmental store for seven weeks:—

(See accompanying slip.)

Find the total receipts of the Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; also the receipts for each week. Prove your work by adding the totals.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Totals.
First Week	1 0 5 7 6 8	7 9 0 5 2 5	1 2 0 5 7 3 6	9 0 6 0 9 5	1 9 7 9 5 0	1 6 5 9 0 7 5	
Second "	1 2 5 0 7 5	3 2 5 0 6 0	4 6 7 5 4 0	3 2 4 0 8 6	2 4 6 0 9 0	1 4 2 8 8 2 0	
Third "	3 1 2 5 8 0	2 1 9 5 6 4	3 1 2 5 5 5	6 6 7 8 0	1 9 7 5 8 5	1 3 2 7 6 4 9	
Fourth "	9 7 8 2 5	1 7 4 0 2 4	1 5 6 9 9 8	1 3 7 5 2 9	8 7 6 8 7	1 9 1 6 0 3 3	
Fifth "	1 4 2 2 6 6	7 2 9 8 8	2 6 7 5 7 9	7 8 1 0 2	1 1 2 2 3 3	1 0 9 7 5 8 6	
Sixth "	5 2 9 1 8	1 8 1 9 2 6	7 7 9 6 2	1 4 6 2 3 7	3 2 7 6 0	9 1 2 3 4 4	
Seventh "	1 6 4 6 7 5	2 4 3 6 7 1	1 4 1 5 9 0	1 2 9 7 7	1 5 9 0 8 2	1 2 0 0 0 0 0	
Totals.							

NOTE.—The Candidate must enter the additions in the proper spaces, write his Examination No. on this Slip, and attach the Slip to a leaf of the Answer-book.

20 2. Find the amount of the following bill:—

98 yds. broadcloth	@	\$2.75	a yd.
120 yds. calico	@	12½c.	a yd.
97 yds. serge	@	75 c.	a yd.
81 yds. gingham	@	33½c.	a yd.
54 yds. flannel	@	65 c.	a yd.
78 yds. tweed	@	87 c.	a yd.
96 yds. cotton	@	6½c.	a yd.

15 3. Divide 26540538445 by 7649.

15 4. Find the sum of,—

\$2437₁₆; \$3277₂₄; \$4367₄₈; \$2447₉₆; \$3257₈; \$4267₁₂ and \$3647₆.

100

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Same as on page 206.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are required to answer Question 1 and any *five* others.

1. Classify according to number the different European races that inhabit the Dominion. Tell what language they speak and under what form of government they were living before coming to Canada.

2. Name all the towns of your province having a population of 3,000 and over.

3. Name, and give the approximate population of all the cities of the Dominion.

4. Draw a contour map of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, indicating the geographical position of the different places situated on them.

5. (a) Describe the Laurentian Range.

(b) Describe the Rocky Mountains.

6. Name the three leading cities in the following countries:—England, Russia, France, Germany and Spain.

7. Describe a journey by water from Montreal to New York, naming the important places met *en route*.

8. Give the boundaries of the following countries:— Canada, United States of America, France, and England.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time allowed: 1 hour.

Same as on page 205.

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(XXI) REGULAR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN SUB-DIVISION B OF THE SECOND DIVISION IN THE INSIDE SERVICE, MAY 8, 1911. (No. 121).

SPELLING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Horace Greeley was one of the most sellebrated men of his time. A raw produkt of the New England Hill cuntry when he began his work in life as a printir, with an individuellity so strongly marked that it virged on the eksentric and grotesk, with the zeel of a reeformer, the simpathy of a filantropist and the voilence of an aggitater, with an alert, assimmilative, but undisciplined mind and a gift for forcable, racey expression unsirpassed by any of his contempereries, with an intence consumeing interest in all that the life of his day presented to the observing eye, he became the most notible Ame-rican jurnelist of the nineteenth sentury and a powre in the pollitiks of his cuntry in its most criticle period. His quaint and picturesk appearence, his oditties of manner, his "isms" and hallucenations, his hopeless disorderleness in afairs of bizness, and his incuribble propencity to give away his last doller, these were quallities which high-tened poppuler interest in everything that he said and did. It may be said of him that he succeded in spite of his virtus. So curius, oddley compounded a caracter deffies analasis to-day precicely as it puzzled and confounded those who new and studied it in life. Yet there was a dominant strain of humanitarien idelism in the man which coressponded to that great mid-sentury wave of soshel reform which raised up num-berles "causes" to follow in the wake of the one momentus agitashun of the age—that of anteslaviry.

DICTION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

When the leaves, withered and discarded, are whirled about by the autumn winds and find lodgments where they can slowly give back to the soil the vitality they have absorbed, the naked trees seem placidly resigned to a long winter sleep. The pines, tall sentinels that never slumber, display there tasseled branches silently against the sky, or whisper restlessly to every disturbing wind. The hemlocks, less responsive, the graceful spruces, the feathed balsams, and the cone-shaped cedars all display their rich green colthing throughout the year, conspicuous among the many naked trees that seem to have forgotten the summer. But there is no sleep even among the intricate naked tracteries that appear lifeless. The little buds that imperceptibly and perhaps incon-siderately weakened the hold of the dying leaves in the fall have never ceased to expand. From day to day their growth may have been imperceptible, but a short interval even in the coldest months could reveal the sleepless process of growth. The oaks hold fragmentary bunches of dead leaves, and these are allowed to cling, because their displacing successors have, through some cause, failed to appear. The thorn-like winter buds of the beech have been slowly elongating and taking on the rich brown that is an assurance of active vitality. The elms conceal from general observation

their tireless preparation for the expected season, but their swelling buds have increasingly absorbed sustenance for the summer display. All are manifesting the fruits of the silent activity carried on through the long months that seemed to be merely a season of sleep.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are advised to give attention to their penmanship.

Value.

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 25 | 1. Write an essay of at least five properly constructed paragraphs on <i>one</i> of the following subjects:—
(a) The Peace Movement.
(b) The Resources of Canada.
(c) Victoria Day.
(d) What I saw and learned on my last trip . |
| 10 | 2. Write a letter calling attention to an error in an invoice received by you and asking for a correct statement. Be particular regarding the details of the form of the letter. |
| 10 | 3. Show by examples of their use or by precise definition, that you are able to use the following pairs of words with discrimination:—
<i>healthy</i> and <i>wholesome</i> ,
<i>growth</i> and <i>development</i> ,
<i>reverent</i> and <i>reverend</i> ,
<i>wages</i> and <i>salaries</i> ,
<i>engine</i> and <i>locomotive</i> . |
| 15 | 4. Prepare a printer's copy of a notification calling a meeting of an association of which you are the secretary. Mention at least two items of business to be considered. Arrange your matter as you wish it to be printed. |
| 25 | 5. Set out in condensed form the salient points in the following speech. Arrange your summary on one page and give to the arguments advanced a prominence that would enable a busy man readily to grasp them. Attend to spelling, punctuation, and accuracy of expression. |

The question of Senate reform has been discussed on the platform in this country from year to year and a good deal of fault has been found with the work that the Senate does. It is generally supposed that we are a *lot* of old parliamentarians who are turned into a rich pasture to spend the *balance* of our days, and that we *virtually* do nothing here. Those who have spoken in the House of Commons in that way know little or nothing of the work that is done in this Chamber. The hon. Senator from Middlesex compiled a very extended statement with regard to the work done by the Senate since Confederation; but after all the feeling exists that some change should take place in the constitution of the Senate, especially with regard to the number of senators and life appointments. No doubt many people in this country are anxious that senators should be elected by popular vote. I do not know whether it would be in the public interest to make the Senate elective. I do not *expect* that it would bring better men into this Chamber than we have now. However, it is desirable that the amount of patronage exercised by any government should be reduced as far as possible. No matter what government is in power it has too much patronage. In some cases it is a source of weakness rather than of strength, because when a senatorship becomes vacant there are many applications for appointment, and when the vacancy is filled there are fifteen or twenty dissatisfied men who become enemies of the government from that time forwards. Therefore, it is desirable in the interest of the government itself, that *they* should have less patronage. From that point of view I

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would willingly consent to some change being made in the direction suggested by the resolution before us. I would also consent, owing to the fact that there is a feeling in the country that some change should take place, to other changes in the constitution of the Upper House. Since I have had the honour of occupying a seat in this House, I can honestly say that the Senate has discharged its duties well and ably both in its committees and in the Chamber. Bills sent to us from the Commons receives very careful consideration, and in many cases important amendments have been made. In 1906 we made 133 amendments to the Bills sent to us from the Lower House. As a rule, those amendments were accepted and the Bills became law. You would fancy from the utterances of some members of the House of Commons that the Senate does little or nothing. It is quite evident that they know nothing about what is done in the Upper Chamber. If some of those who undertake to criticise the Senate would read the Senate debates and *post* themselves with regard to the work done in this Chamber, they would not make such a ridiculous exhibition of themselves as they do when they advocate the abolition of the Senate. There is but one intelligent nation of the many blessed with a system of responsible government that is without a second Chamber. That nation is Greece. So far as I can learn it is the only country whose parliament consists of only one Chamber. In the face of all this, surely Canadians are capable of deciding what form of government *we* should have, and it is not complimentary to the fathers of confederation that forty years after confederation has been consummated it should be said there *was* no need for the Senate and it should be abolished. I *will* admit that if the parliament of Canada were blessed with men of exalted ability, it might be possible to get along with one Chamber; but we must not forget that Canada, as a *confederacy*, has been in existence forty years now, and in all *that* forty years the people have been from year to year electing representatives to the House of Commons, and in all that time they have never been fortunate enough to elect more than one representative who was blessed with the magnificent ability and the exalted statesmanship that enabled him to see that the Senate of Canada *was* unnecessary and should be abolished. Possibly he can see farther than any of us, but it is amusing, in view of the work done by the Senate, in view of the amendments made here to Bills that had been sent to us from year to year, and in view of the fact that the Commons accepted those amendments and passed the Bills as so amended, that any man would make such an exhibition of himself as to declare the Senate should be abolished. From session to session valuable legislative work is done in this Chamber, and, as I said before, those who undertake to criticise the Senate, do so without knowing what they are talking about. When I sat in the House of Commons, in my simplicity I criticised the Senate *also*. I thought it might be done without. I felt very bitter against it, owing to the fact that it passed the Gerrymander Act in 1882. I thought it should not have done that. I thought it was an opportunity for the Senate to show its independence, but after all it passed the Bill, and I felt it my duty as a consequence ~~to~~ criticise the Senate; but since I have come here I have learned a *good* deal about the work that the Senate does, and I have come to the conclusion that we are not drones. We do not spend the days and the hours that we are called upon to sit in this Chamber virtually doing nothing. The great trouble is, that the press of the country *take* little or no notice of what is being done in the Senate. We have one reporter furnishing a report of the proceedings to the papers, and the newspaper reporters have an opportunity of looking over the items that come up and are discussed in this Chamber and the result has been that from year to year less and less attention has been paid to the Senate and we do not get the notice in the public press that I think we deserve. We are not finding fault. It is the policy of the press to devote their time almost entirely to the House of Commons.

Value.

- 15 6. Write a short critical note on each italicized word in the foregoing speech, justifying it if used accurately, or correcting it if used inaccurately.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer the 9th and any *five* of the other questions.

1. Give a brief outline of the plot of any one of Shakespeare's comedies, and a description and analysis of the chief female character in it.
2. (a) Give the main facts in Bunyan's life.
(b) Tell the story of *Pilgrim's Progress* and describe Bunyan's style.
3. (a) Describe Cowper's poem *The Task* in such a manner that one unacquainted with it might get a fair understanding of its subject, method, metre and characteristic ideas.
(b) Name any three of Cowper's shorter poems, and state what you consider to be their good qualities.
4. Name what you consider the three best works of either Thackeray or George Eliot. Outline the plot of one of the three you name, stating what you consider to be the outstanding merits of the novelist whose book you are describing.
5. Give an account of the subject-matter, style and thought of any one book of Ruskin's or of Carlyle's.
6. Give a brief account of *In Memoriam* or of *The Idylls of the King*. The account should tell what the subject is, what metre is used, and what is the general tone or thought of the work.
7. Name the writers of the following books, give a brief account of their character and contents, and mention other works by the same authors: *Pamela*, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, *Charles O'Malley*, *Midshipman Easy*, *Hypatia*, *Pickwick Papers*, *Kidnapped*, *Plain Tales From The Hills*.
8. Tell what you know about the following poems: *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, *Childe Harold*, *Paradise Lost*, *Marmion*, *The Castle of Indolence*.
9. "Even in a palace, life may be led well"!
So spake the imperial sage, purest of men,
Marcus Aurelius. But the *stifling den*
Of common life, where, *crowded up pell-mell*,
Our freedom *for a little bread* we sell,
And drudge under some foolish master's ken
Who rates us if we *peer outside our pen*,—
Matched with a palace, is not this a hell?
"Even in a palace"! On his truth sincere,
Who spoke these words, *no shadow ever came*:
And when my *ill-schooled* spirit is aflame
Some nobler, ampler stage of life to win,
I'll stop and say, "*There is no succor here!*"
The aids to noble life are all *within*."
- (a) Give a suitable title for this poem.
- (b) Explain the italicized parts.
- (c) What is the name given to this form of poem?
- (d) What other arrangements of the rhymes in the last six lines are common?

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted. The details of the work must be given.

1. Find, to four places of decimals, the value of $15.341 \times 7.008 \div 3.29$.
2. A post has one-fifth of its length in the mud, one-half in the water, and the rest of it, 9 feet in length, is out of the water. What is the whole length of the post?

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3. The cost of production of a book is \$2.70. If the expenses of sale be 5 per cent upon this, and the profit 25 per cent upon the total expenses, at what price is the book sold?

4. A bankrupt's assets were \$7,630.92, and he paid 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents on the dollar. What were his debts?

5. Find the difference between the compound interest on \$10,000 for 3 years at 4% when the interest is payable yearly, and when it is payable half-yearly.

6. A bill for \$1268.82 is discounted, and the true discount is \$8.82. If the rate of interest is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, find how many days the bill has to run.

7. A bill of \$3194.40, drawn on the 11th of January at 8 months, is discounted by a banker on the 14th of April at 4 per cent. What does the banker gain by deducting the interest instead of the true discount?

8. A 3% stock is at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a 5% stock is at 130 $\frac{1}{4}$. Which is the more profitable investment? And what sum does a person invest when the difference of the income derived from the two investments is \$2244?

9. A cubical block of metal, 7.84 inches wide, contains .25 lbs. per cubic inch. A hole of square sectional area is to be cut completely through the metal, perpendicular to a face of the cube, so that the weight of the metal left may be 100 lbs. Find to three places of decimals the side of the square section.

10. A train runs a distance of 395 miles in ten hours and ten minutes; it stops 15 minutes at one station, 9 minutes at another, 5 minutes at each of six others, and 2 minutes at each of eight other stations. Find the average speed while in motion.

ALGEBRA.

Time allowed: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Divide $x^5 + y^5$ by $x + y$, and verify your result for $x = -1$, $y = -1$.

2. Factor (a) $(a + b + c)^3 - 27c^3$;
(b) $6(x - 3y)^2 + (x - 3y)y - 15y^2$.

3. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ prove (a) $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$;

$$(b) \frac{a-2c}{b-2d} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2-2c^2}{b^2-2d^2}}$$

4. Simplify (a) $100^{\frac{3}{2}} \times 27^{-\frac{2}{3}} \div (-8)^{\frac{1}{3}}$;

$$(b) \frac{\sqrt{4 + \sqrt{12}}}{\sqrt{3 + 1}}$$

5. (a) Solve $x - 4y - 2z = 2$;
 $3x + 5y - z = -15$;
 $5x - 2y + 4z = 40$.

(b) Find values of n that will make the roots of $3x^2 - (6 - n)x + 10 - 1\frac{2}{3}n = 0$ equal.

6. (a) Find the sum of the first n terms of $a + ar + a^2 + ar^3 + \dots$

(b) Prove from the sum of a geometric progression that $0.41 = 3\frac{7}{90}$.

7. The strength of a rectangular beam varies directly as the width and the square of the depth, and inversely as the length. A beam 4 inches wide, 5 inches deep, and 20 feet long will support 2 tons. How much can be supported by a beam 2 inches wide, 8 inches deep, and 25 feet long?

8. Expand $(1-2x)^{\frac{3}{4}}$ to four terms; and write down the n th term, and the 20th term.

9. Given $\log. 2 = .30103$, and $\log. 3 = .47712$, find the logarithms of $\frac{2}{3}, \sqrt{6}, 0.32, 19.2$.

10. A man bought a number of horses at $\$x$ each, and sold them for $\$171$ each, making a profit of $x\%$ on the transaction. What was the buying price of the horses?

GEOMETRY.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines it makes the alternate angles equal to one another.

If the angle A of a triangle ABC and also the adjacent exterior angle be bisected by lines of which the former meets the base BC in D and the latter the base produced in E, then a straight line is drawn through C parallel to AB and terminated by AD produced and EA is bisected in C.

2. Two straight lines are parallel to a common straight line. Show that in consequence they are parallel to each other.

The four points of bisection of the four sides of a quadrilateral are the four vertices of a parallelogram.

3. If the sides of a polygon of the ordinary form are produced in order, the sum of all the exterior angles equals four right angles.

No polygon of the ordinary form can have more than three of its exterior angles obtuse, or more than three of its interior angles acute.

4. If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any transversal are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other transversal are also equal.

From the angular points of a parallelogram perpendiculars are drawn to any straight line which is outside the parallelogram. Show that the sum of the perpendiculars drawn from one pair of opposite angles is equal to the sum of those drawn from the other pair.

5. In a right-angled triangle the square described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the square described on the other two sides.

The square described on the diagonal of any given square is equal to twice the given square.

6. The angles made by a tangent to a circle with a chord drawn from the point of contact are respectively equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.

Two circles intersect at A and B; and through P, any point on one of them, straight lines PAC, PBD are drawn to cut the other at C and D. Show that CD is parallel to the tangent at P.

7. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

Describe also a circle touching one side of a triangle and the other two sides produced.

8. If two triangles are equiangular to one another, their corresponding sides are proportional.

ABCD is a parallelogram; P and Q are points in a straight line parallel to AB; PA and QB meet at R, and PD and QC meet at S. Show that RS is parallel to AD.

9. Draw a semicircle on a given diameter AB, and inscribe a square in it, so that two vertices may be on the arc, and the other two on AB.

If $AB = 2r$, and the side of the inscribed square $= a$, show that $5a^2 = 4r^2$.

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10. If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line is drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circumscribed circle.

If a, b, c , denote the sides of the triangle ABC, R the radius of the circumscribed circle, and Δ the area; then

$$R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta}$$

PHYSICS.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Define *velocity, acceleration*. A body starting from rest and moving with uniform acceleration, travels 35 feet in the fourth second? What is its acceleration?

2. Define *force momentum*. A force of 1000 dynes acts upon a mass of 10 grams. If the body started from rest, what is its velocity at the end of 5 seconds?

3. A force of 100 pounds acts at a point in a direction from South to North; one of 50 pounds acts at the same point from East to West. What is the magnitude and direction of the resultant of these two forces?

4. Define *specific gravity*. A piece of brass weighs 25 grams in air, and 22 grams in water; what is its specific gravity?

5. Upon what does the pressure in liquid at a given depth depend? In what way does the pressure in a mass of gas depend upon the volume occupied by the gas?

6. On a calm night, a person at a certain distance from a large building shouts, and 1 second afterwards he hears the echo. How far is he from the building?

7. Why is it that alcohol or ether poured on one's hands gives one the sensation of cold? A quantity of water 0° C. weighing 60 grams is mixed with another quantity weighing 80 grams at 50° . Find the temperature of the mixture.

8. Explain the principle of the compound microscope.

9. State Ohm's Law.

A storage cell, of voltage 2, and resistance 0.05 ohm has its terminals connected by a wire of 0.2 ohm. What is the current in the wire?

10. Name the effects of an electric current. Describe any form of voltaic cell.

CHEMISTRY.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted. All definite chemical reactions should be expressed by equations.

1. State the law of multiple proportions, and show how it is satisfied in the case of the oxides of carbon.

2. Define the following terms:—anhydride, acid, basic oxide, metallic hydroxide, salt. Give two examples in illustration of each.

3. Give the formula of the following substances:—common salt, caustic potash, aqua fortis, marble, iron pyrites.

4. What is the mutual action of (a) hydrochloric acid and manganese dioxide; (b) copper and nitric acid; (c) potassium carbonate and lime?

5. (a) What is the composition of water? How can its composition be established?

(b) What is a solution? When is a solution said to be saturated?

(c) What is meant by hard water? mineral water?

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6. Describe the industrial preparation of *one* of the following substances:—
(a) carbonic anhydride; (b) lime; (c) cupric sulphate.
7. What weight of ammonium nitrate would be required for the preparation of,—
(a) twenty litres of nitrous oxide measured at normal temperature and pressure?
(b) twenty grams of the same substance?
8. An electric spark is passed through a mixture of 200 cubic centimetres of oxygen and 40 cubic centimetres of hydrogen. What is the product of the reaction? When the product condenses, what is the nature and volume of the gaseous residue?
9. How would you prepare *one* of the following substances:—(a) acetylene; (b) acetic acid; (c) glucose?
10. What is chloride of lime? How is it prepared? What are its uses?

GEOLOGY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Describe the work of streams and rivers as geological factors, showing how they erode, transport and deposit materials. Describe flood-plains, deltas and estuaries.
2. Give evidences of changes in the level of eastern Canada and Labrador. Has the land been rising or sinking in this region? What causes may produce such changes?
3. What kinds of animals are of importance in the production of stratified rocks? Show how this work is done in the tropics and elsewhere, and mention the kinds of rocks produced.
4. Define stratum, lamina, cross-bedding, dip, strike, and discordance, explaining how they are produced, and illustrating with diagrams.
5. Describe the various structures of eruptive rocks which do not come to the surface, sketching their forms and giving where possible Canadian examples.
6. Give an outline of theory of the origin of the earth, showing the stages it had passed through before oceans began to exist.
7. Describe the rocks of the Huronian, showing their origin, their relation to older and younger rocks, and the chief economic products obtained from them. Mention characteristic Huronian regions.
8. Give an account of the Devonian of Canada, mentioning the kinds of rock, some of the chief fossils, and the general distribution of the formation.
9. Show what climate and conditions existed in western Canada in the Cretaceous, mention trees that grew in the west at that time, and describe the varieties of coal laid down then.
10. Name and give outlines and dimensions of post-Glacial lakes in Canada, showing their outlets. In what attitude are their abandoned beaches now? What effect had these lakes on the soils of Canada?

BIOLOGY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: three in each group.

BOTANY.

1. Discuss the adaptation of leaves to their environment.
2. Describe the modifications of plants which ensure cross-fertilization.

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3. Give a short description of:

- (a) The yeast plant (*Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*).
- (b) A fresh-water alga.
- (c) The wheat-rust (*Puccinia graminis*).
- (d) A pine (*Pinus*).

4. Contrast the vegetation of the prairies with that of the Rocky Mountain region.

5. Give a short account of three families of plants which supply man with important foods.

ZOOLOGY.

1. What morphological characters distinguish the Ruminants from other hoofed animals (*Ungulata*)? Give some account of the species which occur wild in Canada.

2. Certain mammals, the seals, whales, etc., (*Pinnipedia*, *Cetacea*), are adapted for an aquatic life. Describe the adaptations in question, and discuss the economic value of the species which are pursued in Canadian waters.

3. Mention three insects (belonging to different orders) which are useful to man. Compare their structure and habits, and indicate wherein their usefulness consists.

4. Trace the modifications of the respiratory apparatus throughout the Vertebrates.

5. Describe the structure and development of any parasitic worm.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Traduire en anglais.

La vie de presque tous les grands hommes est un modèle d'énergie, de courage, de patience. Celle de Franklin, par exemple nous révèle toutes les beautés d'un caractère droit, généreux et énergique. Ce n'est point sans difficulté qu'il a cultivé son génie, sans effort qu'il s'est formé à la vertu, sans un travail opiniâtre qu'il a été utile à son pays et au monde. Il mérite d'être pris pour guide par ces privilégiés de la Providence, par ces nobles serviteurs de l'humanité qu'on appelle les grands hommes. C'est par eux que le genre humain marche de plus en plus à la science et au bonheur. L'inégalité qui les sépare des autres hommes et que les autres hommes seraient tentés, d'abord de maudire, ils en comblent promptement l'intervalle par le don de leurs idées, par le bienfait de leurs découvertes, par l'énergie féconde de leurs impulsions. Ils élèvent peu à peu jusqu'à leur niveau ceux qui n'auraient jamais pu y arriver tout seuls. Ils les font participer ainsi aux avantages de leur bienfaisante inégalité, qui se transforme bientôt pour tous en égalité d'un ordre supérieur. En effet, au bout de quelques générations, ce qui était le génie d'un homme devient le bon sens du genre humain, et une nouveauté hardie se change en un usage universel.

Translate into French.

In the character of Robert Emmet there was such a combination of admirable qualities, and in his history there are so many of the elements of romance, that the man stands out before our mental vision as a peculiarly noble and loving being, with claims upon our sympathies that are absolutely without a parallel. He had youth, talent, social position, a fair share of fortune, and bright prospects for the future on his side, when he embarked in the service of a cause that had but recently been sunk in defeat and ruin. Courage, genius, enthusiasm were his, high hopes and strong affections, all based upon and sweetened by a nature utterly free from guile. He was an orator and a poet; in the one art he had already achieved distinction, in the other he was certain to take a high place, if he should make that an object of his ambition.

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He was a true patriot, true soldier, and true lover. If the story of his political life is full of melancholy interest, and calculated to awaken profound emotions of reverence for his memory, the story of his affections is not less touching. So it is, that of all the heroic men who risked and lost everything for Ireland, none is so frequently remembered, none is thought of so tenderly as Robert Emmet.

Ecrire une composition française d'au moins 200 mots sur *un* des sujets suivants:

Les obligations du Canada envers la Grande-Bretagne;

Aperçu sur les ressources naturelles du Canada;

La culture littéraire;

Le respect de soi-même.

LATIN.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are expected to translate *two* only of the three following extracts, answering the questions appended to the extracts selected.

1. *Translate*:—Druides rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata procurant (*look after*), religiones interpretantur. Ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae (*instruction*) causa concurrit, magnoque hi sunt apud eos honore. Nam fere de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt; et si quod est admissum (*commit*) facinus, si caedes est facta, si de hereditate, de finibus controversia est, iidem decernunt; praemia poenasque constituunt. Si qui aut privatus aut populus eorum decreto non stetit (*abide by*), sacrificiis interdicunt (*exclude*). Quibus ita interdictum est, hi numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur.

Caesar, *Bell. Gall.*, VI., vc.

2. (a) State the syntax of *rebus*, *honore*, *decreto*, *sacrificiis*, *quibus*. (b) Write the gen. plur. of *rebus*, *caedes*, *finibus*, and decline *facinus* in full. (c) All the persons, sing. and plur., of *stetit* and those of the fut. indic. pass. of *decernunt*.

3. *Translate*:—Darius autem, cum ex Europa in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amicis ut Graeciam redigeret in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit eique Datim praefecit (*put in command of*) et Artaphernem hisque ducenta millia peditum et decem millia equitum dedit causam interserens (*allege*) se hostem esse Atheniensibus quod eorum auxilio Iones Sardis expugnassent suaque praesidia interfecissent. Illi praefecti (*commanders*) regii, classe ad Euboeam appulsa (*to bring to land*), celeriter Eretriam ceperunt omnesque ejus cives in Asiam ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt ac suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt.

Cornelius Nepos, *Miltiades*, C.V.

4. (a) Write the voc. sing. of *Darius*. (b) State number and case of *Sardis*. What other form might it have? (c) What part of speech is *millia*? (d) *Redigeret*. Why not *redigat*? (e) Compare *celeriter*.

5. *Translate*:—Quod mare non novit, quae nescit Ariona tellus?

Carmine currentes ille tenebat aquas.

Saepe sequens agnam lupus est a voce retentus,

Saepe avidum fugiens restitit agna lupum,

Saepe canes leporesque umbra cubuere sub una,

Et stetit in saxo proxima cerva leae (*lioness*),

Et sine lite loquax cum Palladis alite cornix

Sedit, et accipitri (*hawk*) juncta columba fuit.

Nomen Arionium Siculas impleverat urbes,

Captaque erat lyricis Ausonis ora (*region*) sonis.

Inde domum repetens puppem conscendit Arion

Atque ita quaesitas arte ferebat opes. *Orid. Fasti*, II., 83-96.

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6. (a) Write all the cases, sing. and plur., of *lite*, *opes*. (b) *Palladis alite*. Explain. (c) What superfluous word is there in line 3?

7. Candidates are expected to attempt *only one* of these groups of questions:

(a) What nouns in *us* of decl. 2 are neuter? (b) Decline *filius*, *iter*, *domus*, *nox*, *mus*, and state genders of each. (c) Compare *acer*, *bene*, *novus*, *similis*, *gravis*. (d) Write the perfects and supines of *diligo*, *reperio*, *maneo*, *indulgeo*, *cedo*, *caedo*, *cado*, *sedeo*. (e) Write the fut. indic. act. of *audeo*, *audio* in all their persons.

(a) Give all the participles and infinitives of *haurio*, *orior*, *gaudeo*. (b) Write in full the pres. indic. act. of *fero*, the pres. subjunc. act. of *fio*, and the imperf. subjunc. of *vereor*. (c) Decline together in the sing. *Marcus Tullius Cicero senex*. (d) What case or cases follow *credo*, *pudet*, *fungor*, *doceo*, *avidus*, *dignus*, *in*, *pro*, *propter*?

(a) *Haec pecunia mihi magno usui est*. Translate, and explain oblique cases. (b) By what cases is *price* expressed in Latin? Illustrate. (c) What is the force of *num* in a question? (d) State one case in which a relative clause requires the subjunctive. (e) What case follows the comparative when *quam* is omitted? When must *quam* be employed?

8. Translate into Latin any *six* of these sentences:

Can the man who sees these things deny that there is a God?

The soldier said that the commander had led his army out of the city.

While (*dum*) I was writing, you were reading (*lego*) and my brother was playing.

The art of governing the State is very difficult.

No bad man is ever happy.

Cæsar, the leader of the army, has waged war in Italy.

God is present in all places and sees all that we do.

The fear of the soldiers was so great that he did not lead them from the camp.

We have praised you in order that we may be praised by you in turn (*invicem*).

I have lived at Athens, at Rome, and at Carthage, but now I shall return to my villa in Italy.

You, O Kings, who have governed the State, have blamed (*culpo*, 1) good citizens.

It is the part of a wise man to hear much, to say little.

GERMAN.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

1. *Translate:*

Das Wirtshaus gilt bei uns mehr und ist auch bei uns mehr als bei irgendeinem andern Volke. Es steht höher und übt einen grössern Einfluss. Nirgends lernt der Fremde so viel von dem Leben und Trachten eines Volks im Wirtshaus kennen wie in Deutschland. Dringt doch die Politik mit Versammlungen und Wahlen so in die Wirtshäuser ein, dass manches heutzutage mehr Diskussions- und Agitations-mittelpunkt ist als Wirtshaus in dem guten alten Sinne. Wenn ich hinzufüge, dass auch unser geselliges und unser Einzel-Leben sehr stark vom Wirthaus beeinflusst wird, so sage ich das im Guten und ohne an einen Vorwurf zu denken. Wie auf manches andre im deutschen Lande, so bin ich auch auf unsere guten, ehrlichen Wirtshäuser stolz. Wenn si dem Missbrauch unterliegen, so ist das eine Eigenschaft, die sie mit allem Guten dieser Erde teilen.

2. *Translate:*

Diese Masse von Menschen ist in Klassen oder Gruppen geteilt, und jede Klasse ist irgendeinem Berufe, einer Funktion zum Besten des Gazeu dieser Millionen hingegeben. In der Tat arbeitet ja in weiter Ferne beispielsweise der rumänische Bauer für die Fabrikarbeiter in Manchester, welche Brot aus Getreide von der unteren Donau konsumieren, und wieder kleidet sich dieser Bauer in Zeugen, deren Stoff vielleicht aus Indien und deren Spinn- und Webe-arbeit aus britischen Industriestätten herkommt.

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Die Mittel, welche irgend ein Einzelner von uns an einem Tage verbraucht oder gebraucht, der Kaffee, der Zucker, das Brot, der Pfeffer, das Salz, die Gewebe von Leinen, Wolle, Baumwolle, Seide, die Messer, Scheren, die Bücher, u.s.w., wenn wir diese nach der Herkunft ihrer Stoffe und der in ihnen verkörperten Arbeit befragen würden, hätten uns ja von verschiedensten Dörfern, Städten, Ländern, Völkern und Weltteilen zu erzählen.

3. *Translate:*

DIE RIESEN UND DIE ZWERGE.

Es ging die Riesentochter, zu haben einen Spass,
Herab vom hohen Schlosse, wo Vater Riese sass.
Da fand sie in dem Tale die Ochsen und den Pflug,
Dahinter auch den Bauern, der schien ihr klein genug,
Die Riesen und die Zwerge!
Pflug, Ochsen und den Bauern—es war ihr nicht zu gross—
Sie fasst's in ihre Schürze und trug's aufs Riesenschloss.
Da fragte Vater Riese: "Was hast du, Kind, gemacht?"
Sie sprach: "Ein schönes Spielzeug hab' ich mir hergebracht."
Die Riesen und die Zwerge!
Der Vaters sah's und sagte: "Das ist nicht gut, mein Kind!
Tu' es zusammen wieder an seinen Ort geschwind.
Wenn nicht das Volk der Zwerge schafft mit dem Pflug im Tal,
So darben auf dem Berge die Riesen bei dem Mahl."
Die Riesen und die Zwerge!

4. *Translate into German:*

(a) What time is it? At what time can you come? I shall come on Thursday afternoon about three o'clock. I take a walk twice a week.

(b) He is being praised. He wishes to be praised. If he had praised. He will have praised. If he had been praised. He has been able to praise.

(c) Who will be there? Whose house is that? The man whose house we saw yesterday. His house is the largest of all.

(d) I am very sorry. It is a great pity. I have never heard anything worse. That would be best. That hat is his, and this one is mine.

5. *Translate into German:*

The inhabitants of the little town of Ems, especially the children, loved King William as an old friend. One day, when the king was taking a walk, a little boy suddenly ran up to him and cried: "Are you really King William?" "Yes, I think so, little man," said the king; "what is your name, and what do you want?" "My name is William too," replied the boy, "and I want to be a soldier, one of those with the bright shoulder-pieces and the white plumes (*Federbusch*)."
"God bless you, my boy," said the king; "when you grow up, go some day to my son Fritz in Berlin and tell him I have given you permission to be a soldier. I am sure he will be very glad to see you."

6. *Translate into German:*

TORONTO, March 14th, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to inform you that the goods which I ordered three weeks ago arrived on the 10th inst. in good condition. I find the coffee, tea and sugar all of good quality. Will you kindly send me also two hundred pounds of cheaper coffee, if you have any at about thirty cents a pound? This I would like to have by the end of the month at the latest. The journey from your city to ours is a rather long one; so please do not forget that you will have to send it off at once, if I am to receive it early enough.

Yours truly,

H. A. BRAUNE.

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7. Write a composition in German, of not more than thirty lines, on any *one* of the following subjects:—

- (a) Canada und die Vereinigten Staaten; *or*
- (b) Mein Lieblingsdichter; *or*
- (c) Das Leben auf dem Lande und in der Stadt.

MODERN HISTORY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Explain why France aided the revolted colonies in America, and what her aid effected.
2. Why did Britain make war on revolutionary France?
3. What causes lead to the Civil War in the United States?
4. Give a brief account of the career of the Duke of Wellington.
5. Estimate the effect produced by (1) the Battle of the Nile (Aboukir Bay), and (2) the Battle of Trafalgar.
6. How was Free Trade brought about in England?
7. What did Napoleon aim at in his Continental Policy? Did he succeed?
8. Show how the Third Republic (1870) came to be established in France.
9. What were the different forms of government in Canada between 1763 and 1792?
10. On what grounds did Papineau attack the government of his day?
11. Why did Lord Durham make only a short stay in Canada?
12. What did Lord Elgin effect in Canada?
13. When and in what circumstances did the region west of the Great Lakes become a part of Canada?

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Define nation, state, government, sovereignty, referendum, administrative law.
2. (a) Is the distinction between written and unwritten constitutions a valid one?
- (b) How may the constitutions of Canada, Quebec, Australia, the United States be amended?
3. (a) What are the functions of King George V?
- (b) What is the subject matter of international law? What force have its regulations?
4. Classify the following States, showing whether they are monarchies or republics, federal or unitary, parliamentary or presidential:—France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Spain, Mexico, Argentina, Japan.
5. Discuss the advisability of (1) election of judges, (2) indirect election, (3) open voting, (4) payment of members of parliament.
6. (a) What are the qualifications for the franchise in the Dominion? in your province? Is plural voting in force anywhere in Canada?
- (b) Would an educational qualification for the Dominion franchise be advisable?
7. (a) How may an Act of the provincial legislature be annulled? an Act of the Dominion parliament?

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- (b) What is the general principle of the distribution of powers between the federal and provincial governments? To which authority is given the power to legislate concerning banking, education, immigration, property and civil rights, interest, municipal institutions, incorporation of companies?
8. (a) Discuss the necessity of a second chamber in Canada.
(b) Assuming its necessity, what should be its powers and its composition?
9. Discuss briefly the social contract theory.
10. What were the main contributions to political theory made by Bodin, Rousseau, Machiavelli, Maine, Montesquieu, Spencer?

ECONOMICS.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. What is meant by seigniorage, arbitrage, a rise or fall in exchange, "a future," stock-watering?
2. What advantages are attained (a) by division of labour, (b) by international trade?
3. What is a corporation, and how is it organized? What are its advantages as a form of business organization? What evils have developed in connection with corporations, and how do you think these are to be met?
4. What is the true function of speculation in business, and how may this feature be abused?
5. What are the main functions of a bank? What are the advantages of the system of branch banks such as we have in Canada? How do our Canadian banks secure both safety and elasticity for their note issue?
6. What are the main charges of the Socialists against our present economic system?
7. State the main features of the reciprocity agreement now under discussion between the United States and Canada.
8. What is the wages-fund theory? In what way has the union helped the position of the labourer as a bargainer?
9. Outline the individualistic and the socialistic theories of the relation of the State to Industry. What, in a general way, is the attitude of the Government of Canada to the industrial life of the nation?

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will attempt seven questions only; three in the first group; two in each of the other groups.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) Locate, geographically, the following bays:—Bay of Fundy; Chaleur Bay; Delaware Bay; Bay of Biscay; Galway Bay; James Bay; Hudson Bay; Bay of Bengal.
(b) Locate, geographically the following gulfs:—Gulf of Mexico; Gulf of St. Lawrence; Gulf of Lyons; Gulf of California; Gulf of Aden; Gulf of Bothnia.

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2. Locate, geographically, the following cities, and give their approximate populations:—Montreal, Summerside, Halifax, Winnipeg, Liverpool, Dublin, Berlin, Marseilles, Constantinople, Athens, Lisbon, Madrid, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Vienna, Cetinje, Brussels, Buenos Ayres, Lima, Rio de Janeiro.

3. Name the tributaries of the following rivers:—St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Fraser, Mackenzie, Missouri-Mississippi, Rio Grande and Amazon.

4. Where are the following mountains:—Mt. McKinley, Mt. Logan, Popocatepetl, Chimborazo, Etna, Vesuvius, Ararat, Everest and Mt. Blanc?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are Plains, Plateaus and Valleys? Discuss their probable origins.

2. Explain the double motions of the earth, and tell what are the effects of such motions.

3. Taking into consideration the different slopes, explain the drainage system of Canada and of North America.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) What does the Dominion import from Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States?

(b) What does the Dominion export to the above-mentioned countries?

2. Classify the main sources of wealth of the following provinces:—Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

3. (a) Name three of the leading railroads of the Dominion, and also the important places and stations on such roads.

(b) Name the three leading railroads of the United States, and also the important places on such roads.

SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will omit one question in each group.

LOGIC.

1. What is Definition? What do you understand by Nominal, Real, Essential, and Descriptive Definition? State the rules for a good definition.

2. What is reasoning? What is a Syllogism? What are the rules of the Syllogism?

3. What is Evidence? and show that Historical Evidence gives moral certitude.

METAPHYSICS.

1. Prove that the world has been created by God.

2. Prove that Man is a free agent.

3. Prove that God is immutable and eternal.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Show that the ultimate end of Man is happiness, and that he cannot attain this happiness on earth.

2. Prove that it is Man's duty to worship God.

3. Prove that marriage is by its nature indissoluble.

4. Show that Society has the right to inflict capital punishment on persons guilty of certain crimes.

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. How does Descartes reach his first principle, and what criterion of truth does he extract from it? Estimate the value of both method and criterion.
2. 'Though every created Monad represents the entire universe, it represents more distinctly the particular body to which it belongs.' Explain this saying of Leibnitz, and give a general criticism of his theory of Monads.
3. How does Kant seek to show that the 'unity of apperception' is the supreme principle of knowledge? Add remarks.
4. Explain the nature and importance of attention? What is its relation to genius? State its physiological conditions.
5. Distinguish between perception and sensation. What do Herbart and his followers mean by "apperception"? How is "apperception," as so understood, related to association?
6. Contrast emotion and instinct. Explain and discuss James' view that "we feel sorry because we cry, angry because we strike, afraid because we tremble."
7. Can will be identified with physical movement? Is the question of free-will soluble on psychological grounds? Give reasons for your answer.
8. "In order to get pleasure we must not seek it." Is this "paradox of hedonism" consistent with the view that desire is always directed towards pleasure?
9. "The morality of an action depends directly upon the intention—that is, upon what the agent wills to do. But the motive, that is, the feeling which makes him will so to do, when it makes no difference in the act, makes none in the morality." Examine this view of Mill.
10. An act which cannot be universalized is morally wrong." Illustrate this doctrine of Kant by the cases of (a) lying, (b) theft. Is it tenable?

ENGLISH LAW.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. What is the nature of the law called the "Statute of Frauds"?
2. What are the powers of an agent in possession of bills of lading and other documents of title in respect of the goods represented thereby?
3. What is the doctrine of English law, independently of special statutes, on the question of the rights of British subjects born in other parts of the Empire, as to whether they are aliens or not? Refer to the *Galvin* case (or the case of *Post Nati*) and to the holding of Lord Mansfield in the case of *Campbell & Hall*.
4. What is meant by negotiable instruments? Mention a few that are so called, and state what special characteristics they bear.
5. What are the obligations of partners in a commercial partnership (a) towards one another, (b) towards creditors or third parties?
6. What is understood by preference in a Joint Stock Company?
7. What remedies can be exercised by the directors of a company when a shareholder fails to pay calls on his stock?
8. What are the powers of the master of a ship in a port other than the port of register in respect of borrowing money on the ship or its cargo?
9. What are the provisions of Magna Charta as to levying scutage (taxes or assessments) on citizens? Whose consent must be obtained before such levy? Who

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are entitled to be summoned to the Great Council by particular writ, and who by general summons?

10. In the Contract of Insurance what is an insurable interest, and what is meant by general averages?

TYPEWRITING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Same as on page 209.

SHORTHAND.

Same as on page 210.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Same as on page 212.

**XXII.—REGULAR QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION TO THE
SECOND DIVISION OF THE INSIDE SERVICE, MAY 8, 1911. (No. 122).**

(The regular Second Division papers were used in the corresponding subjects of this examination; the following are the Duties of Office papers.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

1. What fund is credited with the sale of produce of the following Farms:—Central, Agassiz, Nappan and Brandon?

2. What account does the sale of Beef Cattle go to from the following Farms:—Brandon, Nappan, Central, Indian Head?

3. On payment of Patent Fee of \$20.00, and Patent is rejected, how much is refunded and on whose application?

4. (a) How much does it cost each for a caveat, assignment and notice?

(b) What is the subscription price for the Patent Record a year?

(c) What is the price charged per single copy of Patent Record issued?

5. If an employee received an advance in 1910-11 and failed to account for same before the close of the year, what is done with the amount when refunded?

6. If a person coming into Canada paid \$10.00 for inspection of stock and afterwards took up a Homestead, how could he obtain a refund of the amount?

7. Name the different appropriations which the High Commissioner of Canada makes payment on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

8. If a lawyer is employed by the Department, when his account is received explain what is done with it before payment is made.

9. (a) If an Office Desk is required, what is required to obtain same?
(b) If a ream of blotting paper is required, how does the Department obtain same?
10. (a) To what appropriation is temporary clerks services charged?
(b) What authority is required to obtain an annual increment for permanent employees at Ottawa?
(c) What authority is required to grant an increase to employees outside of Ottawa not on the permanent list?
11. Explain how monies collected for Inspection Fees in British Columbia reach the Finance Department.

Paper No. 2.

1. Under what conditions could the Minister of Agriculture obtain money for unforeseen expenditure during recess of Parliament?
2. (a) What does a life lease of a Patent cost?
(b) What fund does the money received for a Patent go to the credit of?
3. (a) Name the different appropriations under the head of Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.
(b) Name the different appropriations under Quarantine.
4. If an Official cheque is lost or destroyed under what conditions can a person be reimbursed?
5. (a) Name the principal Quarantine Ports in Canada.
(b) If a merchant supplies groceries for William Head Quarantine, what appropriation would same be charged to and under what sub-head?
6. (a) How many Experimental Farms are established through Canada?
(b) Name them.
7. If a person has a horse slaughtered state what course has to be pursued before he can receive compensation for same?
9. (a) What is allowed for making a return of Criminal Statistics?
(b) Under what appropriation is Criminal Returns paid for?
10. (a) What account do the Fees collected on Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine go to?
(b) What is the Fee charged for Inspection of one each of the following animals:—Horse, Cow, Sheep, Hog.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Value.

- 20 I. You are put in charge of a staff of ten or twelve clerks abstracting the records of population, male and female. Describe your method of organization and procedure.
- 10 II Prepare a table showing how you would present for publication the records of the civil condition of the people.
- 10 III Your clerks are not producing the amount of work you think they should. How would you remedy the difficulty?
- 16 IV The acreage and average production of spring wheat in Canada by provinces in 1909 was as follows: P. E. Island 26,100 acres and 20.00 bushels, Nova Scotia 20,400 acres and 19.80 bushels; New Brunswick 19,600 acres and 20.15 bushels; Quebec 100,500 acres and 16.71 bushels; Ontario 124,700 acres and 17.45 bushels; Manitoba 2,808,000 acres and 18.77 bushels; Saskatchewan 3,685,000 acres and 23.13 bushels; Alberta 304,000 acres and 24.90 bushels. Find the average yield per acre for Canada.

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Paper No. 2.

- 12 I Name the different branches into which the Department of Agriculture is divided. What is the purpose of each branch?
- 10 II Define the technical meaning of the words "referred" and "transferred", as pertaining to letters and documents between the several departments and give a sample of each.
- 12 III What is the object of a Census?
- 10 IV What subjects are covered by the schedules of inquiry of the Fifth Census of Canada?

PATENTS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

1. Give the number and nature of the documents required for an application for a patent.
2. Before whom must the oath necessary in an application for a patent be taken?
3. What is the legal time within which the oath must be taken before the filing of an application for a patent?
4. When a notification of a transfer of right in a patent is given, what procedure should be followed in order that this transfer can be registered?
5. When a transfer for the whole, or part, of the rights in an invention has been made before the application for the patent, what clause must be inserted in the title of transfer in order that the patent can be delivered to the transferee, or the inventor and transferee, jointly?
6. If it is discovered that there are two or more inventions in the patent applied for, what must the office do?
7. If the inventor was to die before or after the application for a patent had been registered (when there has been no transfer of the patent) to whom must the patent be delivered and what additional documents must be required?
8. How would you calculate the fees to be paid for a new copy of a patent?
9. Give the number and nature of the drawings required in an application for a patent and the quality of these drawings.
10. When the rights to an invention have been sold before the application for a patent has been made, who must take the oath and sign the specification?

Paper No. 2.

1. An inventor desires to secure first a patent in another country; give the legal time within which he can make application to obtain a patent in Canada for the same invention.
2. Can the applications in suspense for a patent be communicated to the public?
3. For how long is a patent good, and what modes of payment are left to the petitioner to pay the fees required?
4. An inventor wishes to give notice of his intention to ask for a patent corresponding to his foreign patent; give the time on which this notice must be served and the fees to be paid.
5. For what length of time is a caveat good and what is its power?
6. Give the number of documents required for the deposition of a caveat and the amount of the fees to be paid.
7. What is the legal time within which an inventor can import his invention into Canada?
8. What is the legal time within which an inventor must manufacture his invention in Canada?

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9. When an application for a patent is refused or withdrawn, what part of the fees paid can be refunded?

10. Must the registered transferee of part of the rights in an invention join the inventor in withdrawing an application for a patent?

SEED BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

1. Give a brief outline of the organization of the Department of Agriculture in general and of the Seed Branch in particular.

2. Briefly state the objective work of the Seed Branch in its relation to agriculture in Canada.

3. Name ten of the principal kinds of field root and vegetable crops and state in what country or countries our main supply of seed for each crop are now grown.

4. What are the essential provisions of the Seed Control Act?

5. Mr. A. has exposed for sale 22 sacks of seed corn of doubtful vitality. If instructed to go to his place of business for the purpose of taking samples of this seed corn for official test, describe briefly how you would proceed to accomplish that purpose having regard to the rights of Mr. A.

Paper No. 2.

1. What is a seed? What are the botanical and chemical constituents of a grain of wheat?

2. Name (*a*) three natural causes and (*b*) three careless practices in the handling of seeds for commerce, that are patent factors in destroying the vitality or weakening the vital energy of agricultural seeds. Illustrate your answer by naming particular kinds of seeds.

3. Describe the essential qualities of good mangel, onion or tomato seed (treat only one of the three kinds named) and name those qualities in the order of their importance to a practical gardener.

4. What are the common causes of retarded germination of seed wheat, seed barley, red clover seed, and turnip seed which, though fresh and of strong vitality, fail to respond promptly to standard methods for germinating them?

5. What effect has *Mucar* and *Penecillium*, when allowed to develop within the germinating chamber, on the sprouts of seeds of weak vital energy? How would you control and suppress such fungus?

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. H. N. AWREY.

Paper No. 1.

1. To what annuities are the Indians of the following Treaties entitled?

Robinson Treaty,

Treaty No. 5,

Treaty No. 9.

2. What is the regulation as to the admission of illegitimate children to Indian Bands?

3. State some of the chief regulations governing the payment of annuities and Interest moneys to Indians?

4. What does the Savings Account consist of? What rate of interest is allowed?

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5. What are the provisions of the Indian Act with reference to Commutation of Annuity.

6. What are the provisions of the Indian Act with reference to Enfranchisement?

7. Can a halfbreed in Alberta or Saskatchewan be discharged from Treaty, and so, by what means?

8. Who is the Indian Agent for each of the following Reserves?

Blackfoot,	Lesser Slave Lake,
Blood,	Christian Island,
Peigan,	Walpole Island,
Mississaugas of the Credit,	Norway House.

9. What are the chief points in the Agreement between the Dominion and Ontario with reference to Treaty No. 9?

10. How often are interest moneys paid and when? What Indian Bands receive Interest money in the Province of Ontario? ?

Paper No. 2.

1. Prepare a memorandum giving your opinion as to the advisability of funding the annuity of Indian children who are pupils at Boarding and Industrial Schools, and advising the Department what action to take.

2. Draft a short letter to the Province of Ontario asking for repayment of the annuities paid to Indians of Treaty No. 9 in the Summer of 1910.

3. What does Non-Transmissible Title mean as applied to annuities?

4. Write a letter to an Indian who has applied for his annuity and who has been resident in the United States for eight years.

5. Jane Smith, the widow of a member of the Mississaugas of Alnwick, with two children by him, marries Robert White, a member of the Six Nations—To what Band will she and her children belong; State the reasons.

MR. G. A. CONLEY.

Paper No. 1.

1. What expenditures are charged to the Indian Trust Fund and what to the appropriations voted by Parliament from Consolidated Revenue?

2. State what you know regarding the Indian Land Management Fund under the following sub-heads:—

(a) Its origin.

(b) From what sources are its Revenue derived?

(c) What classes of expenditure are charged to it?

(d) What rates of interest are paid on its Capital?

3. From what sources is the Indian Trust Fund derived? Describe how the moneys are collected and brought to account?

4. Were the Trust Funds always held as part of the Public Debt? State what you know of the History of the Fund?

5. To what purpose is Account No. Eleven of the Trust Fund devoted? When was it capitalized and at what rate of interest?

6. To what accounts would you credit the following revenue:—

(a) \$200.00 remitted by R. N. Wilson, refund of loan for purchase of farm machinery?

(b) \$150.00 remitted by U. Verreau for school pupils annuities?

(c) \$4,000.00 advanced in 1908-9 on account Nipissing Land Surrender?

(d) \$50.00 fine for selling liquor to an Indian at Oka?

7. What are the uses of Suspense Account? Give any rules governing it?

8. Who is the Indian Agent at each of the following places or Reserves?—
 Brantford, Battleford,
 Sturgeon Falls, Hagersville,
 Stony Reserve, Chippewas of Thames,
 Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, Sault Ste. Marie.
9. What disposition is made of the various parts of a bank draft or deposit receipt?
10. What proportion of the amount received from a land or timber sale can be legally paid to Indians at the time of a Surrender?

Paper No. 2.

1. An Agent of the Department has failed to account for an advance of \$200.00 for travelling expenses. Write a short memo. advising the Department what action should be taken.
2. Write a short letter to an Agent informing him of the requirements of the Department as regards his cash book and remittances?
3. An Agent has presented an unauthorized account from a merchant containing such items as tobacco, sugar, brandy, and a suit of Clothes supplied to an Indian. Write a letter to the Agent taking the necessary action, pointing out policy of the Department, &c., and giving reasons.
4. What is the policy of the Department as to collecting debts due to merchants by Indians. Give reasons of this policy. When exceptions are made, what rules are followed in payment of the debts?
5. Write a memorandum explaining fully the system of granting loans to the Six Nation Indians.

MR. A. F. MCKENZIE.

Paper No. 1.

1. Give the name of five Industrial Schools and the rate of per capita grant to each.
2. State where the following Boarding and Industrial Schools are situated and by whom they are owned:—

Mohawk Institute,	Holy Angels,
St. Joseph's Indl. School,	Mt. Elgin Institute,
Shingwauk Home,	Coqualeetza Institute,
Ermineskin's Boarding School,	Norway House Boarding School.
3. What is the regulation of the Department:—
 - (a) Governing the attendance of halfbreed children at Boarding and Industrial Schools.
 - (b) With reference to the admission of Roman Catholic children to Protestant schools and *vice versa*.
4. What course of action would you recommend in the case of:—
 - (a) An application for the admission to a Boarding School of a halfbreed child who had been adopted by an Indian.
 - (b) Of an Indian child whose parents reside near a day school and who refuse to send it to school and otherwise neglect it.
5. Give the requirements of a Boarding School building, interior and exterior arrangements, site, &c.
6. Give a precis of the regulations relating to the education of Indian children approved by His Excellency-in-Council on the 6th of August, 1908.
7. State the provisions of the Indian Act with reference to the religious persuasion of school teachers. What protection is afforded the Roman Catholic or Protestant minority?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

8. Describe the new type of day school in Saskatchewan and Alberta, aims, building requirements, subjects taught, &c.

9. What is the qualification or certificate required of a teacher for an Indian day school.

10. Draft an advertisement for a teacher to fill a vacancy at the day school, Oneida Reserve, giving full information to intending applicants.

Paper No. 2.

1. Draft a letter to a day school teacher who is rather discouraged at the small attendance, suggesting means of increasing it and of stimulating the interest of the children.

2. Write a short memorandum advising the Department what action should be taken with the Elkhorn Industrial School, giving facts and reasons.

3. Draft a letter to a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church who has applied for the establishment of a Boarding School at a remote point, declining to accede to his request and giving good reasons.

4. Give a precis of the new arrangement between the Department and the Church authorities with reference to Boarding Schools.

5. Give a precis of the Contract under this arrangement stating the obligations which will devolve upon the Department and the Church authorities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

1. What Department of the Government was entrusted with the administration of Dominion Lands before the creation of the Department of the Interior.

2. Give the names of the Heads of the Department of the Interior since its formation.

3. Name the different branches of the Department of the Interior and the services administered in each.

4. What proviso is contained in the executive regulations of the Treasury Board respecting Powers of Attorney, in so far as it affects civil servants?

5. State briefly the rules and regulations in reference to the receipt, entry and accounting for public moneys?

6. Under what circumstances are special warrants of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council issued?

7. How are small balances due to estates dealt with?

8. What statutory provision has been made in respect to certificates or vouchers?

9. State briefly the regulation in regard to overdrafts of appropriations?

10. What is the difference between expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Revenue and expenditure chargeable to Capital?

Paper No. 2.

MR. E. E. WOOD.

1. Explain briefly the system of keeping the Revenue Trust Accounts.

2. State the course pursued in checking School Lands Accounts before payment.

3. Give a list of the Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agents, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors with the address of each one.

4. What is the course pursued by the Department in reference to School Lands Sales.

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5. What protection has the Department against dishonesty on the part of employees who receive Government moneys.

6. State minutely the manner of dealing with Head Office receipts from the time money reaches the Department until it is deposited in the bank. Do you consider the present system a perfect safeguard?

7. Name the different sources from which the Department receives revenue.

8. What protection has the Department in connection with the issue and delivery of refund cheques?

9. State the procedure in connection with the issue of duplicate refund cheques.

10. What receipts are placed to the credit of Casual Revenue?

Paper No. 2.

MR. R. ADDISON.

1. State minutely the course pursued in checking accounts before payment.

2. Give a list of the Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agents, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors with the address of each.

3. Explain the present method of dealing with Homestead Inspectors Accounts.

4. What course is followed in regard to Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agents Contingent Expenditure Accounts before they are passed.

5. What protection has the Department against dishonesty on the part of employees who expend large sums of money.

6. What protection is taken in connection with the issue and delivery of cheques.

7. Give a list of the appropriations under the control of the Department.

8. Name the services administered by the Department for which no appropriation of money is made by Parliament, and explain how the financial part of such services are administered.

9. Explain the system of dealing with transportation orders.

10. State what matters should be kept in view in order to make a satisfactory check of travelling expense accounts.

DOMINION LANDS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

1. (a) Who is entitled to a homestead entry, and (b) under what conditions is the right to an entry forfeited?

2. What are the conditions necessary to entitle a settler to a pre-emption or purchased homestead entry?

3. What do you understand by the term "proxy entry" as applied to homesteads?

4. State briefly the duties required of a settler who holds (a) a homestead entry, (b) a pre-emption, (c) a purchased homestead?

5. How is the right of a settler to a fresh homestead entry affected by the abandonment of his homestead and location thereon of (a) half-Breed Scrip, (b) South African Volunteer Bounty Scrip?

6. Under what conditions may a pre-emption be abandoned for the purpose of applying thereon Half-Breed Scrip or South African Volunteer Bounty Scrip (a) by the homesteader himself, (b) by a relative.

7. State what provision is made in the Dominion Lands Act of 1908 whereby the legal representative of a homesteader who died before completing the required duties may obtain a patent for the homestead?

8. What are the methods of computing residence on a homestead (a) taken under the old Dominion Lands Act, and (b) taken under the Act of 1908?

9. What is meant by the term "vicinity" as applied to residence?

10. Give the reasons for which a homestead entry becomes liable to cancellation.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Paper No. 2.

1. Name the Dominion Lands Agencies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
2. What lands in British Columbia are under the control of the Dominion Government?
3. What sections or part of sections are allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company in the Townships in which they are entitled to land?
4. State what land scrips for military service have been issued by the Canadian Government, using the terms by which they are known in this Department.
5. What is Half-Breed scrip, and what kinds are issued?
6. Does the South African Volunteer Bounty scrip convey to the holder? State conditions.
7. How are officers in the Agencies appointed to receive applications for patent and affidavits or statutory declarations under the Dominion Lands Act?
8. State how the work of the Department is apportioned, and what is handled by each branch.
9. How are railway companies permitted to acquire unpatented homesteads for townsite purposes, and (*b*) how are the homesteaders themselves affected thereby?
10. State what you consider the chief advantages of the Provinces now under the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and the special industries in each to which settlers may apply themselves.

FORESTRY BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Value.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. When was the Department of Interior first established and what branches of administration are placed under its charge? |
| 10 | 2. What are the Forest Reserves and what purposes are they intended to serve? |
| 10 | 3. Under what authority are Dominion Forest Reserves established? How many reserves are there, and where are they located? |
| 10 | 4. Describe the proposed Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve and give reasons why this reserve is specially important. |
| 10 | 5. What are the qualifications necessary for a game guardian? Describe his work. |
| 10 | 6. What is the purpose of the Irrigation Act and what districts are covered by it? |
| 10 | 7. How is the Irrigation Act administered and what are the divisions of the work? |
| 10 | 8. Describe the system under which trees are distributed by the Department of Interior to settlers on the prairies. |
| 10 | 9. What is the relation of the Dominion Parks to Forest Reserves as proposed by the Forest Reserves and Parks Act? |
| 10 | 10. What special provisions are there in connection with the granting of mining rights in a forest reserve or park? |

Paper No. 2.

Value.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Name the Dominion Parks and give a short description of each. |
| 10 | 2. How is the administration of the Dominion Parks organized? |

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- 10 3. What classes of revenue are there in the Parks and how are they recorded and reported to the Department?
- 10 4. Describe the method of dealing with and reporting an application for a timber permit in a Park.
- 10 5. What provision is made for the protection of game in the Parks?
- 10 6. What are the regulations in regard to the use of automobiles?
- 10 7. How are lots required for residence purposes disposed of in Parks? What advantages has a system of leasing over sales?
- 10 8. Explain the methods used for keeping record of property, including animals, in the Parks.
- 10 9. Sketch the history of the bison on the prairies of the West and state what steps have been taken by the Dominion Government to perpetuate the species.
- 10 10. How does the wood bison differ from the bison of the plains? Are there any wood bisons living in Canada? If so, where are they located and what is their estimated number? What steps are being taken by the Government to preserve them?

RAILWAY LANDS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

1. What are the legal subdivisions of a section under the Dominion Lands Survey and how numbered?
2. How are ranges numbered, and how many meridians additional to the Principal meridian, and about where situated.
3. If you are asked where wheat was first grown in the present Province of Manitoba, where would you look for information in Ottawa?
4. Name the authorities you would expect to consult.
5. If information is required as to possibility of agriculture at *God's Lake*, North West Territories, and extent of land available around the Lake, what sources of information would you look to?
6. What constitute the Northwest Territories of Canada.
7. What is Keewatin?
8. What official publications give information about the Yukon?
9. What publications are available in any of the Departments of the Government at Ottawa giving information of value on the Hudson Bay Route?
10. Who is the best authority among writers whose works are available in Ottawa on Northern British Columbia?

Paper No. 2.

1. If asked for a report on a quarter section of land what branches of the Department should you seek information from.
2. Where would you seek information as to the correct area of quarter section which has been patented.
3. You are to make up a set of publications of the Railway Lands Branch on the undeveloped north of Western Canada,—what publications would you select.
4. What publications would you name as giving information of value as to the life of the late Mgr. Tache?
5. Who was Bishop Bompas?
6. Who was Bishop Clut?
7. What information can you give about Labrador tea?
8. Name a prominent official of the Department of the Interior who made a trip during the last 10 years down the Mackenzie River and whose report has been printed and published.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

9. Where is the best available information on the climate of the Northwest Territories?

10. In general terms, what is the nature of the proposed extension of Manitoba boundaries.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

1. The work of the Correspondence Registration Branch is divided into four divisions, briefly say what each is.

2. What important documents should be indexed in connection with a homestead before the issue of patent.

3. How would you index a Certificate of Naturalization?

4. As briefly as possible state the action necessarily taken in this Branch in making proper record of a Declaration of Abandonment.

5. The Superintendent of Forestry calls for file 723218. What procedure would you follow to let him know whether the Department of Justice had replied to his communication of July 1909, in the event of your being unable to lay hold of the file.

6. Enumerate as many as you can the commoner irregularities you have to deal with in your own special work.

7. With the fewest figures possible express a comparison of the work of to-day with that of the period when you commenced with the Department.

8. Explain the method of dealing with the Registered mail.

9. So far as the handling of South African Scrip is concerned results have not been satisfactory. Give your ideas as to what was amiss and suggest a remedy.

10. Outline the method of Recording the Annual Reports dealt with by the Registration Branch.

Paper No. 2.

1. Name the four highest official positions of this Department and their incumbents.

2. Who is the Surveyor-General and what are his duties?

3. When was the Department of the Interior established?

4. What Department of the Government administered Dominion Lands affairs before the establishment of the Department of the Interior?

5. What is meant by "Dominion Lands"?

6. Several offices outside of Ottawa have been established to deal with the land matters for the Department, where are they and who is the chief officer in each?

7. What are the branches of the Department in Ottawa?

8. What matters are dealt with in each branch?

9. What is meant by "Railway Belt", "School Lands" and "High Commissioner"?

10. Are there any lands in Ontario and Quebec looked after by officers of this Department? What are these lands called?

TIMBER AND GRAZING BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

1. What is the maximum area of a grazing leasehold in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta?

2. In what portion or division of the Railway Belt are grazing leases granted?

3. What is the main difference between grazing leases granted in the Railway Belt and those granted in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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4. When vacant Dominion Lands are applied for for grazing purposes, are they thereupon withdrawn from homestead entry, and, if not, at what stage of advancement of the application are they withdrawn?

5. What provision is made in grazing leases issued under the present regulations for squatters who are in residence within the lease-hold at time of granting lease?

6. What is the requirement of the Department as regards rental and registration fee before registering the assignment of a grazing lease.

7. What provision is made in a grazing lease for the placing and maintaining of stock on a lease-hold?

8. If provision regarding stock is not complied with at expiration of three years, what recourse has the Department?

9. What rate of rental is charged on grazing lease-holds and when is rental payable?

10. State briefly the action taken on an application for a lease for grazing lands before a lease is issued.

Paper No. 2.

1. What are stock-watering reserves?

2. Are homestead entries granted for cancelled stock-watering reserves, and, if not, how are they disposed of?

3. If a grazing lease-hold contains hay what provision is made in the lease for the disposal thereof?

4. What is the maximum area of a timber berth?

5. What rate of rental is charged on timber berths held under license in the prairie provinces, and what rate of royalty per thousand feet B.M. is charged on timber cut thereon?

6. What is the maximum area of a hay lease-hold, and what rate of rental is charged?

7. Under what conditions is an applicant for a grazing lease allowed to purchase a quarter-section for a home farm and corral.

8. In what portion of the Province of Alberta are grazing leases granted?

9. What is the maximum period for which a grazing lease may be granted, and what notice must be given the lessee before his lease can be cancelled?

10. What class of land is leased for grazing purposes, and in what way does the Department ascertain the character of lands applied for?

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Paper No. 1.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Abbreviated designations of staff officers, forms and branches will be accepted.

30 1. (a) On what date did the present system of indexing commence?

(c) What indices, other than the present system, are in the possession of the C.R.?

(c) Which is the oldest, and how far back does it date?

(d) Where are the A.G. papers previous to 1882?

(e) Where are the papers relating to the Wars of 1812 and 1837, and the North-West Rebellion of 1885?

(f) What was the general system of indexing adopted in the various indices taken over by the C.R.?

(g) How can an approximate date of an index entry be found in the old D.M. and A.G. indices?

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(h) What policy does C.R. adopt as regards the disposal of old papers obtained on requisition?

(i) State precisely each step taken in bringing forward old papers to the present system and to guard against their being replaced by accident in the old filing cases?

(j) In the old A.G. index how were appointments, promotions and retirements registered as regards officers of the Militia, and how may the papers relating to the appointment of such an officer be found?

5 2. New correspondence is received quoting the number of an H.Q. file and referring to an H.Q. previous letter. The file referred to is charged out. What are the four ways of dealing with the paper?

5 3. State the proceedings as regards dealing with registered letters received through the mail from the messengers, numbering each step as a paragraph.

40 4. You are detailed to open a new C.R. at the head-quarters of Military District XI, state:

(a) What forms and books will be required and an approximate quantity of each;

(b) Office furniture;

(c) Stamps;

(d) What would be your first action?

(e) Give the names of twenty (20) important subjects to commence with, and state in which cases the alphabet might be profitably used?

5 5. A file charged to the D.E.S. is urgently required by the Private Secretary, but the D.E.S. is stated to be unable to find it. State, in numbered paragraphs, what steps C.R. must take to recover the file.

5 6. The head of a branch disputes his having received an addition. By what four ways can C. R. prove that the papers was sent to him?

5 7. Name the members of the Militia Council by seniority.

5 8. A request is received by C.R. to make an open file confidential. How is it done?

Paper No. 2.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Abbreviated designations of staff officers, forms and branches will be accepted.

10 1. Name the Commands and the Districts they include, and Independent Districts, and state the headquarters of each.

10 2. Name the proposed Divisional Areas, the headquarters of each and what Districts they will include respectively.

10 3. Name the Branches of the Department and their sub-divisions.

10 4. At what points are units of the Permanent Corps stationed, and what units are there at each place.

20 5. What officers are charged with:

(a) Expenditure other than that provided by the Regulations;

(b) General military policy;

(c) Maintenance of the establishment of officers and men;

(d) Patents and inventions;

(e) Receipts and disbursements of militia funds;

(f) Patterns of clothing and equipment;

(g) Military lands and buildings in occupation;

(h) Injuries to men, horses and property;

(i) Details of dress of all ranks;

(j) Provision of guns, carriages and wagons.

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- 10 6. How is the Militia called out in aid of the Civil Power, and what provision is there for meeting the expenditure.
- 10 7 Name the various medals and decorations issued by the Department, and for what services are they granted?
- 10 8. Name the services for which warrants for scrip and land grants have been issued by the Department.
- 10 9. Who are responsible for the compilation of the Annual Estimates?

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 10 1. In what respect is registered correspondence treated differently from ordinary correspondence in transmission through the post? Describe the advantage of one over the other.
- 10 2. Mention the articles of mail matter excluded or prohibited from transmission through inland mails.
- 10 3. Into how many classes is domestic mail divided? Designate each class briefly.
- 10 4. What requirements must be complied with before a newspaper publisher can send his newspapers at the rate of ¼ cent per pound?
- 10 5. Can any article be attached to post cards, without rendering them liable to a higher rate of postage? If so, what are they?
- 10 6. At what rates can Canadian newspapers be sent from Canada to Great Britain?
- 10 7. What enclosures can be placed in newspapers sent from publishers to subscribers without rendering them liable to a higher rate than ¼ cent per lb.?
- 10 8. Under what conditions may mail matter be posted under the Postage-Paid-in-Cash arrangement?
- 10 9. What is the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General respecting the transmission of mail matter, and what are the exceptions thereto?
- 10 10. What are the several rates of postage on correspondence sent from Canada to any country belonging to the Postal Union?

Paper No. 2.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 10 1. Define the following terms :—"Cash Account," "Salary Warrant," "Appropriation Ledger," "Credit Supply," "Error Notice."
- 10 2. In what respects do payments made by Salary Warrant differ from payments made by cheque? What are the advantages of the system of payment by Warrant?
- 10 3. Describe the system under which Expenditure Accounts are paid from Parliamentary Appropriation.
- 10 4. What are the items that enter into the Postmasters' Cash Account?
- 10 5. What disposal is made of cash reported by a Postmaster as "found over at the end of the day term?" Mention some errors on the part of the Postmaster which might account for surplus cash being thus found.

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- 10 6. By what methods are salaries paid at (a) City Post Offices, (b) Semi-staff Offices, (c) Ordinary Accounting Offices, (d) Non-accounting Offices?
- 10 7. What items make up the postal revenue of an office? How do Postmasters account to the Department for postage collected on short paid matter delivered at their offices?
- 10 8. What is meant by "Transit Postage"? On what are transit postage accounts based?
- 10 9. How does the Department ascertain the revenue of non-accounting offices? Why are such offices required to purchase stamps at designated city offices.
- 10 10. Are Canadian Postal Notes payable outside of Canada? If so, in what country or countries and under what conditions? How do stamps affixed to Postal Notes to increase their value effect the revenue of the Department?

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Same as on page 246.

Paper No. 2.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 10 1. Describe in consecutive manner the processes through which paid Money Orders of Canadian origin pass from the time they reach the Money Order Branch until they are placed on file.
- 10 2. What remuneration does a Postmaster receive for transacting Money Order business? How is it paid? What steps are taken in the Money Order Branch to establish the correctness of the figures in the Accountant's Branch before payments are made?
- 10 3. A Postmaster issues a Money Order in London, England, and in error sends the Advice direct to the paying Office. How does this fact become known in the Money Order Branch, and what course is pursued to have the Order paid? About what delay would have occurred supposing the Order to have been issued at Hamilton, Ont., on 8th April?
- 10 4. Give briefly the different steps taken in the issue of a Duplicate of a Canadian Order and explain particularly the safeguards provided against double payment.
- 10 5. Explain fully the system in operation in the City of Ottawa for the redemption of paid Money Orders by the Post Office from the Banks.
- 10 6. Explain clearly the use of seven of the forms used in the Money Order Branch in connection with your work.
- 10 7. State fully the regulations governing repayments and transfers of payments of Money Orders issued in Canada and the United States made payable at Offices in Canada.
- 10 8. What is meant by the term "Advice of Payment"? With what countries is the system in operation, and how is the extra fee brought to account?
- 10 9. When closing his Cash Account a Postmaster discovers that he has \$10 surplus cash in his till and when checking the Money Order Return in the Branch it is discovered that the total of paid Orders is overcast a similar amount. What action should the Postmaster take regarding the surplus cash and how should the error be adjusted in the Money Order Branch?
- 10 10. If it is found in the final balancing that a Money Order issued on France has been marked off in the Register but is not on file, what action should be taken to prove that payment of the Order has been effected?

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SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Same as on page 246.

Paper No. 2.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Value.

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- 5 1. What action should a Postmaster or other Post Office official take who fails to receive either a mail, registered letter or letter bill, or in due course an acknowledgement of registered letters despatched?
- 15 2. Describe briefly the essential points required to be dealt with by an officer investigating a case of a lost registered article.
- 10 3. Under what circumstances may a Postmaster decline to accept matter intended for registration? If accepted, what are the responsibilities of the Department in reference thereto and when do these responsibilities cease?
- 15 4. In what circumstances will payment of indemnity be made for a lost registered article posted in Canada for delivery in Canada, and what is the amount of compensation allowed?
- 15 5. How are irregularities, such as the failure of a mail, or some of the registered articles, of the letter bill, or special list or lists, in connection with International mails verified?
- 5 6. What are the responsibilities of the Department in regard to the loss of an International registered article, and to whom?
- 5 7. Within what limit of time must application be made for indemnity for the loss of an International registered article?
- 10 8. In the event of the loss of an International registered mail occurring without it being possible to ascertain the territory or country in which such loss occurred, how is the loss borne in order that payment of indemnity may be made?
- 10 9. What action should a Postmaster take in connection with missent letters, newspapers, or other mailable matter?
- 10 10. When complaint is made of irregular receipt by a subscriber of a newspaper or periodical, what method does the Department adopt in endeavoring to trace cause of delay in transmission or delivery?

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Paper No. 1.

1. (a) Give size in inches of Double Cap, Medium, Double Demy, Double Royal and Foolscap.
- (b) What is the usual size of cardboard and how many ply carried in stock.
2. How can you detect the presence of ground wood in a sheet of paper? Why should the use of ground wood be avoided in paper?
3. How many sheets of double Royal are required to make an ordinary Blue Book of 176 pages?
4. What is the size of a sheet of Parliamentary print and what is the weight of this paper per ream and how many points does it test on the Morrison tester?
5. What is meant by the terms "Tub sized," "Loft Dried," "Retree" and "Loaded"?
6. State the difference in appearance in a sheet of Laid and Wove paper.

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7. If a sheet 17 x 28 weighs 35 pounds, what will be the weight of a sheet of 30 x 22.

8. What is the amount of Currency of an invoice for 24 reams, 5 quires and 5 sheets of Antique paper at £1-5-0 per ream and 125 reams of Whatman's paper at 30 shillings per ream.

9. How many sheets of paper will it take to make 5,000 Scratch pads, 8 x 10, 50 sheets each. Paper to be 17 x 22, 23 lbs. What will be the cost per dozen, paper to cost 17½ cents per pound.

10. What is meant by Watermark, Dandy Roll? What is mostly used for loading paper?

Paper No. 2.

1. What colours of carbon paper and Typewriter Ribbons would you recommend and give your reasons for doing so?

2. Trace a requisition through its different phases from its receipt to the Department until fulfilment.

3. What are the numbers and names of the manufacturers of the following pens:—"Bank," "Telephone" and "Falcon." Who are the manufacturers of the following pens:—No. 293, "G. Gilt," No. 1880 and "Hindoo."

4. What are the articles that cannot be supplied on ordinary requisitions? What authority have you in refusing to supply same?

5. How many pages are there in a two quire, three quire and five quire Foolscap Blank books?

6. What are the numbers of the White Wove and No. 1 manilla envelopes kept in stock? Give sizes in inches of No. 7 and No. 11.

7. What are the regulations about the supply of blank cheques?

8. What is usually used to give Copying quality to ink? What is the composition of the best ink?

9. How would you test carbon paper and Typewriter ribbons in regard to copying qualities and permanency?

10. What Dictionary would you recommend to be used in Government Offices?

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Paper No. 1.

1. Prepare P. C. No. 295 & 296 for submission to the Governor in Council.

2. (a) Prepare P. C. No. 990 for submission to the Governor in Council.

(b) Within what time must a Provincial Statute be disallowed by the Governor in Council.

Paper No. 2.

1. P. C. No. 892 contains a good deal of matter not necessary to include in a Minute of Council—Prepare it in accurate and concise form for submission to the Governor in Council.

2. Prepare P. C. No. 923, reservation of lands for the purposes of the Northwest Mounted Police, for submission to the Governor in Council.

3. By a Minute of Council, Dated 1st May, 1870, the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks was appointed British Representative to an International Fisheries Conference to be held at Washington, and Messrs. John Langton and E. A. Meredith were named as Experts to accompany the said British Representative. It was afterwards decided to substitute Mr. William Smith for Mr. Langton.

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Prepare a Minute of Council making the change and containing provision for communication to the proper authorities, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of date 15th May, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

*Paper No. 1.**Levs Relating to Departments.*

Value.

(Public Works.)

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Name the several classes of works under the control of the Department of Public Works. |
| 5 | 2. Are there any other great public works belonging to the Government of the Dominion which are not under the control of this Department? Name two or three such. |
| 15 | 3. Section 36 of the Public Works Act directs that whenever any works are to be executed, the Minister "shall invite tenders by public advertisement for the execution of such works," except in certain cases. State the several exceptions. |
| 15 | 4. Supposing a case in which tenders have been called for and one of these has been accepted, what necessary documents and other things must pass between the successful tenderer and the Department, before he can enter upon his work with the assurance of being legally entitled to receive payment?
(Finance and Audit). |
| 3 | 5. Name two or three of the chief classes of Revenue of the Dominion Government, and the Department by which each such Class of Revenue is controlled. |
| 3 | 6. What is the title (<i>a</i>) of the fund into which all revenues are eventually paid, and (<i>b</i>) of the Minister by whom it is then controlled. |
| 20 | 7. By what authority can moneys in this fund be withdrawn for expenditure upon public services, works, etc.? Trace the several steps, from the time a Department decides that a certain sum will be required to meet the cost of a certain service, until the sum is placed at the disposal of the Department for expenditure. |
| 20 | 8. If at any season of the year it should be impossible to obtain authority through the procedure described in the answer to Question 7, and a pressing need should arise for immediate expenditure for some certain purpose, is there any legal means by which a grant may be provided? Name this alternative procedure and give its limitations. |
| 9 | 9. Every payment made by a Department must be supported by a voucher for presentation to the Auditor General. Describe the features of the certificate required by law upon such voucher, and state by whom such certificate should be given. |

Paper No. 2.

DEPARTMENTAL PRACTICE.

Value

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | 1. State the two principal methods by which payment of the accounts etc. incurred by this Department is effected. |
| 12 | 2. Generally speaking what classes of accounts etc. are (<i>a</i>) subjected to audit before payment, and (<i>b</i>) what classes to audit after payment. |

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12 3. State briefly the necessary features of a Departmental cheque when properly completed and ready to be handed over to the payee.

12 4. The Department built a post office some years ago at Gananoque. Accounts are now received for the following services duly certified to.

(a) A new desk recently furnished to the Postmaster \$70.00.

(b) Wages of the caretaker for April, 1911, \$50.00.

(c) Electric light consumed, March, 1911, \$21.00.

(d) Installation of a new heating and ventilating apparatus to replace the former system of heating by stoves, \$2,700.00.

Name the appropriation to which it would be proper to charge each of the above payments.

12 5. A contractor executed dredging for this Department in 1909 to the value of \$10,500.00, progress payments being made to the amount of \$8,000.00 as the work proceeded; but the appropriation then ran out leaving a balance of \$2,500 unpaid. This balance was settled at the close of the next Session of Parliament viz: on 10th July, 1910. The contractor however is not yet satisfied. He states that in order to keep his plant at work he was compelled to borrow money at 7%, and this is verified by vouchers from his bank. He claims interest on \$2,500.00 at 7% from 10th September, 1909, to 10th. July, 1910, = \$145.83. Supposing that there is an ample appropriation for dredging now available, ought the Department to pay this claim \$145.83, or how should the claim be treated?

18 6. Cheque B. 27432 has been entered on the cheque-list as \$145.00. This figure has been posted through the books and the Bank has been repaid on this basis. When the paid cheque is returned to the Finance Department it is found to read \$140.00, and the Bank has paid only that sum to the payee.

Describe the steps necessary in order to set this matter right in all its different relations.

3 7. Convert £137/10/9 (stg) into Canadian money.

3 8. Convert \$1688.75 into francs.

18 9. Important works of this Department are situated at each of the places below. Indicate briefly the location of each place, either—

(a—preferably) By naming the river or other water near which it stands, and giving direction and approximate distance from some other important point, or

(b) By giving county and province in which the place is situated.

When there are two or more places of the same name (with similar works) locate each

Sheet Harbour,
Margaree Harbour,
Cape Tormentine Breakwater,
Oromocto,
Rivière du Loup Wharf,
Collingwood Harbour,
Port Burwell Harbour,
Little Current Channel,
Temiscaming Storage Dam,
Esquimalt Graving Dock,
Fraser River Ship Channel.
Shelburne Public Building,
Windsor " "
Chicoutimi " "
St. Johns " "
Cornwall " "
Amherstburg " "

Woodstock Public Building.
Brandon “ “
Red Deer Dominion Lands Office,
Nanaimo Post Office.

- 4 10. State name of province through which each of the following telegraph lines runs, and give terminal points.
Anticosti Line,
Pelee Island Line,
Yukon Line.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Candidates must answer Questions 1, 2 and 3 and any 3 of the remaining seven.

- I. Make a plot by Protractor at 100 feet to the inch from the field notes on attached sheet. (It is not possible to reproduce this sheet in the Report).
- II. Letter as follows:—
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Public Works, Canada | (Block $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high) |
| Plan Showing | (Free hand) |
| Proposed Channel | (Roman $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high) |
| at | (Free hand) |
| Ottawa, Ont. | (Roman $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high) |
| Scale 400 feet to 1 inch. | (Free hand) |
- III. Give formula for finding the length of side "B" of the following triangle.
Angle "A" $39^{\circ}-00'$
Angle "B" $37^{\circ}-00'$
Side "A" is 335 feet.
- IV. Describe the process of making flat wash on paper and on tracing cloth.
- V. Draw squares one inch side and show inside the conventional sign (a) concrete in section (b) rip-rap in section.
- VI. Describe how an erasure is made on profile paper and the surface restored.
- VII. From what direction is light supposed to fall upon a drawing.
- VIII. Draw the plan of a building 50 feet by 30 feet, scale 40 feet to the inch showing heavy lines for the shade side when the side of the building is 45° to the edge of plan.
- IX. How can blue lines be made to reproduce well on blue prints.
- X. Draw a hexagon, length of side one inch.

Paper No. 2.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Candidates must answer Questions 1, 2 and 3 and any 3 of the remaining seven.

- I. Plot cross-sections at 10 feet to the inch from the following notes.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Section No. I at Station. | 10x75 |
| Centre Line elevation. | 100.0 |
| 20 feet Right. | 106.0 |
| 45 feet Right. | 110.7 |
| 10 feet Left. | 102.3 |
| 25 feet Left. | 107.0 |
| 50 feet Left. | 112.1 |

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Section No. 2 at Station.. . . .	11×00
Centre Line elevation.. . . .	102.4
15 feet Right.. . . .	105.6
37 feet Right.. . . .	108.0
50 feet Right.. . . .	111.2
13 feet Left.. . . .	103.0
25 feet Left.. . . .	106.4
50 feet Left.. . . .	113.8
Section No. 3 at Station.. . . .	11×50
Centre Line elevation.. . . .	103.2
10 feet Right.. . . .	104.3
25 feet Right.. . . .	106.7
50 feet Right.. . . .	114.1
15 feet Left.. . . .	104.1
25 feet Left.. . . .	107.2
50 feet Left.. . . .	115.3
Section No. 4 at Station.. . . .	12×00
Centre Line elevation.. . . .	104.1
15 feet Right.. . . .	105.6
25 feet Right.. . . .	108.1
50 feet Right.. . . .	116.2
20 feet Left.. . . .	106.2
30 feet Left.. . . .	109.4
50 feet Left.. . . .	117.1
Section No. 5 at Station.. . . .	12×50
Centre Line elevation.. . . .	106.3
10 feet Right.. . . .	107.1
25 feet Right.. . . .	112.0
50 feet Right.. . . .	118.4
15 feet Left.. . . .	107.5
25 feet Left.. . . .	113.8
50 feet Left.. . . .	119.1

- II. Plot on above cross-sections a canal prism 30 feet wide on each side of centre line with 1 to 1 slopes. Take water surface as elevation 110 and bottom of excavation at elevation 95.
- III. Calculate the contents of the excavation required in canal prism referred to in question No. 2 in cubic yards by areas and mean areas.
- IV. Plot a profile along center line at 100 feet to the inch horizontal and 10 feet to the inch vertical.
- V. A cribwork wharf with concrete top is to be built. What drawings are required?
- VI. Calculate the area of a circle 5 feet in diameter.
- VII. Show the usual dotted lines.
- VIII. Name the usual drawing instruments.
- IX. Draw in section at 4 feet to the inch a concrete wall 20 feet high, coping width 3 feet, frost batter 1 to 1 for 3 feet down, then three steps 2 feet wide and 3 feet high, the base being 10 feet.
- X. Give number of cubic yards in above-mentioned wall per lineal foot, also give weight per lineal foot.

DREDGING BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Value.

- 10 1. State what the nature of your technical education has been and what experience you have had to qualify for promotion.
- 15 2. Give a brief description of the various types of dredges, particularly those used by the Department of Public Works. What class of work are the various types best adapted to?
- 15 3. In the preparation of contract plans, for the construction of a dipper dredge, what are the general drawings required? What detail drawings of parts are required? What scales would you use for both general and detail drawings?
- 5 4. What are the uses of condensers, and describe briefly the various types and under what conditions each of these types are used.
- 10 5. What are the principal classes of timber used in dredge and scow construction, their life, and weight?
- 10 6. Show by sketches, some of the principal methods of forming joints in construction of dredges and scows, and how you would break joints.
- 10 7. Sketch the following different kinds of boilers: water tubular, scotch, locomotive.
- 15 8. Show in plan and elevation a properly designed 4 yard dipper dredge of the boom type, and an arrangement of the various operating machinery. Dimensions need not be given.
- 5 9. Give the ordinary commercial rules for rating the horse power of boilers.
- 5 10. Discuss the relative value, life and cost of wooden and steel dump scows and preservatives used in each type for salt water use.

Paper No. 2.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

- 10 1. Name the usual drawing instruments.
- 10 2. Letter as follows:
 Public Works, Canada. (Block $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high)
 4 Yard Dipper Dredge (Roman $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high)
 for (freehand)
 Ottawa, Ont. (Roman $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high)
 Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot.
- 10 3. Show the following dotted lines:
 Invisible construction lines, centre line, dimension line.
- 10 4. From what direction is light supposed to fall to use outline shading?
- 10 5. Show the conventional section lining for cast iron, cast steel, brass and Babbitt.
- 10 6. Show the following rivet signs:
 Counter sunk one side (inner and outer view)
 Counter sunk, both sides (inner and outer view)
 Flattened, one side (inner and outer view)
 Flattened, both sides (inner and outer view)
- 10 7. What is the area of a circle 5 feet in diameter?

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- 10 8. Give formula for finding the length of side "B" of the following triangle:
 Angle "A" 39
 Angle "B" 37
 Side "A" 335 ft.
- 10 9. What are logarithms and their use?
- 10 10. What is the slide rule and what is it used for?

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Values.

Paper No. 1.

- 10 1. Give summary of Acts of Parliament and correlative Proclamations and Orders in Council respecting the organization of the Department of Trade and Commerce?
- 5 2. Give brief account of changes affecting the Department since its organization?
- 5 3. From what sources are the revenues accounted for by the Department derived?
- 10 4. What is the amount of capitation tax exacted from each person of Chinese origin on arriving in Canada, what Chinese are exempt from payment of such tax and upon what evidence?
- 5 5. Through what channel must communications from the Department to the Colonial Office in London be sent?
- 10 6. Name various commodities at present entitled to a Dominion Government bounty and give rate of bounty on each?
- 10 7. What commodities are subject to inspection by Officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce?
- 10 8. Give list of Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents with specific location of each?
- 5 9. What are the general duties of a Canadian Trade Commissioner?
- 5 10. Name publications issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce with a brief outline of the contents of each publication?
- 10 11. Name Commercial Treaties at present in force between Canada and Foreign Countries with list of those Countries entitled to the benefits of said treaties?
- 5 12. To what British and Foreign countries does the Canadian Government subsidize steamship services, either in whole or in part.
- 10 13. In what Provinces of the Dominion were no steamship subsidies paid by the Federal Government during the fiscal year 1909-10?

Values.

Paper No. 2.

- 10 1. Give list of Countries entitled to the provisions of the Canadian Preferential Tariff Act in force during the fiscal year 1897-8?
- 10 2. Name British Countries which have adopted the Preferential Tariff Principle and give for each those Countries entitled to the benefits of the Preference?
- 10 3. Give brief reasons for the termination of Treaties between the United Kingdom and Belgium and Germany?
- 5 4. What was the effects as regards the status of goods imported into Canada from those Countries?
- 5 5. How did such terminations effect Canada in respects of her power to treat importations from the United Kingdom?

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- 5 6. From what sources are the statistics published by the Department
derived?
- 10 7. What was the Value of the Total Trade of Canada in round numbers
during the fiscal year 1909-10 with—
 (a) The British Empire;
 (b) All Other Countries;
 (c) The United Kingdom; and
 (d) The United States?
- 5 8. What was the average rate of duty in Canada during the fiscal year
1909-10 on—
 (a) Total imports; and
 (b) Dutiable imports?
- 5 9. From what four Countries did Canada import the largest, and to what
four Countries did she export the largest during the fiscal year 1909-10?
Answer to be given in order of importance.
- 10 10. Give the monetary unit with the equivalent in Canadian currency for
the following Countries—Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Chile,
Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands (Holland),
Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Switzerland and
Venezuela?
- 10 11. Give weights and measures in use with the Canadian equivalent for
the following Countries—Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Chile,
Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands (Holland),
Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Switzerland and
Venezuela?
- 15 12. Give four of the chief items of exports from the following Countries—
Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, British Guiana, British South Africa,
Canada, Chili, France, Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Newfoundland, New
Zealand, Roumania, Russia, Trinidad, United Kingdom and United States?
Answer to be given in order of importance.

**XXIII.—PROMOTION EXAMINATION FOR THE OUTSIDE DIVISION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS, MAY 10, 1911. (No. 123).**

SPELLING.

Same as on page 201.

DICTATION.

Same as on page 202.

COMPOSITION.

Same as on page 204.

ARITHMETIC.

Same as on page 202.

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DUTIES OF OFFICE.

A special paper in this subject was prepared by the Department of Customs.

**XXIV.—SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR TRANSLATOR IN THE
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, JUNE 7, 1911. (No. 126).**

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

PAPER A (Without Lexicon).

Time allowed: 1½ hours.

Translate into French:

Department of Public Works.

By Order in Council of the 31st of January, 1900, in virtue of the provisions of the Act 62-63 Victoria, chapter 30, intituled "An Act for the preservation of health on Public Works," the following regulations for the preservation of health and the mitigation of disease among persons employed in the construction of public works, were made and established:—

It shall be the duty of the Health Board or a member thereof to inspect said houses, tents or other quarters occupied by said employees within ten days after occupation and at least once in every two weeks thereafter during the progress of the work, and to cause the same to be cleansed, purified and disinfected when necessary, and it shall be the duty of each medical officer to visit each camp in his district at least once a week and so to regulate his visits and give notice thereof in each camp that it may be known where he may be found on each day of the week as far as the circumstances of the case will permit.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

PAPER B (With English-French Lexicon).

Time allowed: 2 hours.

Translate into French:

(a) All nets and fishing boats shall be numbered, and every boat shall have its number and the name of its owner painted on it in a conspicuous manner, and every net shall have the name of its owner or owners as well as the numbers legibly marked on buoys of wood or metal painted white, and floating on the water, attached to each end of the net, and such names and numbers shall be permanently kept on such nets and boats during the fishing season and shall be so placed and kept as to be visible without taking up the net or nets, and any net or fishing boat used without such marks shall be liable to forfeiture.

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(b) The owner or person in charge of every such lot of squared timber, saw-logs or other timber, shall, when the same reaches its destination on the St. Maurice, or before, if required by the superintendent, subscribe and deliver to the said superintendent, or to such person as he may authorize in that behalf, an acknowledgment in duplicate, certifying the number and description of sticks or logs passed or driven through any of the said works, and specifying the name and designation of the owner thereof, together with the marks distinguishing such timber, and such other particulars as may be required for the identification thereof; and any person who having passed or driven any parcel of timber through any of the said works, shall refuse or neglect so to give such acknowledgment, or who, in giving the same shall make a false statement, either as to the number or description of the timber so passed or driven, or as to the place of its departure or destination, shall incur a penalty of not less than twenty dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars.

The dues leviable on all parcels of square timber, saw-logs or other timber passing down the said river according to the schedule of rates hereunto annexed, shall be payable immediately on the arrival of such timber or saw-logs at the booms (*estacades*) at the mouth of the river St. Maurice, or at such intermediate place as they may be destined for.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH.

PAPER A (Without dictionary).

Time allowed: 1 hour.

Traduire en anglais:

Les treize colonies voisines offraient une physionomie toute différente. Autant la colonie française était unie, autant celles-là étaient divisées. Fondées, à l'origine, sans lien commun, elles avaient grandi, l'une à côté de l'autre, sans se rapprocher ni se fondre ensemble. On reconnaissait bien en elles des traits généraux de ressemblance, les grandes lignes de la législation anglaise et du protestantisme, les mêmes tendances démocratiques découlant du gouvernement représentatif apporté de la mère patrie; mais au delà, c'était l'image du chaos. La masse de la population était d'extraction saxonne, mais il s'y mêlait beaucoup d'éléments ayant d'autres origines. De là une variété presque infinie de caractère, de croyances, de lois, de mœurs, de coutumes. Cette masse énorme, exubérante de vie, était encore inconsciente de sa force, ne l'ayant jamais essayée. L'esprit public n'existait pas, ou, du moins, ne s'étendait pas au delà des frontières de chaque province. La plupart se jalouaient, souvent se querellaient pour des rivalités d'intérêt ou de secte.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH.

PAPER B (with English-French and French-English dictionary).

Time allowed: 2 hours.

Traduire en anglais:

La navigation maritime commence à Québec par un bassin qui pourrait recevoir toutes les flottes de l'Europe. Sur un front de plus de 5 kilomètres le port de la métropole canadienne a des profondeurs de 12 mètres. Et rien ne serait plus facile que de lui donner une extension pour ainsi dire indéfinie. De la pointe à Carey au cap Rouge, sur une longueur de 17 kilomètres, le fleuve présente dans son chenal principal des fonds qui varient entre 18 et 45. Et l'on aurait encore à utiliser la côte sud, à droite et à gauche de Lévis, où les mêmes commodités se rencontrent pour le mouillage des plus puissants navires.

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Québec n'est pas seulement le bout de mer, c'est-à-dire le point extrême ou, avant la découverte de la navigation à vapeur, pouvaient remonter les grands voiliers. Québec a aussi une incomparable valeur stratégique. On a dit que c'était le Gibraltar de l'Amérique du Nord. Et en vérité la cité de Champlain commande cette porte de l'Amérique qu'est la vallée du Saint-Laurent. Sur son haut promontoire défendu au sud par les falaises abruptes du cap Diamant, à l'est par le confluent de la rivière Saint-Charles, elle intercepte d'autant plus facilement le passage qu'entre la grève de la Basse-Ville et la pointe Lévis, le fleuve se réduit à une largeur d'un quart de lieue.

Le bassin de Québec est fermé en aval par l'île d'Orléans qui vaut presque l'île de Montréal pour la grandeur comme pour la fertilité. Un archipel la continue: île Madame; île aux Grues, île aux Oies, que les battures réunissent à la marée basse.

L'estuaire du Saint-Laurent n'a pas sur sa rive droite d'affluent qui vaille la peine d'être cité pour sa longueur ou pour son débit. La ligne de faite est trop rapprochée du fleuve pour qu'il soit possible à de grandes rivières de s'y développer.

FRENCH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Ecrire une composition française, d'au moins 500 mots, sur l'un des sujets suivants:

Une appréciation des collèges classiques de la province de Québec.

Le réveil du Japon.

La vie simple.

Le système féodal au Canada.

Le pouvoir temporel des papes.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Writes English Compositions, each of at least 200 words, on *two* of the following subjects:—

Modern *versus* ancient languages as instruments of education.

A Comparison between the American and Canadian Constitutions.

The South African Union.

The Imperial Conference.

The projected Treaty of Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

XXV.—SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERK OF WORKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, JULY 14, 1911. (No. 129).

CONDITIONS.

Candidates are to make out a priced bill of quantities with detail figuring, showing how the totals are made up for the building as shown by the accompanying drawings.

It may not be possible for the candidates to complete the entire bill of quantities in the time given (five hours); but the work done and the manner in which it is performed will be taken into consideration.

Candidates will have the option of doing the work in pencil or in ink.

SPECIFICATION OF WORK.

Excavation.—Cellar to be excavated 12" wider than outside of all walls and 12" below finished basement floor line.

Tile drain from 2 feet outside wall to connect with sewer (see site plan on No. 6).

Concrete.—Footings, basement walls to 6" below finished ground line and backing to all walls to top of plinth, and side entrance steps to be of concrete.

Basement floor to have 6" broken stone and 6" of concrete including 1½" finish.

Stonework.—Walls from 6" below ground line to plinth to be of rock-faced ashlar—reveals of jambs and lintels of basement windows to be dressed, basement window sills to be slip sills, plinth course and basement lintels to be dressed, ramps and copings of front entrance steps to be dressed. All stonework above plinth to be dressed and all cut stone to openings to be 3" deeper than reveal—steps to go 2" under next step on top.

Brickwork.—Pressed brick facing for all walls, common brick for backing and all interior walls coloured red—(in figuring deduct all openings and allow 20 bricks per cub. ft.).

Chimneys to have tile flue linings from 4 ft. above basement floor—sweep doors and pipe rings to each flue.

Divisions and fronts in W.C. to be of 1" marble, to be kept 9" from floor and 7 ft. high to top, supported on n.p. standard—to have 1½" staying rod and posts as shown.

Carpenter work.—Joists to be sizes figured—double all trimming and heading joists.

Bringing 2 x 2, one row in each bay over 6 ft.

Rafters 6 x 2 at 20" centres—blocking 4 x 2 top and bottom plates and standards

Rafters of porch 4 x 2.

Partitions 4 x 2 at 12" centres and blocked at half its height—on ceiling joists lay 1" rough board floor.

Roof boarding 1½" T. & G.

All floors to have rough floor of 1" T. & G. and finished with 1" hardwood floor with paper between.

Furr ceilings of basement, ground and first floors, and strap all exterior walls (except basement).

Curb of skylight 4 x 2 sheathed on inside with 1" T. & G. battens and on outside with 1½" T. & G.—at ceiling, place ceiling light arranged to open.

Form ceiling and roof hatches.

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Doors.—Doors of sizes figured as shown—entrance doors 2½" thick—

Interior doors 1¾" thick—W.C. doors 1½" thick—Doors marked f.o. to have fanlight over.

Windows in basement 2" casements—other windows 2" English sash.

Dado in vestibules and 2 rooms and toilet room in Annex on ground floor and in kitchen and bathroom on first floor to be 4 ft. high.

Skirting to all other rooms and staircase 12" high. All dado and skirting to have ¼ round floor fillet—stairs ground to first floor to have 1½" tread, 1" risers of birch, newels, rails and balusters and strings to be of oak—

Basement stairs to have 1½" tread and 1" risers of pine—newels and balustrade of birch.

Ceiling of porch 1" T. & G. batten with moulding at angles.

Plastering.—All walls and ceilings that are furred or strapped and all partitions to be covered with metal lathing—(deduct full size of openings). Plaster 3 coats asbestic or wood fibre on all lathed work and any brick walls on ground floor. Run angle beads 2" in Portland cement with Keenes cement finish to vestibule door—Arches and all external angles. Run cornice 20" girth on walls and beams ground floor where shown.

Galvanized iron.—Flashing to walls at jointing of roof and walls to be 2' 0" wide—curb of skylight and top of hatch and roof of porches to be covered with galvanized iron. Skylight to be of galvanized iron glazed with wire glass and with 10" ventilator, Main cornice and cornice of porches.

Steel & Iron.—Steel beams, columns and lintels to be of the sizes and weights figured—(Connections not to be computed).

Guard bars to windows where shown.

Felt & Gravel.—Cover the flat roofs with felt and gravel.

Painting & Glazing.—Glaze all windows, fanlights of doors and windows and panels of side entrance doors with 22 oz. glass. Panels of front entrance and vestibule doors with plate glass—Panels of interior doors marked for glass, with fluted glass.

Paint all joinery work inside and outside (except hardwood) with 3 coats paint.

Hardwood balustrade of stairs to be oiled and varnished—Hardwood floors and treads of stairs to be oiled and shellaced.

Plumbing.—Not required.

BILL OF QUANTITIES.

<i>Excavation</i> —	No. of	cub. yds.
Tile drain	"	lin. yds.
<i>Concrete</i> —Walls, footings, steps, &c.	"	cub. yds.
Basement floor	"	sup. yds.
<i>Stonework</i> —Ashlar (deduct all openings)	"	sup. yds.
<i>Cut stone</i> —Itemize different kinds with dimensions of same.		
<i>Brickwork</i> —Pressed brick (deduct all openings)	"	of bricks.
Common brick (deduct all openings)	"	of bricks.
Tile flue linings, &c.	"	lin. feet.
Marble work	"	sq. feet.
<i>Carpenter work</i> —Itemize different kinds of lumber and figure all dimension lumber (except partition and furring) into board measure and give total.		
Partitions	"	sq. feet.
Furring walls & ceilings	"	"
Rough flooring	"	"
Hardwood flooring	"	"
Roof boarding	"	"
Boarding on ceiling joists	"	"

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Doors & windows (frames or trim not required)	No. & size.
Stairs: number of risers & width—number of newels & length of balustrade.	.
Dado	" lin. feet.
Skirting	" " "
Floor fillet	" " "
Plastering—Asbestos or wood fibre	No. sup. yds.
Cornice	" lin. feet.
Angle beads in cement	" " "
Galvanized iron—Flashing	" sq. feet.
Cornice	" lin. feet.
Roof	" sq. feet.
Skylight—size—wired glass	" "
Steel & Iron—Beams & lintels over windows	Total weight.
Columns	" "
Guard bars—openings	sq. feet.
Felt & Gravel—	No. of squares.
Painting & Glazing—Painting	" sup. yds.
Oil & varnish	" " "
Oil & shellac	" " "
22 oz. glass	" sq. feet.
Plate glass	" " "
Fluted glass	" " "

XXVI.—SPECIAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR TRANSLATOR IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 13, 1911. (NO. 135).

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Paper A (without lexicon).

Time allowed: 1 hour.

Translate into French:

The rate of postage upon newspapers printed and published in Canada, and issued not less frequently than once a week, from a known office of publication, and sent to regular subscribers in Canada by mail, shall be as follows: upon each such newspaper, when issued once a week, the rate for each quarter of a year, commencing on the first of January, first of April, first of July, or first of October of each year, shall be five cents; when issued twice a week, ten cents, when issued three times a week, fifteen cents, when issued six times a week, thirty cents, and in that proportion, adding one rate of five cents for each issue more frequent than once a week; and such postage must be prepaid from the first day of the quarter from which the payment commences, for a term of not less than a quarter of a year.

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TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Paper B (with English-French lexicon.)

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Translate into French:

(a) If any action, suit or proceedings against any Postmaster or other Officer of the Post Office of Canada, or his sureties for the recovery of any sum of money alleged to be due to the Crown as the balance remaining unpaid of moneys received by such Postmaster or Officer by virtue of his office a statement of the account of such Postmaster or Officers showing such balance, and attested as correct by the certificate and signature of the Accountant of the Post Office of Canada, or of the Officer then doing the duties of such Accountant, shall be evidence that such amount is so due and unpaid as aforesaid;—And in every such suit it shall be lawful to demand and the judgment shall be rendered for double the amount proved by such account to be so due to the Crown by the defendant; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the provisions of any Act respecting the Collection and Management of the Revenue, the Auditing of Public Accounts, and the liability of Public Accountants, from applying to such Postmaster or Officer.

(b) It is forbidden to post for delivery or transmission by or through the post any obscene or immoral book, pamphlet, picture, print, engraving, lithograph, photograph or other publication, matter or thing, of an indecent, immoral, seditious, disloyal or scurrilous character, or any letter upon the outside or envelope of which, or any post card or post band or wrapper upon which there are words, devices matters or things of the character aforesaid, or any words tending to injuriously affect the commercial or social standing of the persons addressed, or any letter or circular concerning an illegal lottery, so-called gift-concert, or other similar enterprise offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses. A person who posts any matter of the above description is guilty of a misdemeanour. Matter posted contrary to this prohibition is to be stopped and sent specially by first mail to the Chief Superintendent of the Dead Letter Branch at Ottawa.

Supplementary Paper.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Paper A (without lexicon).

Time allowed: 1 hour.

Translate into French:

The Postmaster General, or any Postmaster by him to that effect duly authorized, may detain any Post Letter suspected to contain any contraband goods, wares or merchandise, or any goods, wares or merchandise on the importation of which into Canada any duties of Customs are by law payable, and suspected to have been enclosed therein to evade payment of such duties, and forward the same to the nearest Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, who, in the presence of the person to whom the same may be addressed, or in his absence in case of non-attendance, after due notice in writing from such Collector requiring his attendance, left at or forwarded by the post according to the address on the letter, may open and examine the same.

Supplementary Paper.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Paper B (with English-French lexicon.)

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

Translate into French:

(a) The term 'Commercial papers' is understood to comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications of the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence) documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal written on stamped or unstamped paper, way bills, bills of lading, invoices and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, letters and post cards of old date which have already served their original purpose, and pupil's exercises either in original or with correctons, but without any comment on the work, and other papers of a similar description.

(b) The numbers of such newspapers and periodicals printed and published in Canada as are admitted to pass by post from the office of publication either to regular subscribers, or as sample copies under statutory privileges, may contain folded therein:—

Supplement—it being understood that a supplement for this purpose is to consist of late news not inserted in the number in which it is folded for want of space in that number, and that it is properly in its contents a part thereof, and is not meant for another distinct and separate object or use. A supplement should bear even date with the number to which it belongs. Maps, diagrams, illustrations, etc., which form a necessary part of a publication as illustrating reading matter, are admissible thereto, either loose or attached, as a part of the publication itself without the words 'Supplement to,' but *not more than one* of such enclosures will be permitted in any one copy of a publication. Matter printed elsewhere than at the office of publication, to be used as supplements to various newspapers for the purpose of securing circulation to advertisements of private business, or for any other purpose, cannot be used as supplements, though containing literary matter.

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS.

Devoir A (sans lexique).

Temps alloué: 1 heure.

Traduire en anglais:

Pour moi, tout en admirant les immortels chefs-d'oeuvre du XVII^e siècle, j'aime de toutes mes forces cette école romantique que a fait éprouver à mon âme les jouissances les plus douces et les plus pures qu'elle ait jamais senties. Et encore aujourd'hui, lorsque la mélancolie enveloppe mon âme comme un manteau de plomb, la lecture d'une méditation de Lamartine ou d'une nuit d'Alfred de Musset me donne plus de calme et de sérénité que je ne saurais en trouver dans toutes les tragédies de Corneille et de Racine. Lamartine et Musset sont des hommes de mon temps. Leurs illusions, leurs rêves, leurs aspirations, leurs regrets trouvent un écho sonore dans mon âme, parce que moi, chétif, à une distance énorme de ces grands génies, j'ai caressé les mêmes illusions, je me suis bercé dans les mêmes rêves et j'ai ouvert mon coeur aux mêmes aspirations pour adoucir l'amertume des mêmes regrets.

Crémazie.

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TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS.

Devoir B (avec lexique français-anglais et anglais-français).

Temps alloué: 2 heures.

Traduire en anglais:

La première impression de Frontenac, en débarquant, avait été la surprise: 'J'ai trouvé ce pays, écrit-il beaucoup moins sauvage que je ne pensais.' Puis tout de suite, il exprime cette admiration frappe d'abord l'étranger, à l'aspect de Québec, et qui s'imposait, dit-on, aux indifférents Iroquois eux-mêmes. 'Rien ne m'a paru si beau et si magnifique que la situation de Québec, qui ne pourrait pas être mieux postée, quand elle devrait devenir un jour la capitale d'un grand empire.' Et Frontenac n'exagère pas: le plateau sur lequel se dresse la haute ville, en avant des plaines d'Abraham, s'avance comme un coin entre le Saint-Laurent et la rivière Saint-Charles, tombant à pic, par des rochers où s'accrochent des chemins tortueux, sur une étroite bande littorale; en face, à droite du Saint-Laurent, les falaises de Lévis; au delà de la rivière Saint-Charles, la montée plus calme des *côtes* de Beauport et de Beaupré, ou, parmi les cultures, des coins de forêts laissés debout mettent en automne, à l'époque où arriva Frontenac, les merveilleuses teintes rouges de l'érable canadien; au centre, dans le confluent des eaux, l'île d'Orleans, dont le relief apparaît aplati, entre les hauts escarpements des deux rives.... En soldat qu'il était, Frontenac remarquait surtout la valeur militaire de cette position, la clef du long chemin creux que le fleuve s'est ouvert au travers des Laurentides; presque rien n'avait été fait encore pour en tirer parti: à peine un méchant fort, indigne de son nom officiel de château, bon tout au plus pour résister à des indigènes.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Write an English Composition of at least 400 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

- Penny postage throughout the British Empire.
- The disadvantages of too rapid national growth.
- The exploitation of our water power.
- Immigration from Italy.

COMPOSITION FRANÇAISE.

Temps alloué: 3 heures.

Ecrire une composition française d'au moins 400 mots sur *l'un* des sujets suivants:—

- La critique littéraire au Canada.
- La doctrine Monroe.
- Le développement de l'Allemagne.
- La France et le traité de réciprocité.

XXVII.—SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, AUGUST 29, 1911. (No. 139).

COMPOSITION.

Paper No. 1.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

N.B.—Candidates are advised to give attention to spelling, punctuation and penmanship.

Value.

- 20 1. Write an essay of at least five paragraphs on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (a) Helpful Mottoes.
- (b) The Importance of System.
- (c) A General Election.
- (d) Taking the Census.

- 10 2. Give five forms of salutation used in correspondence, and in each case give a suitable form for a complimentary closing.

- 20 3. You are in charge of the correspondence of your branch. Describe minutely the system you observe in order to be able, at a minute's notice, to lay before your chief all the necessary information relating to any correspondent.

- 20 4. A large furniture-manufacturing firm has written to your employer regarding the advisability of erecting a branch in your town. Your employer requests you to write a courteous letter of considerable length discouraging the plan for the following reasons:—The town is not progressive; the means of transportation are inadequate; a furniture factory is already in operation in the town; and there is a lack of water-power and of raw material in the district.

Write a two-page letter. Be particular as to its form and style.

5. DEAR SIR,—

The inadequate honorarium which I receive as a remuneration for my arduous services, renders it exceedingly improbable that I shall be in a financial position to reimburse you in the immediate future for your pecuniary assistance on the occasion of my dire necessity. I trust, therefore, that you will exonerate me from intentional negligence if you do not receive a remittance from me prior to the tenth proximo, by which time, if my expectations materialize, my finances will permit me to discharge all my obligations.

Yours truly,

- 10 (a) Rewrite the foregoing in as few words and in as simple language as possible.

- 10 (b) Write a suitable reply to the letter.

- 10 (c) Write a criticism on the style of the letter.

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COMPOSITION.

Paper No. 2.

Time allowed: 2½ hours.

N.B.—Candidates are advised to give attention to spelling, punctuation and penmanship.

Value.

- 30 1. What is a paragraph? Give some of the principles governing paragraph construction. Write a paragraph about one page in length on a subject chosen by yourself. Write a criticism of your paragraph, and show where you have observed or violated the principles of paragraph construction.
- 10 2. Write sentences using each of the following nouns as a subject governing the correct form of the verb *be* in the present tense:—*scissors, mathematics, jury, hose, dice, genus, strata, animalcula, phenomena, and summons.*
- 10 3. Pluralize the nouns which are in the possessive, and rewrite correctly:—
 (a) A man's brain is larger than a woman's.
 (b) That child's tooth is aching.
 (c) She is my sister-in-law's cousin.
 (d) His mother's head was injured.
 (e) Has this lady's dress been sent home?
- 15 4. Give the adjectives derived from the following proper nouns:—Peru, Paris, Athens, Man, Poland, Malta, Spain, Greece, Asia, Finland, Norway, Rome, Morocco, Siam, Chili.
- 10 5 Rewrite the following in correct form and tell clearly what rule of rhetoric is violated in each sentence:
 (a) He not only visited Paris, but Berlin also.
 (b) Wolfe intended to have attacked at daybreak.
 (c) I will be glad to see him.
 (d) Either of the men will lend their pencil to you.
 (e) Whom do men say that I am?
- 10 6. Give the principal parts (infinitive, past, and perfect participle) of the two different verbs of which each of the following is one of the parts:—*found, lay, wound, saw, will, hang, bound, fell, can and lie.*
- 15 7. Give the full form and the meaning of each of the following abbreviations:—

A.D.; A.M.; L.S.; D.V.; Mlle.; G.R.I.; R.S.V.P.; M.; Messrs.; etc.;
 R.I.P.; ult.; viz.; lb.; prox.

SPELLING.

Time allowed: ½ hour.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

The ground-wurk of the caracter of William Pitt, the grate statesman was an intence and pashunate pried, but it was a pried which kept him from stuping to the levell of the men who had so long held England in there hands. In the midst of a sossiety criticle, polit, indiferent, simple even to the afectation of simplisity, witty and amuseing but absolutely prossaic, skepticle of virtu and enthuseasm, Pitt stood intirly alone. The depth of his convixion, his pashunate love for all that he deamed lofty and troo, his firey energe, his poetic immaginativeness, his theaterical airs and retoric, his pompusness and extravegence were not more puzzeling to his contemperies than the

confidance with which he appeeled to the hier sentements of mankind, the skorn with which he turned from a corruption which had till then been the great engine of pollitiks. He was the first staitzman since the Restoration who set the exampel of a purly public spiret. Keen as was his love of power, no man ever refuzed office so often or aksepted it with so strict a regard to the principles he proffessed. At the outsett of his carere he was appointed to the most lucretive office in the administrashun, that of painmaster of the forces, but its proffits were of an ilegal kind, and poor as he was, he refussed to aksept one farthing beyond his salery. No leader ever had a wider popularrrity than "the grate comoner," as Pitt was stiled, but his maner was allways that of a man who commands popularrrity rather than one who seaks it. He never bent to flattur populer pregudice, but his temper harmonnized admirebly with the temper of the comercial England which rallied round him with its energe, its self-confidense, its pried, its patriotisme, its onesty and its morel earnestness.

DICTATION.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value.

50 Work is practically inclusive of every force and kind of life; since every real worker puts into it all that is most distinctive in his nature. The moral quality contributes sincerity, veracity, solidity of structure; the intellectual quality is disclosed in order, lucidity, and grasp of thought; the artistic quality is seen in symmetry, proportion, beauty of construction and of detail; the spiritual quality is revealed in depth of insight and the scope of relationships brought into view between the specific work and the world in which it is done. In work of the finer order, dealing with the more impressionable material, there are discoverable not only the character and quality of the worker, but the conditions under which he lives; the stage of civilization, the vigour of languor of vital energy, the richness or poverty of social life, the character of the soil and of the landscape, the pallor or the bloom of vegetation, the shining or the veiling of the skies. So genuinely and deeply does a man put himself into the thing he does that whatever affects him affects it, and all that flows into him of spiri- tual, human, and natural influence flows into and is conserved by it. A bit of work of the highest quality is a key to a man's life because it is the product of that life, and it brings to light that which is hidden in the man as truly as the flower lays bare to the sun that which was folded in the seed. What a man does, is therefore, an authentic revelation of what he is, and by their works men are fairly and rightly judged.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full; no marks will be given for answers only. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 that are not absolutely correct.

Value.

10 1. Add together 8695487 9287968 5798976 9847897 8798678 9876989 9897689 8987968 8899798 8878989 7988976 6979899 6898768 7898968 8976897.

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- 10 2. Multiply 876795896878 by 7509086.
- 10 3. Divide $8\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{2}{7}$ of $5\frac{1}{4} + 6\frac{6}{35} \div 4\frac{8}{25}$
by $\frac{3}{4}$ of $7\frac{3}{7} - 11\frac{1}{5} \div 6\frac{8}{15}$.
- 10 4. A gallon of water weighs 10 lbs; a cubic foot of ice weighs 918 ounces.
How many gallons of water would be produced by the melting of a rectangular
block of ice 37 ft. long by 28 ft. wide by 7 ft. thick?
- 15 5. Of two watches, one loses 5 seconds and the other gains 4 seconds in 12
hours. They are both right on Monday at 5 p.m., when will one be 5 minutes
ahead of the other and what time will each then show?
- 15 6. If 5 lb. of tea cost as much as 8 lb. of coffee, and 9 lb. of coffee cost as
much as 35 lb. of sugar, and a pound of tea, a pound of coffee and a pound of
sugar together cost \$1.00, find the price per pound of each.
- 15 7. Find the cost of making a road half-a-mile long, 36 ft. wide; the soil
being first excavated to a depth of one foot at a cost of 25 cents per cubic yard,
rubble being then laid in 10 inches deep at a cost of 36 cents per cubic yard,
and 4 inches of gravel at 81 cents per cubic yard being laid on top, and the
whole consolidated by a steam-roller at a cost of 7 cents per square yard.
- 15 8. If 3 per cent debentures are at $92\frac{3}{8}$, what sum of money must be invested
in them to bring an income of \$2,792 a year? If the purchaser afterwards
sells out at 94 and invests the proceeds so as to produce $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum,
what change will take place in his income? (No brokerage to be reckoned.)

SHORTHAND.

Time allowed for transcription: 1 hour.

Eighty words a minute.

SIR,—With reference to the transportation orders for use over the Canadian Northern Railway and certain branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it has been brought to the attention of the department that an agent issued several orders to clerks in his office when on holiday trips. I am directed to instruct you in future to see that the book of orders in your possession is kept in the office safe and care must be taken to see that the orders are used only by departmental officials travelling on government business.

An opinion seems to prevail that the railway orders represent free transportation, which is a very erroneous idea. For every order issued by our officials the different railway companies bill the Department of the Interior and cheques are issued out of the departmental appropriations covering same. When the transportation is over subsidized branches the cheques are drawn to the credit of the Receiver General and the amounts charged up by the Finance Department against the Subsidy Accounts. It will, therefore, be seen that as far as the Interior Department is concerned, these orders represent cash and the greatest possible care should be taken in the issue of the orders in question. I am again to point out that on no account is an order to issue except to departmental officials travelling on government business.

One hundred words a minute.

SIR,—Referring to departmental circular of March 30, 1910, in connection with transportation orders, I may say that the Auditor General has drawn the attention of the department to several requisitions used for private purposes, and in order to safeguard the issue of the orders in question, I am to request you to instruct the agents and homestead inspectors to report to you monthly on Form No. 21, under the head of 'Nature of service,' whether or not the orders issued have been on government business. In future, when the accounts are received from the railway companies they will be forwarded to the inspector who countersigned the same in order that he may certify that the transportation orders included in the said bills were used on government business. It is realized that the inspectors of agencies are in much closer touch

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with the homestead inspectors and agents than the department can possibly be, and from the information furnished you on Form No. 21 you will be in a position to give the necessary certificate. In order to comply with the wishes of the Auditor General, the Deputy Minister is most anxious that the closest possible check should be kept on the orders in question. I am, therefore, to request you to take every possible means to prevent the use of the transportation orders for other than departmental business.

One hundred and twenty words a minute.

The certificate of registry shall be used only for the lawful navigation of the ship, and shall not subject to dentention by reason of any title, lien, charge, or interest whatever had or claimed by any owner, mortgagee, or other person to, on, or in the ship.

If any person, whether interested in the ship or not, refuses on request to deliver up the certificate of registry when in his possession or under his control to the person entitled to the custody thereof for the purposes of the lawful navigation of the ship, or to any Registrar, officer of Customs, or other person entitled by law to require such delivery, any justice by warrant under his hand and seal, or any court capable of taking cognizance of the matter, may summon the person so refusing to appear before such justice or court, and to be examined touching such refusal, and unless it is proved to the satisfaction of such justice or court that there was reasonable cause for such refusal, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, but if it is shown to such justice or court that the certificate is lost, the person summoned shall be discharged, and the justice or court shall certify that the certificate of registry is lost.

TYPEWRITING.

Time allowed: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Although the question of compensation may not arise under this Bill, I may perhaps be allowed to say that I agree with the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend from Halton (Mr. Henderson), to the effect that the present law is quite inadequate. Many cases have arisen, and do arise, where, through the action of the government or its officials, serious direct loss is suffered by farmers and no compensation is paid, and where, I am sorry to say, I do not think any effort is being made in the direction of paying compensation. I have rather a pointed case in my own county which I drew to the attention of the House last session, and have brought it to the attention of the department before, a case in which compensation has been refused. I think if ever there was a fair, just and reasonable case, to use the minister's language, in which compensation should be paid, the case I have submitted, and will again mention, is that case. In November, 1908, either one or two carloads of cattle were ordered for export from Fergus to Liverpool, fine cattle all ready for export. At Niagara Falls, on the frontier, a veterinary inspector of the government stopped them, examined the car and reported, not that an animal was diseased, but that he suspected that one of the animals had the mange. The shipment was delayed at the Falls. It was ordered from there back to Toronto, for some reason that I have not yet been able to ascertain, from Toronto ordered back to Fergus. There it was kept for a considerable length of time, three or four weeks, the farmer had to procure special stables and to comply with the special quarantine regulations, and in the end it turned out that the animal was not diseased and did not have the mange. The whole loss arose from the mistake of the inspector of the government at Niagara Falls. The farmer has lost his opportunity of making a sale, he has lost his freight from Fergus to Niagara Falls and back via Toronto, he has been put to large expense for providing special stables and complying with the quarantine regulations; in fact, his loss has run from \$1,000 to \$1,200. That is directly attributable to the action of the inspector who made the mistake. Why should not the government compensate in a case of that kind? A man might make

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a mistake and act bona fide, and I have no doubt that it was a bona fide mistake. Why should the farmer bear the loss? The minister informs me that it was for the security of the public. Well, then, why should the public not pay? If the animals had been slaughtered two-thirds of the value would have been paid, but as the matter stands to-day the man has lost from \$1,000 to \$1,200 on one shipment through no fault of his own, he has a fair, just and reasonable case and I think that either by special vote or otherwise that claim should be paid.

What is right and just and honourable should be the law. Now, the government appoint inspectors to inspect meat. They do that for the benefit of the general public. The government, representing the general public, pay these inspectors, and it is through them that the general public get the benefit. Those who get the benefit should pay the cost. The government, in appointing inspectors, have gone a certain distance. Any one who employs another person to work for him, whether the government or an individual, is responsible for what that person may do under his instructions. When an animal is condemned, there may be considerable difficulty in knowing to whom it belonged in the first place. It is utterly impossible that one hog among 400 or 500 can be traced to the farmer from whom it was purchased. Even if that could be done, a farmer who had any suspicion that the animal was diseased, would not offer it for sale to a drover who would be likely to take it to a point where it would be inspected.

No.	To Cost.	Costing.
1..	\$ 989,985	\$ 1,765,600
2..	289,090	536,663
3..	767,434	951,091
4..	1,898,134	2,475,095
5..	1,646,253	3,170,000
6..	1,385,941	2,105,524
7..	2,377,409	3,256,738
8..	5,011,346	7,320,763
9, 10..	5,297,257	12,963,243
11..	1,691,073	3,637,627
14..	3,815,279	5,154,350
21..	12,000,000	17,456,268
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$37,169,101	\$60,792,962

FRENCH.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Translate into English:

1. Quatre ou cinq ans avant que ces travaux de dragage eussent été faits, en 1903, on avait demandé à M. Day de faire des forages et de soumettre un rapport.

Il se déclara en faveur d'un chenal de quatre pieds à marée basse, et il évalua à vingt cents par yard cube le coût de ces travaux.

C'était là ce qu'il pensait être un prix raisonnable pour faire exécuter les travaux par une drague du Gouvernement. Les travaux terminés, nous avons eu le certificat de M. Stead qui montre dans quelle condition l'ouvrage a été fait et les dangers qu'il y avait à faire ces travaux spéciaux à travers la barre. Il s'est réuni aux autres et a renvoyé ces certificats du département recommandant le paiement d'une somme plus élevée. Il suffisait alors pour moi, après avoir envoyé l'ingénieur en chef et ces deux fonctionnaires indépendants du département, d'avoir vu dans leurs rapports que les prix étaient justes et raisonnables pour me justifier d'avoir payé le prix de la soumission. Il y a plus, nous avons la preuve supplémentaire que dans l'année suivante, même sur les travaux intérieurs qui étaient moins dangereux que ceux de l'extérieur de la barre, le prix réel des travaux de la drague du Gouvernement était de 41 cents par verge cube.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Translate into French:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, July 25, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the various works under my charge during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

These works comprise the construction and repair of wharfs, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works; the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging; the construction, maintenance and operation of government dredging plant; the construction and maintenance of graving docks; the construction, maintenance and working of slides and booms; the construction and maintenance of inter-provincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of federal importance in the Northwest Territories and the maintenance of military roads; also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of precision levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates; the testing of cements, &c.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chief Engineer.

Write in French a precis of the following extract.

We are under no obligation to give additional work to the dredging company, but the company early in the season placed upon the work a very powerful suction dredge, for the purpose of removing the material by hydraulic action and depositing it behind the proposed revetment wall. That was for the purpose of filling in and making ground which would be used in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals. That was very necessary work. Of course, it would be of no advantage to the public to have that material taken out into the lake; it is better to be used there. That dredge, added to the others which the company had already, did a great deal of work, and got ahead more rapidly than we had anticipated. In September, I think, we gave orders to the resident engineer to stop the company dredging, because the appropriation was exhausted. At once the people of Fort William, and especially those connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Mr. Chamberlin, the general manager, and Mr. Hays, the president communicated with me, representing that it was all important that this work should go ahead. They complained that vessels going to the elevator would be obliged still to go to the Kaministiquia river by a roundabout course. These representations so impressed me, that, in the public interest, as well as well as in justice to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, as they are paying out millions of dollars in the creation of one of the most magnificent systems of terminals in the world, instead of stopping the work and having these dredges stand idle during a part of the working season, I presented the whole case to council, and authority was given to me to have the work continued to the end of the season, the contractors agreeing to wait until parliament made the necessary appropriation for the purpose.

There is a great deal of work still to be done there. A certain area to be dredged is shown on the plan. It includes a turning basin several acres in extent, a channel to the elevators of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and widening and deepening the Mission river. When the work is done there will be 18 miles of water frontage at Fort William, with a depth ultimately of 25 feet of water; there will be a channel leading from the Mission river to the elevators of the Grand Trunk Pacific, capable of taking in the largest lake steamers, and there will be a turning basin covering an area of some 30 acres. The Grand Trunk elevator is designed, when the different units are completed, to have a capacity of 30,000,000 bushels. It will be one of the finest elevators to be found anywhere.